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en Till 10 O'clock To-Night.

Knee-Pant Suits we're sell- our Boys' Department for certainly very appropriate ys' School Wear—made of materials (all wool), per- fit, style and finish, excel- well made. They are indeed

HANDSOME.

boys won't be ashamed to where they come from. Long-Pant Suits, $7.50 ward.

SHIRT WAISTS.

All sorts of styles.

Humphrey & Co.

es. Hats and Furnishings for Men and Boys,

2 and 204 North Broadway, Corner Pine Street.

RUN DOWN AT LAST.

fter Many Years—An Architect's Crushed—Missouri Matters.

, Mo., August 18.—L. T. Foreman, veral years ago found guilty of ng during the war, and who made has been arrested.

TY, Mo., August 18.—A. H. Rams- inent architect, was found in his ast evening with his skull crushed, doubt die. It is thought that he d, but much mystery attaches to

ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE

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AKING OWDER solutely Pure.

never varies. A marvel of purity, wholesomeness. More economical than inds, and cannot be sold in competition ltitude of low test, short weight alum or ders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. KING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., N. Y.

CHED 28 YEARS.

ning, Skin Disease With Endless ering Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

rn of the CUTICURA REMEDIES twenty- it would have saved me $200 (two rs) and an immense amount of suffer- ge (Psoriasis) commenced on my head rger than a cent. It spread rapidly all nd got under my nails. The scales of me all the time, and my suffering d without relief. One thousand dol- tempt me to have this disease over poor man, but feel rich to be re- some of the doctors said was leprosy, rm, psoriasis, etc. I took —— and lfas over one year and a half, but t to two or three doctors and no cure. the CUTICURA REMEDIES too much. e my skin as clear and free from scales ll I used of them was three boxes of three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT f CUTICURA SOAP. If you had been ou would have cured me for $200 you the money. I looked like the picture Psoriasis (picture No. 2, "How to ase"), but now I am as clear as any . Through force of habit I rub my rms and legs to scratch once in a purpose. I am all well. I scratched rs, and it got to be a kind of second I thank you a thousand times. Any- you want to know, write me, or any his may write to me and I will an- DENNIS DOWNING.

Vt., Jan. 20th, 1887.

ema, Tetter, Ringworm, Lichen, head, Milk Crust, Dandruff, Barber's, rs' and Washerwoman's Itch, and Itching, Burning, Scaly, Pimply Ho- s and Scalp and Blood, with Loss of rely cured by CUTICURA, the great CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin ifier externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the fier internally, when physicians and es fail.

ere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the ND CHEMICAL CO., Boston. Mass. "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 ations, and 100 testimonials.

k-heads, chapped and oily skin pre- CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

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The Last Bugle Blast of the Greatest Summer Sale on Earth

NUGGETS OF GOLD FOR THE ROYAL ARMY OF STAY-AT-HOMES!

NOTE THE PRICES FOR THIS WEEK,

And if you must have speedy delivery, CARRY YOUR OWN BUNDLES. Our twenty horses are now worn out. NOTE THE PRICES.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

China Silk Nearly Given Away.

28-inch Colored Striped China Silk. Sale price ..75c
Reduced from.....$1 45
28-inch Crape de China, in cream, blue, lavender, cardinal. Sale price.....85c
Reduced from.....$1 45
A few more pieces left of our very best Summer Silks, that we have cut down in price to.....41c a yard
Reduced from.....85c
22-inch Colored Surah Silk. Sale price.....50c
Reduced from.....75c
24-inch China Silk, navy ground with white figure. Sale price.....50c
Reduced from.....$1 00

☞We are still offering our 40c Sateen at 27½c.

LACES.

5,000 yards real Torchon at 1½c, 2½c, 3½c and 5c a yard; reduced from 5c, 6¼c, 7½c and 10c a yard.
13 dozen Lace Parasol Covers at 25c each; reduced from 55c and $1 each.
19 dozen Cream Lace tidies, and splashers, 23x23 and 25x36, at 20c and 25c each reduced from 40c and 45c each.
100 dozen Colored Japanese Fans, all shades, open and close, at 2½c each; reduced from 7½c and 10c each.
Ladies' Linen Cape Collars, 3-piece cape, at 5c each; reduced from 12½c each.
Remnants of Black Lace Skirting at your own prices.

PARASOLS.

25x20-inch Sateen, lace trimmed, in plaids, with bamboo sticks, 50c; reduced from $1.25.
22-inch Colored Coachings, in cardinal, blue and tan, $1; reduced from $2.50.
22-inch Black Satins, silk lace trimmed and change- able silk lining, which were sold at $4.50 and $6, will be closed out this week at $2.50 and $3.
20-inch Lace Covered, in ecru and beige, $1.50; reduced from $4.

NOTION DEPARTMENT.

500 gross Superb e White Pearl Dress Buttons, 18 to 28 line, 5c a dozen; reduced from 10c, 12½c and 15c a dozen.
33 dozen White Canvas Belts with steel buckles, 5c each; reduced from 25c each.
15 gross Kirk's Juvenile Toilet Soap, 13c a cake; reduced from 25c a cake.
Barbour's Linen Thread, all sizes, 5c a spool.
375 Black Beaded Ornaments, 7 inches long, 15c; reduced from 25c each.
500 Black-Beaded Ornaments, 8 and 9 inches long, 33c each; reduced from 75c each.

DOMESTICS.

3 cases yard-wide soft-finish bleached shirting mus in, 7½c; worth 10c.
5 bales of extra fine yard-wide unbleached mus in, 6¼c; were 8½c.
2 cases of 42-inch fine bleached pillow cotton at 10c; reduced from 12½c.
4 cases of 9-4 wide extra fine heavy sheeting, 20c; were 25c.
5 cases of good heavy Canton flannel at 7½c; were 9c.
10 cases of extra heavy Canton flannel for gents' wear at 8½c; reduced from 11c.

RIBBONS.

No. 12 Satin Ribbons for decorating at 7½c yard; were 12½c yard.
1,000 pieces Nos. 4 and 5 Satin and Moires with crown edges at 10c yard; regular price 12½c yard.
500 pieces No. 9 Moire Ribbon with crown edges in all colors at 17½c yard; were 22½c yard.
700 pieces of No. 12 Satin Ribbon, all silk, at 20c yard; were 25c yard.
20 pieces Black Moire Sash Ribbon with satin edge at 80c a yard; were $1.10 yard
A lot of remnants of Ribbon at half price.

HOSIERY.

Children's Imported Lisle Thread Hose, all sizes, at 10c a pair; reduced from 25c.
65 dozen Boys' Fine Rib Fast Black Cotton Hose, sizes 7 to 8½, at 10c a pair; reduced from 20c.
Ladies' Black and Colored Hose, all sizes, at 12½c; reduced from 25c.
50 dozen Ladies' Fine Imported English Lisle Thread Hose, in black and solid colors, all sizes, at 35c; reduced from 50c and 65c.

LADIES' GAUZE UNDERWEAR.

Balance of our 50c and 65c Ladies' Gauze Vests will go on Monday at 25c.

GENTS' GAUZE UNDERWEAR.

Odd lot of Men's Fancy Striped Shirt and Drawers; reduced from 50c, 75c and $1. to 35c.

EMBROIDERIES.

4,000 yards Fine Swiss Embroidery, 4 inches, at 5c a yard; reduced from 10c a yard.
Big Job—33,138 yards Fine Swiss and Cambric Em- broideries; reduced from 20c and 25c a yard to 10c a yard. Your last chance.
50 pieces Fine Swiss Embroideries, 12 inches wide, at 18c a yard; reduced from 35c a yard.
22 and 45-inch Swiss Skirting at your own price.
Remnants of Embroideries almost given away.

CORSETS.

French Woven Corset, extra heavy boned sides, 66c.
An extra long Woven Corset, 5 hooks, heavy boned sides, for 85c.
Ask to see our 45c Corset for Misses.
Thomson's Glove-Fitting Summer Corset, reduced to 58c.
R. and G. Corsets, extra heavy boned, sateen striped, double side steels, for 90c; were $1.25.
Corinne Bustles that were 25c, now 15c.

SHOES.

Ladies' Newport Button and Ties, sizes 2½ to 3½ only; cut from $1.75 and $2 to $1 a pair.
Ladies' C. Kid Button Boots, opera last, worked button holes, sizes 4 to 7; will go at $1.15 per pair.
Ladies' Oxford Ties, patent-leather tipped or plain, down to 95c a pair.
Ladies' hand-turned, undressed kid Oxford Ties, sizes 2½ to 4; reduced from $3.50 to $1.45 per pair.
Children's spring-heel Button Boots, sizes 8 to 11, at 65c per pair.
Infant's Shoes, in colors, at 15c a pair.

LINENS.

13 dozen heavy Cream Damask Table-Cloths, with red border and fringe, choice designs, 84 inches long, at $1 each; were $1.50.
60 dozen extra fine Bleached Damask Towels, 22x 44-inch, at 20c; would be cheap at 30c.
12 pieces fine Barnsley Cream Table Damask at 45c per yard; worth 60c.
35 pieces choice patterns Furniture Cretone, 30 inches wide, at 10c; reduced from 15c.
65 dozen heavy all-linen Checked Glass Towels, 18x 38-inch, at 10c; would be cheap at 15c.
13 pieces bleached Barnsley Satin Damask, 66 inches wide, at 75c per yard; regular price $1.

WHITE GOODS.

Imported Victoria Lawns 11½c, cut from 25c.
Imported India Linen 12½c, cut from 20c.
Extra Brocaded Pique 7½c, cut from 20c.
Yard wide pure Linen Lawn 40c, cut from 65c.
Brocaded Satin Pique 20c, cut from 40c.
Check Nainsook 5c, cut from 8½c.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Men's 25c and 35c Elastic Suspenders go at 15c a pair.
Men's Fancy French Percale Shirts, open front, collars attached, and open back with two collars and one pair cuffs; reduced from $1 and 1.50 to 75c each.
Men's Fancy Summer Wool Shirts; reduced from $1.25 to 75c.
Gents, note this: 65 dozen Genuine Imported Scotch Flannel Shirts, all sizes; reduced from $3 to $1.50.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

Fine Engraved Silver-Plated Napkin Rings, 10c each; worth 25c.
Large, Fancy-Decorated China Cuspadors, 45c; re- duced from 85c.
Fancy Engraved Silver-Plated Castors, with 5 bot- tles, $2.50; worth $4.75.
Fine Steel Hatchets, 14c; worth 25c.
Fine Silver-Plated Dinner-Knives, 90c a set; worth $1.25.
Patent Folding Lawn Chairs, 49c; regular price, 85c.
Fine Stag-Handle Carving-Knives and Forks, 19c; worth 40c.
Fancy Decorated Dinner Sets, consisting of 112 pieces, $9.50; were $15.50.

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Night Gowns, Mother Hubbard, tucked yoke, were 85c; now 55c.
Mother Hubbard Night Gowns, cambric, solid yoke of fine linen lace, neck and sleeves trimmed to match; reduced from $2.50 to $1.25.
Chemises, square neck, solid yoke of embroidery or lace; now 49c.
Skirts with deep tucked cambric, were 75c; now 50c.
Drawers with hem and tucks, yoke band; reduced to 39c.
Ladies' and children's aprons, slightly soiled; away below cost.

WASH GOODS DEPT.

50 pcs. Shirting Percales, 30 inches wide, 3½c; re- duced from 10c.
100 pcs. new fall Dress Ginghams, 7½c; reduced from 12½c.
150 pcs. yard-wide Indigo Blue Penangs, newest fall styles, 8½c; reduced from 12½c.
All our finest French Sateens, in light shades, 10c; reduced from 35c and 40c.
One more lot 100 pcs. finest American Sateens, all colorings; reduced from 17½c to 8½c a yard.
Fine Imported Ruby Tumblers, 7½c; were 15c.
Fancy Decorated Tea Sets, consisting of 56 pieces, $3.50; were $6.50.
Fine Silver-plated Teaspoons, 25c a set; were 50c.
Fancy Decorated Cups and Saucers, 15c; worth 30c.
Fine French Palm-leaf Lunch Baskets, 25c; regu- lar price, 45c.
Fancy Decorated Toilet Sets, consisting of 10 pieces, $4.50; were $8.
Fine Large Chamois, 5c; were 15c.
Fancy Decorated Fruit Plates, 15c; worth 30c.
Fine Large Sponges, 5c; regular price, 15c.
Fine Silver-plated Pickle Castors, 75c; were $1.50.
Fine Figured Glass Pickle Dishes, 2½c; were 10c.
Handsome Steel Engraving of "Christ Before Pilate," 35c; reduced from 75c.

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Handsomest Fountain in the World. Containing all the Latest Improvements.

Our Syrups are drawn from glass jars and our Soda and Mineral Waters from steel fountains, thus prevent- ing the possibility of any poisoning. We dispense only Natural Mineral Waters. Electric Fans on the counter.

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Boarding and day school for young ladies and Misses, 2812 and 2814 Locust st., St. Louis, will reopen September 19. For catalogue address Misses Shep- ard and Mathews.

ST. VINCENT'S SEMINARY,

Corner Grand and Lucas avs.,

conducted by Sisters of Charity. Class duties for young ladies will be resumed on Monday, Septem- ber 3, 1888.

Special class for small boys will be opened Tuesday, September 4, 1888.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

ST. LOUIS, MO.

UNDERGRADUATE DEPT., (COLLEGE AND POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.) Opens Thursday, September 20. Entrance Examination Wednesday, September 19.

SMITH ACADEMY, Opens Thursday, September 20. Entrance Examination, Wednesday, September 19.

MARY INSTITUTE, Opens Monday, September 24. Entrance Examination, Friday, September 14.

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ENTRANCE 421 N. THIRD ST., Removed from 307, 309 and 311 N. Broadway. Our new location is convenient to all street-car lines, and only two blocks from the Main Street Depot. Capacious and well-lighted rooms, considered the finest and most healthful in the city for school purposes. The 46th Annual Fall Term of Day and Night School begins Monday, September 3. For cir- culars or particulars call at the college office or address (Telephone 1273.) J. G. BORMER, President.

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Cleaning.		Dyeing.	
Coat	$1 00	Coat	$2 00
Pants	50	Pants	1 00
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S. E. 6th st., bet. Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo. Goods by express promptly attended to.

DAVID NICHOLSON'S

A Pure Concentrat'd Liquid Extract of Malt, Recommend- ed by Eminent Physicians, For Sale by All Druggists.

Aids Digestion, Strengthens the System, Cures Dyspepsia, and Restores Sound, Refreshing Sleep.

A Boon to Nursing Mothers.

NEW YORK and ST. LOUIS

AFRICA'S MYSTERY.

An Expedition Up the Nile to Find the White Pasha.

Stanley's Real Mission Believed to Be on the Eve of Fulfillment.

Irritation in France Over the German Emperor's Speech at Frankfort.

Parnell Preparing for His Trial—Indecent Haste of the Commissioners—Affairs Drawing to a Crisis in the Balkan Provinces—Austria's Blunder—American Politics Discussed in England—Boulanger's Latest Exploits—Strikers Starved Into Submission—Emperor William Testing His Army—Plays and Players—Americans Abroad—Current European Topics.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, August 18.—An attache of the British Foreign Office said this after- noon that informa- tion had been re- ceived from Alex- andria to the effect that the well-known German explorer, Lieut. Wissman, had succeeded in obtain- ing the Khedive's consent to an expe- dition to proceed up the Nile to form a junction with the mysterious "White Pasha," re- ported on the Bahr-el-Ghazel as advancing toward Khartoum at the head of a large force. The expedition will be under the command of Lieut. Wissman and will consist of volunteers of all nationalities, to- gether with a small force of Egyptian troops. Volunteers from the best families in Europe will not be wanting, owing to the crusade now being carried on by Cardinal Lavigere against the African slave trade in every capital of Europe. The expenses of the expedition, it is understood, will be defrayed by Germany, Austria, Italy and England, each of these nations having prominent subjects held cap- tive at Khartoum. The main object is to effect their release, although much in the way of explorations will also be accomplished.

BELIEVED TO BE STANLEY.

The discussion as to the identity of the "White Pasha" is being revived with great warmth by the news from Alexandria, and in African circles. Where the news of Stanley for the past year has been sifted during the past few days, the opinion prevails that the "White Pasha" is none other than Stanley. In these circles it is believed there is more probability in the recent reports con- cerning Mr. Stanley and Emin Pasha, which have been received by way of Zanzibar, than in any of the vague rumors which have been current since Stanley disappeared a year ago. That the Mahdi should have been stimulated by his advisers to an attempt to obtain posses- sion of Emin's province is not surprising. The fact that Emin has absolutely suppressed the slave trade there and the large stores of ivory which he is known to possess, would alone suffice to account for offensive action on the part of Khalifa, and rumors of the ap- proach of Stanley might be expected to expedite action with a view to the overthrow of Emin before assistance could arrive. It is further to be noted that the barbarous ruler of Uganda, himself engaged in the slave trade is in communication with the slave dealers farther north, while Kabrega, the King of Unyaro, is the neighbor and friend of Emin. The feud between these native potentates is heredi- tary and its continuance necessarily cut- ting off communication with Emin from the east coast and weakening his province on that side would be favorable to a hostile advance from the north.

The statement that on hearing of the Mahdi's intended invasion Emin had decided to march against him along the left bank of the Nile, strengthened the supposition that Emin himself was the "White Pasha," but, on the other hand, it seems improbable that a man so well known as Emin would be referred to in such vague terms as the "White Pasha," and grounds are not wanting for the belief that the unknown leader is Stanley.

THE LAST DIRECT INFORMATION

from the explorer stated that he had decided to leave the Aruwimi because it turned south- ward. Such a course would sug- gest the possibility of its flow- ing from the Mutanzige which Stanley so ardently longed to explain. If it did not turn sufficiently southward for that, the Albert Nyanza would appear to be its prob- able source. Either lake would have an at- traction for Stanley. The former, as prob- ably offering an indirect, but navigable, and the latter a direct means of reaching Wadalai, while even if he penetrated the country be- tween the two lakes he would be moving towards the friendly kingdom of Unyaro. After his memorable voyage down the Congo, Stanley would scarcely be likely to forsake a river merely because it appeared to bend in a contrary direction to that in which he wished to go. The fact that he left the Aruwimi, therefore, seems to indicate his resolution to advance northward, probably with the intention of striking the Welle- Makna and entering the country of the wide- spread and friendly Zandehs, of whom Junker speaks so well and who actually supply Emin with his best soldiers. This, at least, would seem to be the only "unknown direction" in which Stanley could turn if, as the report states, he was prevented from proceeding direct to Wadelai by hostile tribes in the Mabode country. On the Welle-Makna he might well collect a splendid force, the fighting qualities of the Zandehs being su- perior to those of any other negroes in the Soudan, and he would be on the verge of the Bahr-El-Ghazel region with abundans water- ways leading in that direction.

IT SEEMS EXTREMELY LIKELY

that stirring news will soon be received, and the time could not be more fitting for the re- ception of good news from Africa, as it is the centenary of the African Association, the oldest of all the geographical societies, founded 100 years ago under the presidency of Sir Joseph Banks, the famous naturalist, who had accompanied Capt. Cook on his first voyage. In 1788 the exploration of the Dark Continent was undertaken with an eye to the opening of new markets, but it was conducted on scientific principles. The association, as far as possible, sent trained observers, tried to set before each of them the solution of a definite problem and in order not to contract the scope of its designs, kept constantly be- fore its members the ideals of journeys across the continent.

IMPORTANCE OF THE MYSTERIOUS LEADER.

An English army officer well versed in the history of the Soudan said to-day: The Dark Continent, prolific in portentious mysteries, has produced none more mysterious and fascinating than the appearance of the so- called "White Pasha" in the Bahr-el-Ghazel region. That this mystic chief should have caused such a commotion among the Moslems of the Soudan is conclusive evidence of his im- portance. At the last advice from Khartoum the Khalifa had indicated his fears by dis- patching forces by land and river to meet the invader until the number amounted to over five thousand. More were to follow. It is suspected that Lupton Bey was put to death at Khartoum in the panic which seized the followers of the Mahdi, because he was thought to be in secret correspondence with the White Pashs, and it is feared that similar causes may have led to the massacre of all the white prisoners, male and female, remaining at Khartoum.

It is the custom of the Soudanese Mohamet- ans, when alarmed, to massacre all their prisoners. This they do as a measure of pre- caution after a battle, when a considerable number of captives are in their hands. For this reason armies sent against them have melted as it were with the sands of the desert and nothing has been heard of them.

THE FATE OF HICKS PASHA.

To this day nothing is known of what be- came of Hicks Pasha and his large and well appointed army, except that it was defeated. No survivor of these six thousand men has ever been heard of later. The few of Gordon's companions whose lives were spared were exceptions to the general rule. Most of them especially the nuns, were living a life worse than death and that they should have sur- vived so long astonishes all acquainted with the customs of the desert. There is no reason to hope that Gordon's avenger has arisen.

The tidings brought by the pilgrim at Souakim, although not complete, leave no doubt that a powerful army, officered by Eu- ropeans, has appeared in the rear of the Moslem stronghold and all the circumstances as told by them, especially that this army is partly equipped with Remington rifles, strengthens the growing impression that their leader is Henry W. Stanley. Little was made known by that daring explorer of his inten- tions and object in going on his last expe- dition to open new regions to trade and suc- cor Emin Bey, who has since shown that he was in no need of relief, were the ostensible aims of the enterprise. It is now believed that these were thrown out as a blind.

A GLORIOUS TASK.

Cardinal Lavegerie, the apostle of the black slaves and their cause, proclaims that as Dr. Livingston was the pioneer in the abolition of the slave trade in Africa, Stanley is destined to be the achiever of that glorious work. No doubt the Cardinal has good ground for his prediction. Stanley has gone where he can strike at the roots of the infamous and horrible traffic with a devoted body of men, well in- ured to the climate and to fatigue, armed with the most improved weapons and ani- mated with the spirit of liberty and self-pres- ervation. They can pass from the upper waters of the Bahr-El-Ghazel, embark on the the branch of the Nile and descend like a thunderbolt upon the predatory oppressors of Central Africa. This is a glorious task suited to the towering ambition of a man like Stanley, the greatness of whose conceptions has grown with his successive explorations. It is to be hoped that this will not all prove a magnificent dream.

IT MUST BE STANLEY.

The opinion is now generally prevalent, based on most reliable evidence, that the white man in the Bahr-el-Ghazel district is really Stanley. Natives arriving at Saukim report that several white men accompany the bearded white pasha, and if this be true there can be no doubt of the identity of the leader, as Emin has no white followers.

RECRUITING HIS STRENGTH.

Parnell Preparing for the Ordeal—The American End of the Inquiry.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, August 18.—Though Parnell is shooting partridges on his native heath in County Wicklow, in a very poor state of health indeed, more is written about him and said about him to- day than of any other man in the British Em- pire. Parnell's shooting box is an old mili- tary barrack, built for the suppres- sion of the rebellion in 1798. There, with a few friends who will not talk shop to him, the leader of the Irish hosts is endeavoring to recuperate his strength for the ordeal which the next few months have in store for him. Parnell will probably be one of the first witnesses called before the Parliamentary Commission when it meets for business in September. Friends authorized to speak for him say he will come promptly when called. To refuse would surely mean imprisonment for con- tempt. It will make no difference whatever to the work of the commission, though Par- nell may refuse to answer any question which would prejudice his case in the pending trial.

AMBITIOUS BARRISTERS.

The commissioners have already had more than a hundred applications from ambitious young barristers who want to go over to Amer- ica and take testimony. The remuneration usually allowed in such cases by the English courts is about $25 a day and ex- penses. Commissioner Smith said to-day that no applicant for a place had received serious consideration yet and probably would not till the meeting of the commission in Septem- ber. The Commissioner who goes to America will, of course, have no judicial power, and can only get such information as men identi- fied with the home-rule movement volunteer to give him. The Commissioners, therefore, want to find an experienced lawyer for the post with a pleasing address and a good deal of tact. Parnell and the whole of the Irish party will be legally represented before the com- mission by George Lewis, one of the ablest men at the English bar, and, judging by con- tributions already made to the defense fund by Liberals in various parts of England, they will not fall short of money.

Lewis said to the Post-Dispatch corre- spondent to-day that it is too early yet to de- fine precisely the scope of the inquiry in America or what cities it would be neces- sary to visit. He said that the Parnell party and the *Times* would each send a barrister to accompany the American Commissioner. The testimony taken there will be sealed and not made public till read to the commission here. From present appearances the American end of the inquiry will begin in New York early in October. Henry Cunynghame, appointed to the impor- tant post of Secretary of the commission, is an able young lawyer of Irish parent- age, with moderate tendencies to home rule.

MARCHING ON TO HOME RULE.

Mr. John Morley in a speech at Lincoln this evening said he had regarded the Govern- ment's action in passing the Parnell commis- sion bill without debate as the most revolu- tionary thing that had been done in England during our time. The Liberals, he declared, would proceed to the undoing of Tory mis- chief, and were steadily marching on to home rule.

WORKING FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

There is a vast deal of juggling about the Parnell inquiry. The indecent haste of their honors, the judges of the special commission, to bring on the case before Mr. Parnell can get a hearing in Scotland, would indicate that they are acting in accord with the wishes of the government, which cannot be friendly to the Irish leaders. The unscrupulous action of the *Times* in seeking to baffle by technical pettifogging the free investigation sought in the North proves how distrustful its con- ductors are of their own case. It seems to have become reconciled with the commission since it finds it outstripping the Parnellites in the struggle for priority.

Of course, Mr. Parnell is the best judge of his own interests. If he thinks he can do better before a Scotch jury, he has a perfect right to try and no one can gainsay him. The fact that the commission and the *Times* act to- gether in thwarting his plans is the best proof that he has seen more clearly how to proceed than some of the critics among the Liberals and the lawyers who have opposed his course, advising him to abide by the commission. The Irish leaders, however, are in danger of swamping him and making the whole business ridiculous by each bringing his own action of libel against the *Times*. They cannot hope to embarrass the *Times* by the multiplicity of attacks. That paper's resources are almost infinite. It would welcome these assaults as an advertisement. At the same time the ap- pearance of artifice would bring no credit to the Irish cause. The English people, friend as well as foe, have made up their minds to get at the bottom of these accusations be- tween the Irish leaders and Irish assassins, and juggling will do neither side any good be- fore the great tribunal of the public, by whose verdict it must stand or fall. The cause of Ireland depends on the wisdom as well as the innocence of those accused for her sake.

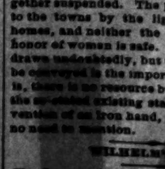
POLICE AID.

The Dublin police are giving all possible aid to the *Times* in its defense of the Parnellite suits against that paper. Chief of Police Mailer and four political detectives will give evidence before the Commission.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

Affairs Drawing Toward a Crisis in the Balkan Provinces.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.



LONDON, August 18.—The impunity of threatened men is proverbial, and the occupant of the Bul- garian throne is an exemplar of the aphorism as regards his existence as a ruler. The journals of Europe have again and again announced his last appear- ance on the political stage, but he obstinately insists upon confounding their predictions and holds to his position with a tenacity which, all things considered, vouches for his pluck or obstinacy, although the world, it is true, gives the credit for his sticking capacity to the cour- age and ambition of his mother, who is evidently determined to have in some form a recompense for the millions expended by her to behold her son a ruler over a half bar- barous people, the target of assassins and plotters, and the plaything of the great pow- ers surrounding him. The public has natu- rally grown incredulous over the confident statements of Prince Ferdinand's enforced re- tirement, reiterated for the hundredth time, but affairs really seem to be drawing toward a crisis in that section of the ever vexed Balkan provinces. Lord Salisbury's remarks at the Lord Mayor's banquet, that "the best thing to do anent the Bulgarian question was to let it severely alone," has provoked cynical com- ment from the Vienna papers, which do not appear to know Lord Salisbury's temper, or they would never suspect him of irony.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

There is every reason to believe the Paris *Figaro* has told the truth unwittingly, proba- bly, in stating that Germany and Russia have come to a perfect understanding of the Bul- garian question. There are corroborating cir- cumstances which would seem to prove that the *Figaro's* readers have been introduced to unusual probabilities. Whether this will hurt the circulation of that lively sheet or not, only time can prove. The ancient policy of giv- ing a dog a bad name before hanging him, seems to have been commenced by Russia, with the virtual compliance of Germany. What Austria will think of it is not a matter for much doubt, but she will bear a great deal be- fore thinking of rupturing the tripartite al- liance.

We have from Russian sources, undoubtedly, most appalling accounts of the state of affairs in the Balkan provinces. Incendiarism, pil- lage and brigandage are rife in all the small governments bordering on the Danube, and the necessity of adopting the strongest meas- ures to prevent virtual chaos is urged. Not only are strangers unsafe, but travel is alto- gether suspended. The peasants are fleeing to the towns by the light of their blazing homes, and neither the life of man or the honor of women is safe. The picture is over- drawn undoubtedly, but the effect intended to be conveyed is the important point, and that is, there is no resource but the repression of the un-ousted existing state there by the inter- vention of an iron hand, whose hand there is no need to mention.

WILHELM'S WAY.

The German Emperor Testing the Efficiency of His Army.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

BERLIN, August 18.—It is believed here that before the end of the year Emperor William will examine the reserves of the entire German army. He is expected to order general and despatch confidential orders calling on an astonishing num- ber. Next this week the Emperor will go to the Hanover Barracks at Potsdam

at 3 o'clock in the morning, caused a general alarm to be sounded and turned out all the troops from their beds to check a supposed invasion of an enemy from Spandau. Some of the superior officers were slow in turning out, and were punished in consequence. The Emperor is testing his army by some surprising device of this kind nearly every day, and it results in an amazing number of removals and changes.

AUSTRIA'S BLUNDER.

The Retirement of Field Marshal Von Kuehnefeld.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, August 18.—The statement now going the rounds of the European press that the removal of Field Marshal Von Kuehnefeld from the Austrian army was followed by the retirement of Count Von Moltke from the German army as an initiative step towards the reorganization of the Austrian and German armies on more effective scales is ridiculed by leading military critics, at least so far as Austria is concerned. A leading German general officer, whose name for obvious reasons is withheld, in an interview to-day on the subject, said: "The Austro-Hungarian Government in the recent removal of Baron Kuehnefeld took a step which has gone far to diminish that confidence in the military future of the dual monarchy which has grown up in recent years. The Emperor Francis Joseph has, in fact, retired one of the only two first-rate Generals the Austrian Empire had. The Archduke Albert, the conqueror of Custozza, is the Inspector General of the army, and Field Marshal Kuehnefeld was, until his recent retirement, the Commander of the Third Army Corps, having its headquarters at Gratz. The corps comprises the contingents of Syria, Carinthia, Carniola and Istria."

THE RETIRED MARSHAL.

Baron Kuehnefeld was born in 1817, and is therefore of the same age as Archduke Albert, two years younger than Prince Bismarck, and seventeen years younger than Count Von Moltke. In 1866 he defended the Tyrol with a small force against the Italians and his successful conduct of this difficult enterprise, followed by the publication of a treatise on mountain warfare which ranks as a classic in military literature, established his position as one of the first of living commanders. From 1868 to 1874 he was Minister of War, and to him is owing all that is good in the reorganization of the Austrian army, after the great disasters of the Bohemian campaign. In 1874 he was appointed to the post from which he has been relieved. It has now become a painful fact to the majority of Austrians that in view of the present critical state of European affairs the government took a very unwise step in removing Baron Von Kuehnefeld. Austrians know how often court influence has removed their Generals from command and how the fortunes of Austria have thus more than once been sacrificed to military incompetence in high quarters and this gives all the more reason to regret his removal, as certain measures severely criticised by Kuhn Von Kushnefeld, are undoubtedly bad ones. There is not now in the military world much confidence in either the administrative or the active chief of the Austrian army, and the sole reason for supposing that in case of war the Austrian troops will be properly directed is that the Austrian general staff is understood to be only a medium for the conveyance of information to Berlin.

ANTAGONISM OF THE POWERS.

Many leading politicians are of the opinion that there is as much need for the Powers to increase the efficiency of their armies as there was a year ago, and the Powers themselves seem to think so too. These politicians who entertained the opinion that excellent personal relations had been established between Emperor William and the Czar by the recent imperial interview are now surprised at the warmth at which the semi-official Russian press criticise the tension between France and Italy respecting Massowah, directly charging Germany with creating the situation in order to weaken France, and warning Germany that in the event of the latter Power joining Italy, Russia would not stand idly by while France was again being conquered. The speech of Emperor William on Thursday at the unveiling of the monument to Prince Frederick Charles, the hero of Metz, was undoubtedly meant as an answer to these attacks, and plainly indicates that the recent meeting at St. Petersburg has had no effect on the antagonism existing between Germany and France, as it also shows that the great Balkan problem has been brought no nearer to a peaceful solution than it was before the meeting of the Emperors.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Boulanger's Latest Exploit—The Collapsed Strike—Paris Gossip.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

PARIS, August 18.—Boulanger's attempt to hold a demonstration in Abbeville Cemetery over Admiral Courbet's grave eclipses all his former displays of charlatanism and bad taste. The Mayor foiled him by allowing only half a dozen of his satellites to enter the cemetery with him and by stopping him in the middle of his speech, which he was reading to the crowd outside.

A STORMY CAMPAIGN.

Gen. Boulanger's visit to the North has been a stormy one. Almost everywhere his presence has been a signal for disorder and riot. He no longer finds the overwhelming unanimity of popularity which was his at his previous election. The electoral crowds are now divided. In many cases the General's enemies have the upper hand, if not the majority. Strongly supported as they are by government influence and, it is charged, government money, the Opportunists no longer pursue a passive course. They meet money with money as they do force with force. They leave nothing undone to defeat the candidate who before rode to triumph over the department, and it looks now as if they would succeed. The General's prestige is gone and the effort to revive it becomes ridiculous.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

M. Goblet, has gone to Amiens to take part in the election campaign. He will return to Paris on Wednesday. His object is to secure the union of all parties against Boulanger, the man whose success would be dangerous to the country at home and abroad.

THE ITALIAN PREMIER.

Sig. Crispi, the Italian Premier, will arrive at Carlsbad on the 25th inst. and stay there five days. He will have an interview with Prince Bismarck while in Germany and Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Premier, will probably join them. Sig. Crispi has replied to the note of M. Goblet protesting against the annexation of Massowah by Italy and the abolition of the capitulations under which the rights of Frenchmen and other foreigners are protected in African ports of the Red Sea as well as the Mediterranean. Sig. Crispi shows that France has no interests in Massowah that need such protection. He states that the European Powers, except France, approve Italy's action, and that Italy is anxious to regard the question as at an end for sake of peace. Italy is determined to defend her interests in the Red Sea, which are the interests of civilization.

STARVED INTO SUBMISSION.

The strikers were simply starved into submission. The committee announced that as it could no longer allow five pence per diem to 3,000 citizens who had remained faithful to the strike, it left them free to do as they pleased. As it was they had suffered privations for twenty-four days and had condemned themselves, their wives and their children to scanty rations of bread. The assistance promised the men was not forthcoming and it was either work or starve. They choose to work and the strike is over for the present.

Socially Paris is dead. Among the New Yorkers here are James M. Varnum, H. K. Bloodgood and Mrs. P. C. DeWarest.

BERNHARDT'S PLUCK.

All Paris is talking of the plucky deed of Sarah Bernhardt at Cauterets. She drove to Kailhiere in a tilbury, holding the reins herself, and behind her followed her sister and several friends in a four-horse break. Bernhardt crossed the Benques bridge, which spans a dangerous torrent flowing through rocks of granite, in safety, but the horses attached to the break became frightened, and a catastrophe was imminent. The tragedienne sprang out of the tilbury, and at the peril of her life got the frightened animals across the bridge.

TRYING THE WATERS.

Notable People at a German Resort—Well-Known Americans.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

HOMBURG, August 18. ENEATH a clear sky and in hearing of lovely music extremes are meeting in this little German town of Les Baines, where only English is spoken. The Prince of Wales has arrived and occupied his usual lodgings over the promenade, and this morning took the waters with Malcom Khan, uncle of the Shah of Persia, who also arrived from Shiraz. Diplomats and statesmen of all countries are meeting and politely assimilate, but it is a matter of comment that when the Princess Christian and Princess Bismarck meet at the Kinterbrunnen they never nod, but coldly pass by, so the Schleswig-Holstein question is not forgotten.

Judge Gresham has come and gone, and to-morrow Chauncey Depew packs up his grip-sack and goes to Paris, much to the regret of the American contingent, who have been spoiled by his good stories.

Mrs. Paran Stevens and Paget have just arrived from Blenheim House, where they have been stopping with the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, whose coming is anxiously awaited.

Among the other prominent Americans here are President Hyde of the Equitable Assurance Co., Mrs. Brookholdt, the Cutting family, E. J. Coleman of San Francisco, W. C. Brewster, Mrs. D. E. Corbin, H. T. Dickey, Jr., and wife, De Forrest Malnee, Dr. Fred May and wife, J. C. Flood, wife and daughter of California, J. L. Harriman, Grosvenor P. Lowry of New York, Willing Lee, Mrs. Alfred Pell, Mrs. R. M. Pell, Minister George H. Pendleton, Mrs. R. S. Stargis and daughters of Philadelphia, S. Whitney and family, George E. Kemp, C. F. Winthrop and Nathaniel Paige.

Hon. Joseph Pulitzer has arrived, accompanied by Dr. James J. McLane. He has been in Vienna, where he consulted several eminent oculists. They all agreed with Dr. Critchett of London, and insisted that under no circumstances should he touch a pen or even attempt to read for at least six months.

BRITISH TYRANNY.

Fruits of the Policy of Coercion in Ireland—English Events.

By Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, August 18.—The causes of the pitiful suicide of Dr. Ridley are plainly set forth by the verdict of the Coroner's jury so that all can read. The remorse that drove him to frenzy so that he was unable to bear to live is a better proof of the charge of inhumanity against Balfour and Dublin Castle than all the testimony taken at the inquest of John Mandeville. In slaying himself poor Ridley pronounced the verdict in that case. He showed to what a confusion of mind a man of a naturally good heart and kindly instincts had been brought by the cruel instructions of tyranny. Ireland feels that not only the death of Mandeville but the self murder of Ridley were the direct consequences of the policy of coercion.

MORLEY'S CAUSTIC SPEECH.

John Morley, M. P., addressed many thousands of people to-day at Lord Ripon's country seat at Lincolnshire. He condemned in severe terms the arbitrary action of the Government in applying the closure prematurely to the debate on the Parnell commission bill. He referred to the argument of a recent public writer that the Irish should reprobate the Land and National Leagues as two of the greatest enemies to the peace and progress of the country, and quotes a passage from a speech of Mr. Chamberlain declaring that but for those organizations the land act of 1881, 1885, and 1887 would never have been passed. The Government had claimed that it had greatly reduced the power of the National League and would deliver the land from it. Mr. Morley pointed out that what the power of the Court of Rome could not effect the Government was likely to do in Ireland. The Papal rescripts, which was supposed to be hostile to the National League, had not been read at a single altar in Ireland. Rome itself had been unable to check the patriotic instinct of the people, which had sought in the National League a powerful instrument for their protection.

A TOBACCO COMPANY.

A company is forming in London to buy up an extensive tobacco estate in British Borneo for £120,000, with the object of exporting the product to the United States.

EAST MAILS.

LONDON, August 18.—The American mail which came over on the Lahn was delivered in London the first thing last Thursday, a clear gain to business men of twenty-four hours over the mails shipped on the City of Rome or Alaska.

AWARDED A MEDAL.

The Balloon Society of Great Britain has awarded a medal to Baldwin, the American parachute jumper. Only two of these medals have previously been granted.

SALISBURY GOES TO FRANCE.

Lord Salisbury left to-day for France, where he will spend a part of the Parliamentary recess.

THE SHERIDAN MEMORIAL.

Nothing is decided about the Sheridan memorial meeting yet, except what will take place at Col. Gourand's house at Little Benlah, August 25. Commander Chadwick of the navy is expected to be one of the speakers.

WHEAT ACREAGE.

The returns show an increase of 10 per cent in the acreage of English land under wheat cultivation as compared with last year, while the acreage of oats shows a decrease of 6 per cent.

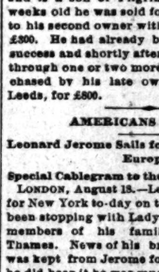
LIVE STOCK.

The number of cattle raised as compared with last year show a decrease of 4.8 per cent, of sheep 2.7 per cent decrease and of swine 4.6 per cent increase.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Gilbert and Sullivan's New Opera—New Books—Dramatic Notes.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.



LONDON, August 18.—The plot of Gilbert and Sullivan's forthcoming new opera as published in the POST-DISPATCH has been widely copied and much discussed here, but *Vanity Fair* announces today that the title of the opera is the "Tower of London," and that the scenes are laid in the Tower in Henry the Eighth's time. It says the opera will be ready in about six weeks.

THE BURLESQUE "HYDE AND JEKYLL,"

which George Grossmith of the Savoy company has written, has already been produced in America. It was put on at a pinch for one night in Chicago by the Rosina Vokes Co. a year ago, and Weedon Grossmith played the principal part in it. The plot is the diabolical mixture which Jekyll takes is left around loose and everybody on the stage gets a drink of it.

MACKENZIE'S BOOK.

Not much interest is felt in the promised production of Morrell Mackenzie's book, which will be carefully revised by the Queen before it is published. The general impression is that unless Mackenzie is allowed to say absolutely what he pleases the book will contain little more than a record of historical facts and a defense against the personal attacks of the German doctors. There will be a simultaneous publication in England, Germany and America.

A NEW STORY.

A new story by Hodgson Burnett is announced for November, called "The Pretty Sister of Jose."

THAT COACHING TRIP.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that Blaine is going to write a book on his recent coaching trip with Carnegie.

LONSDALE'S NOTES.

Lord Lonsdale is sending home copious diary notes from North America for publication. When last heard from he was on his way to Fort Chipiwiyan and intended to go on to the Arctic Sea.

A BIG SUCCESS.

Mme. Nordica made a big success in Berlin at Kroll's Theater Wednesday in "Faust."

HURLBUT'S BOOK.

The *Times* devotes five columns to a review of Mr. William Henry Hurlburt's book, "Ireland Under Coercion," which is published in two volumes. Mr. Douglas, the eminent Edinburg critic, prefaces the *Times'* extracts by saying that Mr. Hurlburt is an American gentleman, well-known in English and Continental society, and his volumes, though quite different in character, are no less interesting than Baron Grancegy's "Chez Paddy."

EMMETT'S DOG.

J. K. Emmett, the American comedian, has just purchased Pinlimmon, the best St. Bernard dog of his day. He is said to have paid £1,000 for him, the largest price ever given for a dog. Pinlimmon is about 5 years old, and has never but once been beaten on a snow bench and that was regarded as a mistake on the part of the Judge. He was bred by T. Hall of Liverpool, and is a son of Pilgrim. When but three weeks old he was sold for £30 and he was sold to his second owner within a few months for £300. He had already begun his remarkable success and shortly afterwards he was passed through one or two more hands and was purchased by his late owner, S. W. Smith of Leeds, for £800.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

Leonard Jerome Sails for Home—Arrivals in Europe.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, August 18.—Leonard Jerome sailed for New York to-day on the Etruria. He has been stopping with Lady Churchill and other members of his family at Egham-on-the Thames. News of his brother Larry's death was kept from Jerome for two days and when he did hear it he was much affected. Jerome always gets much social attention when here, particularly among men prominent in turf matters, but this time he had declined them all.

Neither Lady Churchill nor her husband will visit New York this year. Lord Churchill is expected home Monday from the Pyrenees.

Hon. John Jay of New York, formerly American Minister to Vienna, arrived in London with his daughter, Mrs. Schiefflin. Jay has been visiting his children and grandchildren in Switzerland. One of his daughters is the wife of Gen. von Schweinetz, German Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

American arrivals this week in Berlin include E. B. Harper and wife, New York; P. C. and C. M. Ransom, Buffalo; Mrs. E. M. Nutting, Boston, and J. B. Matthews, Philadelphia.

Among the Americans at Kissingen are John A. and Miss A. C. Douglas, John H. Davis and Miss Davis, New York: James H. Hopkins and family, Washington.

James Russell Lowell, who has been visiting Lord Tennyson at Faringford, is expected in London again next week.

Andrew White is visiting friends at Cambridge. He goes on the continent next week.

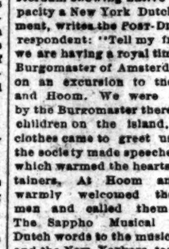
Homeward-bound steamers are all well filled. The Etruria to-day carried C. H. Sanford, Sidney Rosenfeld and Prof. E. F. Foster, New York. D. H. Moffatt and C. O. Glover are on the same steamer. The Trave has Dixey, Charles Chaney and family, Lotnrop, United States Minister St. Petersburg and wife, Princess Henriette Von Schleswig-Holstein, Dr. A. Jacobs, wife and children, and C. C. Springer. The Britannic has Bishop Andrews, Rosina Vokes, W. M. and C. W. Rockefeller, Sir Lyon Playfair and Lady Playfair and Rev. R. R. Meredith of Brooklyn sail in the City of Rome next Wednesday. Matthew Hale and John W. McCoy of New York depart on the Elbe to-morrow. Bishop Harris is still alive, though the doctors give no hope of his recovery. Mrs. Harris and son are expected on the Elder to-morrow.

Ex-Senator Baldwin is better and left Constantinople on his homeward journey.

EUROPE ALARMED.

Effect of Emperor Williams' Frankfort Speech—The French Press.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.



ONDON, August 18.—The expected irritation in France over the speech delivered by Emperor William at Frankfort is developing rapidly, though officially there has been no sign made as yet. The more important of the French newspapers observe a dignified silence, which is unusual with them in such circumstances, but a few of the smaller ones are rabid in their denunciation of the speech. The very silence of the great papers is regarded as significant of the intensity of the feeling created, and their restraint under the provocation furnished by the head of the German Government is commented on all sides and accepted as evidence that France will not allow herself to be drawn into a quarrel with Germany at the present moment, but will bide her time. It is now asserted by apologists for the Emperor, who have become alarmed at the excitement his speech has created, that the Kaiser merely intended to convey a warning to the Boulangists. This may be true, but the warning has certainly resulted in alarming the whole of Europe.

WHY IT CARRIES WEIGHT.

The effect of the speech throughout the whole of Europe is wonderful. Here is a man who means what he says: "This is the universal comment. There is not a dissenting voice in Germany to his declaration. The speech of a man backed up by eighteen army corps and 46,000,000 of people carries weight. France may protest against the young Emperor's arrogance, but she knows that he is not gasconading, and receives with a feeling akin to despair this tremendous blow to her pride and hope. It will not diminish her spirit of revenge, however, to find her rage more impotent than ever."

A ROYAL TIME.

New York Dutchmen Enjoying Themselves in Holland.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, August 18.—Senator Vidder of New York, who is with the Holland Society in Amsterdam showing native Dutchmen what capacity a New York Dutchman has for enjoyment, writes the POST-DISPATCH London correspondent: "Tell my friends at home that we are having a royal time. Last Tuesday the Burgomaster of Amsterdam took the society on an excursion to the Islands of Harken and Hoom. We were received at Harken by the Burromaster there and all the school children on the island, dressed in holiday clothes came to greet us. Two members of the society made speeches in original Dutch, which warmed the hearts of the native entertainers. At Hoom another Burgomaster warmly welcomed the American Dutchmen and called them his dear cousins. The Sappho Musical Society sang some Dutch words to the music of 'Yankee Doodle' and the New Yorkers tossed their hats in the air with delight. Thursday the guests were invited to dinner at the Hague residence of Mr. Norman. Minister Roosevelt and staff were present. American flags were displayed on the houses of the Dutch nobility. Next week the society will be entertained at Utrecht and Haarlem."

LOOKING FOR A MATCH.

An Invitation to American Yachtsmen to Compete in British Waters.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, August 16.—Dixon Kemp says in to-day's *Field*: "What we should like to see would be some of the newest Yankee centerboard sloops make the passage across the Atlantic and compete in all our regattas, just as the Cambria schooner did or Genesta and Galatea cutters. We have been favored with a great many visits by American yachts, but not one of them took part in our ordinary regatta competitions. For some valid reason or other we have hitherto been debarred the pleasure of seeing our yachts defeated by those of America in our own waters and under rules which ordinarily govern sailing matches in this country. Now, however, that Americans have adopted the basis of our rule of rating by sail area and length and are loud in praising its adaptibility for competitive sailing, it is to be hoped that some American will come over with their beautiful vessels and give the multitude of yachtsmen on this side of the Atlantic a practical lesson in yacht designing and yacht sailing."

AMERICAN POLITICS.

The Interest Felt in England in the Presidential Election.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, August 16.—Hon. John Jay of New York, who is now in London, said to the POST-DISPATCH correspondent to-day: "The interest felt in Europe, and especially in Great Britain, in the presidential election, is greater than ever before, except probably the contest between Lincoln and McClellan during the war, which was supposed to involve the fate of our republic. The depressed feeling here in regard to the agricultural and industrial prospects appears to have given zest to the hope, if not the belief, that Cleveland's election is assured, and that it will lead to a radical change in the protection policy of the United States and open advantages now enjoyed by American workmen to those of Great Britain. The views expressed by the President and endorsed by the Democratic party have been largely accepted in England as tending toward free trade. The use made in America of occasional expressions in the English press, indicating the importance of American free trade to British interests, has induced a more moderate tone here in discussing the canvass, but the contest abroad seems to be considered solely in regard to the tariff and without any apparent conception of the other important issues involved."

Austria.

MINISTER TAAFE'S CIRCULAR.

VIENNA, August 18.—Minister Taafe has sent a circular to the Governors of the Austrian provinces urging them to discourage emigration to Brazil.

ALFONSO TO BE BETROTHED.

VIENNA, August 18.—It is reported that while the King and Queen of Portugal are at Ischo their son, Prince Alfonso, will be betrothed to the Archduchess Valerie.

Born at the Hospital.

About 5 o'clock last evening Lizzie Jones, living on Chestant and Eleventh streets, applied at the City Dispensary for medical attention. She was approaching an interesting crisis, and Dr. Jordan had her placed in an ambulance for removal to the Hospital. He accompanied her to the Hospital, and had hardly arrived there before her child was born.

QUEER LEGISLATION.

AMUSING PAPERS FOUND IN THE SENATE DOCUMENT ROOM.

A Curious School Bill of Ten Years Ago—Reward for a Novel Foot Measure—The Interesting Story of William Hines and the Trousers That "Were Damaged to Their Full Value"—Senator Maxey's Numerous Description of the Tribulations of Samson Goliath.

Special Correspondence of the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—Few departments of the Government contain matter of more interest than the document rooms of the House and Senate. It is here that every bill and resolution, every committee report and every communication of the President of the United States to either house of Congress is brought when it comes from the hands of the Public Printer. In each of these rooms thousands and thousands of assorted documents load the shelves and fill every spare nook and corner. They represent the concentrated thought and action, not of this Congress alone, but of many Congresses for many years past. Not alone the bills which have passed both houses of Congress and been signed by the President, but the measures, more interesting in some ways, which have been rejected by Congress lie here, dusty monuments to long-forgotten hopes and ambitions.

With Amzi Smith, superintendent of the Senate Document Room, I went through some of these old papers the other day. There were specimens of thought among them which would easily bear comparison with the measures of Senator Blair of New Hampshire, in fact, some of them in a way suggest these modern legislative curiosities. Take for example the bill introduced by Senator Burnside in the second session of the Forty-fifth Congress, April 6, 1878, entitled "a bill to introduce moral and social science into the public schools of the District of Columbia."

IT PROVIDED

"That the school officers shall introduce, as a part of the daily exercises of each school in their jurisdiction, instruction in the elements of social and moral science, including industry, order, economy, punctuality, patience, self-denial, health, purity, temperance, cleanliness, honesty, truth, justice, politeness, peace, fidelity, philanthropy, patriotism, self-respect, hope, perseverance, cheerfulness, courage, self-reliance, gratitude, pity, mercy, kindness, conscience, reflection and the will."

The bill further provided that the pupils should be lectured on one of these topics each day, and furthermore:

"That emulation shall be cherished between the pupils in accumulating thoughts and facts in regard to the noble traits possible, and in illustrating them by their daily conduct."

This bill is odd enough, but it meets more than its match in a measure introduced by Senator Patterson June 10, 1878, proposing a reward for a new foot-measure. Senator Patterson's bill provided

"That the Congress of the United States of America will vote an appropriation, the same, as a reward, to be paid the American citizen who shall produce a new foot-measure which shall divulge, in it, the truth of the meeting of parellel lines in exceeding great length."

No specification was made of the amount that Congress would appropriate for this invaluable measure, and as the bill never got so far as to be reported to the Senate from the Committee on Patents, it is probable that no one bothered his head very much about the amount. Senator Burnside's bill met with hardly a better fate than that of Senator Patterson. It was reported back, shorn of most of its startling features, and reposed on the calendar until Congress adjourned.

The circumlocution of Government methods thirteen years ago is well illustrated in an executive document sent to the House of Representatives by Secretary of War Belknap, December 31, 1875. The letter contained a recommendation for the passage of an act authorizing the

GRATUITOUS ISSUE OF CLOTHING

to a private in the regular army, in lieu of some destroyed by fire January 23, 1875. The application for the issue was made February 15, 1875, through the Post-Quartermaster and Company Commander to the Post Adjutant at Fort Leavenworth. Thence it was forwarded through the proper channels and by him to the Colonel, Nelson A. Miles, now a General in the army. There being no general law under which this gratuitous issue of clothing could be made, it was necessary that a special act of Congress should be passed. But Congress could only be reached through the War Department and so the soldier's letter began its slow, circuitous journey to the Capitol. It reached the Secretary of War May 10, 1875, with fourteen regular indorsements and seven indorsements of one of the aides, Congress having adjourned, nothing could be done in the matter until it again convened in December of the same year.

Congress seems to have been troubled a great deal with this sort of claim, and in one of the reports to the House of the Forty-fifth Congress in 1878, the Committee on Military Affairs bears testimony to the advantages of red tape. This claim was for the value of a pair of trousers and a blanket destroyed by fire October 31, 1876. A gratuitous issue of these articles was made to the soldier, Wm. Hines by name, but soon after it was discovered that no authority existed for this issue, and accordingly Hines was charged with the value of the clothing, $8.65.

THE BILL

reported to the House at the suggestion of the Secretary of War was to credit Hines with the value of these supplies which a Board of Survey had reported were "damaged to their full value." The committee made a most elaborate report on this case. At the time of the loss of his clothing Hines was stationed at Aiken, S. C. In its report the committee says:

"The time, place and circumstances under which the loss occurred were of more than a mere passing notice. It was the year of the presidential election, and but one brief month prior to the time when the freemen of the Republic were called upon to cast their ballots for the men, or rather the electors, of their choice. The air was filled with the eloquence of orators both North and South, who spoke and labored for the success of their candidates. The propriety, not to say the constitutionality, of the presence of Federal troops in the Southern section of our beloved country was a question that seemed largely into the discussions of the day. Upon this subject there was then as now great difference of opinion; and without committing themselves upon this disputed point your committee find unanimously that Hines was there by order of the legally constituted authorities; that he wore the usual and ordinary uniform of the private soldier; that his pants or trousers and blankets as set forth in the bill for his relief; that the loss occurred by fire; that a Board of Survey was called upon them, and that the language of that tribunal, 'they were damaged to their full value, amounting to $8.65.'"

THE REPORT.

After discussing the cause of the fire by which Hines suffered, the report says:

"With this view of the case your committee accept the finding of the Board of Survey and discharge him from responsibility." No specific recommendations appear in their report, but through some misapprehension a gratuitous issue of trousers and blanket was made to him. As events proved, this was a fatal mistake. His commanding officer, misconstruing a mere suggestion, and perhaps unwilling that Hines should appear before the people of Aiken trouserless, or concluding that the honor and dignity of the United States would be put in jeopardy by his appearing off duty in a pair 'damaged to their full value,' made proper haste to rehabilitate him.

"From this time Hines vanishes from the scene. How he disported himself in his new trousers nowhere appears. Unconsciously he had performed a great service to the army and the country by causing an authoritative decision on a matter that had been involved in doubt. The question of a gratuitous issue of clothing is now settled, and while Hines may be indifferent to the trouble he has given Captains, Colonels, Major-Generals, a Secretary of War, a Congressional Committee, he can content himself with the reflection that he has neither worn nor lost his trousers in vain.

"It is in no vain glorious spirit that your committee state that whatever delay there has been in this matter the blame does not attach to them."

"The trouble with Hines began nearly eighteen months since, and the papers only reached the hands of the committee a few days ago; and in placing the final determination of the question with the representatives of the people, they feel that they are discharged from further responsibility. They cannot, however, dismiss the subject without calling attention to the almost perfect system of checks and guards thrown around the issuing of Government property. The thoughtless may call it 'red tape,' or circumlocution, but without it Hines to-day would be in undisputed possession of a pair of trousers and a blanket to which he would have no legal title. As it is, the system has been vindicated, the right of the United States to Hines' trousers fully established and his personal and pecuniary responsibility determined."

This closes the strange, eventful history of William Hines and his trousers.

SENATOR MAXEY.

Few of those who knew Senator Maxey of Texas would accuse him of the possession in any high degree of the faculty of humor, yet among the reports of the Forty-fifth Congress is found one ostensibly from his pen which is full of hearty, robust fun. It is a report on the petition of Samson Goliath, a colored man of Indianapolis, asking that the sentence of the court-martial, under which he was dishonorably discharged from the army in 1866 be revoked and that he be granted an honorable discharge. Goliath was formerly a slave. He was tried by court-martial for mutiny and found guilty. The circumstances of the offense are thus described by Mr. Maxey in his report:

"Samson states that the trouble originated on board a propeller going from Jacksonville, Fla., to Hilton Head, S. C., out of a slight disturbance after taps. That one John Sylvester made the disturbance because he was hungry. No doubt John was hungry. Goliath says that he and John were lying together in the hold of the vessel—not a very comfortable place; that Lieut. Bean, the officer on duty, came to him (Samson) and charged him (Goliath) with making the noise. Samson denied. Bean said he would arrest him (Samson Goliath). Goliath in his wrath said he would not be arrested, because he had done nothing. Doubtless this was wrong. Samson should have curbed his angry passions and Goliath should have shown Christian meekness. Still there was human nature in it, and a good deal of it. The biblical history of the two remarkable men whose joint names he bears may have been present to him.

BY THE LIGHT OF PINE KNOTS

in his lowly cabin when he was a slave, and the unhappy man may have been emulating their illustrious, and, I may say, righteous examples. At all events, a better educated man than Goliath, a white man, raised under the shadows of the temple of justice, would, if a spirited man, have proved a returner. How much more reason for believing this ignorant negro believed his rights invaded, was honest in his refusal to be arrested. However, Bean and the guards finally arrested him, and there was no one to give the note of warning —'The Philistines be upon thee, Samson.' He was taken on deck and tied to the mast. Then the cowhiding began. His friends finding out what had been done (they were colored like himself), raised a row and cut him loose. So his strength was not thrown away. That is just what the people would have done if they believed he had been wronged. Samson says he remained on deck all night, and the next morning Lieut. Bean came to him and told him that if he would get down on his knees and beg pardon he would release him and send him to his company. Samson, to his honor be it said, refused.

"He states that charges were preferred, that he was tried, had no means of defense, or of getting witnesses; that he was utterly ignorant of what a court-martial was, &c."

After reviewing the testimony in the case the committee recommended that justice be done Samson Goliath after his fourteen years' of waiting, and that a bill be passed granting him an honorable discharge. O'BRIEN-HAIN.

TO DIVERT DEMOCRATIC VOTES.

Bidding for the Labor Vote to Be Used As a Republican Ally.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, August 18.—What may be called the political labor field is at present in a strange condition, and neither the Democratic, Republican, United Labor or Union Labor parties can claim the members of trades and labor organizations as their own. In this city at least the labor vote will, as before 1886, be thrown largely for the candidates of the two old parties, although the United Labor party may poll a fourth of its last vote for Henry George, or about ten thousand, but from present indications even that is extremely doubtful. Great efforts are being made to secure the support of the officers of the latter organizations of this city, especially on behalf of the Republican party, and, so far as can be ascertained, the United Labor party, as at present constituted, is closely affiliated with the Republicans in their efforts to obtain the workmen's vote. The purpose is to divert as many democratic votes by the way of the United Labor party as possible. Those who are in close affiliation with the managers of the Labor party assert that they propose making their campaign to New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Kansas. Of course they do not expect to be successful in electing one elector in either State, but the fear there will be so close or doubtful and if they can draw off a sufficient number of votes from the Democrats they will throw some of all of these States into the hands of the Republicans. The Republicans have another ally among the workingmen of this city, which is actively engaged in trying to secure the aid of "leaders." That ally is the Irish-American anti-Cleveland Protective League.

The Pike County Teachers' Institute.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LOUISIANA, Mo., August 18.—The Pike County Teachers' Institute, after a most successful session of two weeks adjourned today, to hold another session in this city one year hence. There was an average attendance of seventy teachers and much interest was manifested. It was the best institute ever held in Pike.

Wire Cutting in Texas.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CONSHATTA, TEX., August 18.—For months wire cutting has been prevailing in this district, about eight miles having been cut. Friday night Sheriff West of this county, and posse, caught five men in the act of cutting fence. Eight more have since been arrested. A special session of the Grand Jury was called to-day to find bills. The penalty for this offense is five years in the penitentiary.

Cut Through the Corset.

Harry Williams, a colored man, attacked his mistress, Alice Sanders, at 1302 Lucas avenue last night with a knife. Alice is 30 years old and retund, yet was at least open to suspicion of faithlessness. Harry cut her about the left arm and left shoulder and gave her one slash across the abdomen so that her corset stays were cut through and her flesh was marked. He was arrested and his mistress was sent to the City Hospital.

A Destitute Family.

Officer Rhoadman of the Mounted District reports that Mrs. Montgomery, who resides with her family at 2507 Belle Glade avenue, is in great want. Two of her children and her nephew, a young man named Simpson, who was her main support, are down with the diphtheria.

Did Not Coach Carnegie.

From the Chicago Herald.

Mr. Carnegie has not restored the wages of his workingmen, which he cut down 18 per cent just before his departure for Europe. Mr. Blaine does not appear to have championed the cause of American labor as ably and vigorously at Cluny Castle as he does at home.

THE Musicians Aschenbroedel Club will give an excursion to Alton and return to-morrow evening.

FOILED BY A BRAKEMAN.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO ROB A UNION PACIFIC MAIL TRAIN.

The Train Waylaid by Masked Men at a Watering Station in Wyoming Territory—Pinsky Frank Tillman, Instead of Throwing Up His Hands When Ordered, Grappled With One of the Robbers and Enabled the Engineer to Escape With the Train—Tillman Twice Wounded—A Posse in Pursuit of the Thieves.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

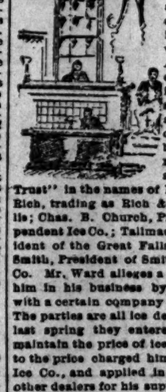
CHEYENNE, Wyo., August 18.—A daring attempt to rob East-bound Union Pacific overland mail and express train No. 3 at 1:30 o'clock this morning was rendered unsuccessful by the plucky conduct of Passenger Brakeman Frank Tillman of this city. This morning's train was unusually large and was running in two sections. The first section, composed mainly of fruit cars, came through without incident. The second section, following closely after, stopped at 1:30 at the water tank at Dana, a station, thirty-seven miles east of Rawlins, to take on coal and water. The work of taking on coal was attended to by Fireman C. A. Wallen and Brakeman Frank Tillman, while Engineer Daniel Breese was oiling his engine. Dana station consists only of a section-house and water tank, and is in what may justly be termed a desert country, the surroundings for miles being sandhills and sage brush. When Engineer Breese had finished oiling and was preparing to mount into the cab a man sprang suddenly from the darkness, pushed a revolver close to his face and fired, exclaiming as he did so, "Throw up your hands!" The shot was evidently intended to intimidate Breese, and was successful, as he immediately threw up his hands. Almost at the same time two men rushed on Tillman and Wallen and compelled them to hold up their hands. The man in charge of Tillman then ordered him to take up his lantern from the ground and walk in front of him to the door of the express car and call to the messenger to open it. Tillman, seeing that he was likely to be caught between two fires made up his mind to kick. He reached down as if to pick up his lantern, but instead he seized a large lump of coal and struck his guard a staggering blow in the face with it, at the same time kicking the lantern to pieces. He then grappled with the robber, threw him to the ground and rolled with him down a slight embankment on the side of the track. Tillman is a stout, muscular young man of 25, and he was rapidly getting away with his assailant, who was shouting vigorously for help when the men guarding the engineer and fireman rushed on to his rescue. Tillman ran toward them, both men firing at him as he ran. A bullet passed through his arm, and one lodged in his hip, both making painful wounds. The engineer and fireman, freed from their guards climbed on the engine and backed the train away from the station, the robbers keeping up a lively fusilade until the train got out of range. Fireman Wallen received a painful wound in the wrist, a bullet passing entirely through it. The train was run back to Edison station, eight miles distant, and, as the number of the attacking party was not known and there was a scarcity of arms and ammunition on the train it was decided to wait until daylight before attempting to pass Dana station. Reports of the attack were sent to Rawlins and by 7 o'clock Sheriff Hicht had an armed posse of fifteen mounted men in pursuit of the robbers. The railroad and territorial authorities have offered rewards of $500 for each man captured, and the pursuit will probably be successful. Tillman, the wounded brakeman, was taken to the Union Pacific Hospital at Denver. On the arrival of the train here it was learned that if successful the robbers would have secured $100,000 in money.

SUING AN ICE TRUST.

A Washington Milk Dealer Wants $30,000 from an Alleged Illegal Combine.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18.



OW that Congress is investigating "trusts," all attempts by recourse of law to break illegal combines are watched with interest. A decision that will establish a precedent is looked for in the suit of Frank K. Ward, a leading milk dealer of this city, who has begun proceedings to recover $30,000 damages from an "Ice Trust" in the names of Richard and Abraham Rich, trading as

D BY A BRAKEMAN.

UCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO ROB A ON PACIFIC MAIL TRAIN.

Waylaid by Masked Men at a Station in Wyoming Territory—Frank Tillman, Instead of Throwing His Hands When Ordered, Fought With One of the Robbers and the Engineer to Escape With Him—Tillman Twice Wounded—A Pursuit of the Thieves.

[Special to the POST-DISPATCH.]

CHEYENNE, Wyo., August 18.—A daring attempt to rob the East-bound Union Pacific overland mail and express train No. 2 at 2:20 o'clock this morning was rendered unsuccessful by the plucky conduct of Passenger Brakeman Frank Tillman of this city. This morning's train was unusually heavy and was running in two sections. The second section, composed mainly of fruit cars, came through without incident. The first section, following closely after, arrived at 2:30 at the water tank at Dana, a station forty-seven miles east of Rawlins, where coal and water. The work of taking coal was attended to by Fireman C. A. Brakeman Frank Tillman, while Engineer Daniel Breese was oiling his engine. The train consists only of a section-house car, and is in what may justly be called a desert country, the surrounding for miles being sandhills and sagebrush. When Engineer Breese had finished oiling and was preparing to mount into the cab he was startled suddenly from the darkness by a revolver close to his face and a command to "throw up your hands." The shot was evidently intended to intimidate Breese, and was successful, for immediately threw up his hands. At the same time two men rushed on the other side of the engine, and compelled them to throw up their hands. The man in charge of the gang ordered him to take up his lantern, which was on the ground and walk in front of him to the express car and call to the messenger to open it. Tillman, seeing that resistance was likely to be caught by the robbers, threw down his lantern, seized a large lump of coal and hurled it with all his might and accuracy at the head of the nearest robber. The missile struck its mark, and the ruffian staggered with the force of the blow, fell to the ground and rolled with the momentum of his slight embankment on the side of the road. Brakeman Tillman is a stout, muscular young man, and he was rapidly getting away from his assailant, who was shouting vigorously to his men when the fireman rushed up to his rescue. The fireman ran forward the instant he saw the engineer struggling with the robber, and both men were fired upon by the robbers. A bullet passed through his cap, slightly grazing his head, and lodged in his hip, both making wounds. The engineer and fireman, seeing their guards silenced on one side, turned and backed the train away from the station, the robbers keeping up a heavy fusillade until the train was out of range. Fireman Wallen received a bullet in the wrist, a bullet passing through it. The train was run back to Dana station, eight miles distant, and a number of the attacking party, who are not known and there being no city of arms and ammunition there it was decided to wait until daylight before attempting to pass Dana Station, as the attack were sent to Rawlins and Sheriff Hight had an armed posse mounted men in pursuit of the robbers. The railroad and territorial authorities have offered rewards of $1,000 each for any man captured, and the pursuit will be pushed with vigor. Brakeman Tillman, the brakeman who was taken to the Union Hospital at Denver. On the arrival of the train at Rawlins it was learned that if successful the robbers would have secured $100,000 in gold.

ING AN ICE TRUST.

n Milk Dealer Wants $30,000 d Alleged Illegal Combine.

[Special to the POST-DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18.

HOW that Congress is investigating "trusts," all attempts by recourse of law to break illegal combines are watched with interest. A decision that will establish a precedent is looked for in the suit of Frank K. Ward, a leading milk dealer of this city, who has begun proceedings to recover $30,000 damages from an "Ice e names of Richard and Abraham as Rich & Co.; Edward M. Willy Church, President of the Inde- Co.; Tallmadge A. Lambert, Presi- Great Falls Ice Co., and Rufus ent of Smith's Transparent Ice d alleges a conspiracy to injure usiness by forcing him to deal n company at an advanced price re all ice dealers in this city, and they entered into a combine to price of ice. Mr. Ward objected harged him by the Independent applied in turn to each of the for his supply. They refused to at any figure, he having been a the Independent company. as tried to beat the combine by om Baltimore and other outside e past week, but the trust has rong for him and he is tempo- Mr. Ward must have ice of gallons of milk he handles daily. nly fight, but was finally com- ender.

and Children Burned.

ing tomatoes yesterday afternoon aley of 7146 South Eighth street burned. She had a charcoal d over which the tomatoes were . While lifting the kettle caught fire and in a clothing was ablaze. Her ter, 13 and 14 years old, rushed and burned their hands badly mes were extinguished. Mrs. ned about the back, arms and lecina was called and the burned he family were made as com- estble.

oman Knocked Down.

ock last night Jennie Ford, alias cked down by Fred Stack at the enth and Locust streets. As she of her head struck heavily upon . She was unconscious when and did not recover minutes. When taken upstairs blood was flowing from and as she lay upon the operating several convulsions. After lying about an hour she got up and from the Dispensary. The phy- find no fracture or injury seri- sion.

Orphans' Home Excursion.

moonlight excursion of the ben- efit of the colored orphans will e Grand Republic Monday even- auspices of Harper W. C. T. U. estern Band will furnish the ficers of Harper Union are: cLean, President; Miss Libbie surer, and Miss Lavenia Carter,

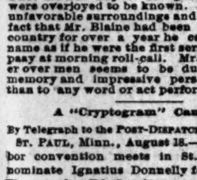
NEED HIM BADLY.

The Demand for Blaine's Services in the Pending Campaign.

Much-Needed Rest to Be Accorded to Gen. Harrison.

The Republican Candidate to Recuperate His Shattered Health at Middle Bass Island—Judge Thurman to Start on an Extended Stumping Tour—The Labor Men of Minnesota Take Up Ignatius Donnelly—The Spite-Work of a Pittsburg Republican Leader—Illinois Republicans in Need of Funds—The Campaign in Missouri.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]



AUGUSTA, Me., August 18.—Mr. Blaine has gone to Poland Springs with his family, there to remain until next Thursday, when he will speak at Bangor. After that he will speak probably five times before the State election. It is not yet known just when he will speak on the issues of the campaign. He may reserve this for his speech before the Home Market Club at Boston next month. He is in no hurry to make an extended speech until the Republican Senators bring in their tariff bill. Very great demands are daily made upon him to go there and come here to speak, but he is compelled to restrain himself as much as possible this, despite the exciting incidents of a welcome lasting a week and running along 400 miles, was a part of the programme laid down on his arrival in New York, and yet it would be unkind to say that he has stood his own work incident to the welcoming proceeding as well as his friends expected. That he is in better health than when he sailed for Europe, much better, is beyond doubt, but on a close view, day after day, it does not seem to a careful observer that it is wise for his personal friends to press upon him attentions involving much strain upon his part, or for his political friends to insist that he should travel and speak after the fashion that came easy enough to him ten years ago. Yet he feels anxious to take a hand whenever his party needs a hand. And the demand for him from the National Committee and from every doubtful State is so strong that his strength

WILL NO DOUBT BE UNDULY TAXED.

Mr. Blaine's hold upon the people is immense. Over 200,000 citizens came out to see him on his journey. Much of the brains, beauty and wealth in New York and New England hailed him as a prince among men. The Blaine craze now abroad is more largely due to Mr. Blaine as a man than Hon. J. G. Blaine as a politician. His memory is as nearly perfect as it can be. Last Wednesday the POST-DISPATCH correspondent saw him in Portland shaking hands with the people who came to see him. He greeted about one hundred and twenty-five men an hour, and not 10 per cent of them did he seem to call by name. They did not expect recognition and many were overjoyed to be known. In spite of the unfavorable surroundings and in spite of the fact that Blaine had been away from this country for over a year he called name after name as if he were the first sergeant of a company at morning roll-call. Mr. Blaine's power over men will be one of the great memory and impressive personality, rather than to any word or act performed.

A "Cryptogram" Candidate.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., August 18.—"When the labor convention meets in St. Paul, we will nominate Ignatius Donnelly for Governor." Thus spoke Ed Sparks, a prominent local Knight of Labor, to-day. The laboring men are taking considerable interest in the approaching State convention, and the various Knights of Labor lodges and trades' assemblies are selecting delegates to attend. The convention will be held in Market Hall on Tuesday, the 28th of August, and it is expected to be the largest gathering of the purely laboring element ever assembled in this State.

"The trouble is," said Sparks, "that we have no organization among the laboring men in the country, but an effort has been made to get the farmers to ally themselves with us and get representation and strength in that way. We intend to ring in with the Farmers' Alliance this spring, but the leaders of that outfit want Scheiffer, and we would just as soon have Jay Gould as Scheiffer. The only thing left for us to do now is to work up an independent farmers' movement and Donnelly is the man to do it with. I think he will accept if nominated. There is a letter in the hands of one of our leaders only lately received from Mr. Donnelly, in which he agrees to make the run if certain conditions are complied with."

It has been noticed lately that the labor leaders were very busy, and it has leaked out in many ways that Donnelly has consented to be their standard bearer. The fact of the matter is that Donnelly is seeking more notoriety. His "Cryptogram" is a failure and he is beginning to feel himself sadly neglected. The Minnesota political field offers him the arena for the display of his peculiar accomplishments. He has enemies to punish, and he has concluded that this labor nomination is his opportunity and has accepted in advance. Those who figure on the probable outcome of the political struggle this fall and leave out Donnelly as a very important factor, will get left. Donnelly is a prohibitionist in a way, but still a protectionist for labor's sake alone. He would poll more votes for the Republicans than the Democrats. Therefore the question "What will the laboring men do?" is a very important one to Minnesota politicians.

Spite Work.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

PITTSBURG, Pa., August 18.—Senator Vance of North Carolina, Congressmen McMillan of Tennessee, Tarsney of Michigan and Marsh of Pennsylvania, who came here to speak at the County Democracy mass-meeting this afternoon, were to have been treated to an excursion to-morrow, but President Max Morehead of the Monongahela Slackwater Navigation Co. put a stop to it. It had been arranged for several days that the steam tug Voyager was to be rigged up in fine style, a grand lunch put on board and the Congressmen and a few friends were to take a Sunday ride up the Monongahela. The affair was to be kept from the rank and file of the county Democracy, but to-day President Moorhead sent a point blank refusal to pass them through the locks on Sunday. The company has a rule which forbids all pleasure craft from sporting on the slackwater on Sunday. Mr. Moorhead said they did not propose to alter it. It had been the rule for twenty years. When asked if he did not feel like relaxing it to allow these Congressmen to see something of the slack water navigation, about which they had been legislating last winter, he said: "No; let them go up on one of the regular passenger boats and down on the other. Besides, Congressmen have done about all they could against the company."

The river and harbor bill, which has become a law without President Cleveland's signature, contains a provision for the purchase by the Government at its own price of Lock No. 7, as the headquarters of the Monongahela. This is the beginning of a movement to make the entire Monongahela River free and thus deprive the Navigation Co., of the tolls which it has been collecting from coal shippers for over thirty years.

Moorehead is a staunch Republican and is a son of the late Gen. J. K. Moorehead, who was several times elected by the Republicans of this district to Congress.

Gen. Harrison's Callers.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 18.—In the expectation that Gen. Harrison would be overwhelmed with visitors to-day, there has been some miscalculation or misunderstanding. Commercial travelers from four cities, delegations from Cleveland and Dayton and crowds of visitors from Newton, Jasper and White Counties, were on the calender for receptions to-day, but from various causes all have failed to come except the habitually punctual and always reliable commercial travelers. The postponement of the Cleveland delegation's visit until next month was announced and confirmation of a similar determination came later from the Dayton people—the report that delegations would come from Newton, Jasper and White was not authorized by Republicans living in those counties, and when definite information about the amount of the expected visitors was asked for it was learned that the railroad passenger agents alone were responsible for the announcement, and without any encouragement from representatives of the party were endeavoring to work up a big excursion, but the scheme was abandoned because a sufficient number of tickets could not be sold to make the running of the train profitable. The commercial travellers of Illinois arrived in the city this morning at 9 o'clock in a special train. Twelve car-loads came from Peoria and two from Bloomington. A Reception Committee of local travelling men, headed by G. C. Webster met the visitors at the depot and escorted them to Pfaffin's Hall, where Mr. Webster briefly welcomed them to the city. In the march from the depot to the hall was a very attractive display. The Peoria men were linen dusters, silk hats and carried umbrellas of red, white and blue in a style that is new in Indianapolis. The Bloomington delegation, which was commanded by Capt. J. H. Sprague, was similarly uniformed, but they carried a different style of umbrella and the commercial traveler's grip was a distinguishing feature of their display.

The Peoria delegation was headed by Spencer's Band, an organization of some celebrity in Illinois, who gave a concert at the Denison House this afternoon, and the Bloomington traveling men brought with them the De Molay Band, with twenty-one pieces. Pfaffin's Hall was made the headquarters for the visitors where, after breakfast at the Denison House, cigars and tickets to the cyclorama were distributed among them. It was the intention of the local committee to have taken the delegation around the city on the Belt Road and to have driven out to Woodruff Place, but owing to the late arrival of the train it was feared that there would not be sufficient time for such trips. Delegations of commercial travelers also came from Lafayette and Terre Haute for whom the Illinois visitors waited before marching out to Gen. Harrison's residence to call upon him. The spokesmen were Julius Starr of Peoria, and Congressman Rowell of Bloomington.

There will be no more receptions before Gen. Harrison's departure for Middle Bass Island, where he will spend his recuperating season with his family. Definite information as to the time of his departure cannot be obtained, but it is understood that he will leave Indianapolis over either the Lake Erie & Western, or the Indiana, Bloomington & Western on Monday or Tuesday. At Toledo the party will be joined by ex-Gov. Foster and daughter, and from there they will go to the Island in the steam yacht Ligma. The General and his family will occupy what is known as the Cheseborough Cottage.

Thurman's Stumping Tour.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, O., August 18.—Judge Thurman will leave this city on Monday evening at 4 o'clock en route for Port Huron, Mich., where he will fire the opening gun of the Democratic campaign on the 22d inst. He will be accompanied by Congressman Southwaite and a number of personal friends. The party will go by rail to Toledo, where a private yacht will be in waiting to take them up the lake to Port Huron. From Port Huron Judge Thurman will go to Chicago and speak on Saturday, the 25th, at the opening meeting of the Illinois Democracy, which will be held at Cheisenham Beach. Judge Thurman and Gen. Harrison will have a good opportunity to meet at Toledo, as they will both arrive in the city and at the same hotel on the same day. Gen. Harrison being en route for Middle Bass Island, whither he goes to escape the crowds which have been calling on him. A gentleman who left Indianapolis, Ind., to-day, and had conversed with Gen. Harrison, says that he is utterly broken down physically and unless something if done to speedily restore him, he may not survive the campaign. He will be in strict seclusion at Middle Bass. Visitors will not be permitted to annoy him. It is hoped that two weeks will restore his badly shattered health. It was thought that Judge Thurman, whose house and office have been overrun every day since his nomination, is in splendid condition physically and mentally. To-day he walked half a mile to his office and dictated answers to more than a hundred letters, and collected the facts for his opening speech, although constantly interrupted by callers and on Monday he starts on a thousand-mile stumping tour.

Southern Kansas Republicans.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., August 18.—The Republicans of Southern Kansas opened the campaign at this place to-day. Delegations from every county in this part of the State are present, accompanied by bands and drum corps and carrying banners and cartoons of every description. It is estimated that 6,000 strangers are in town. The city is decorated throughout with flags and banners. A large wigwam, covered with sunflowers, which will hold 4,000 people, has been jammed full since noon. About 100 old settlers, who voted for William Henry Harrison in 1840, are present. A log cabin decorated in the fashion of the 1840 campaign, upon which was the regulation coon-skin and live coon, attracted a great deal of attention. Speakers are present from all parts of the State, among whom are A. W. (Farmer) Smith of McPherson County, Col. J. R. Hallowell, Gov. Geo. T. Anthony and others. A great deal of enthusiasm is shown by all as this is the home of Hon. L. S. Humphrey, the nominee for Governor.

Ermentrout and Sowden.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

READING, Pa., August 18.—Hon. Daniel Ermentrout has been at home all the week looking after a renomination. This afternoon he addressed a large meeting at a Sunday-school festival in the upper end of the county. The opposition is trying hard to unite the Democrats of the proposed Democratic policy. The speaker was at his best and was enthusiastically cheered. His denuneiation of the extravagant Republican State administration was especially strong.

Excellent Tariff Talk.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

NASHVILLE, Ill., August 18.—The Democrats of this county seem to have the lead of the Republicans in the number of meetings being held and attendance of the same. The enthusiasm is of a high order and is a good indication that they will do their level best to carry this county this fall for Cleveland and Palmer. An immense crowd is out to-night at the Court-house listening to excellent tariff talk by J. J. Anderson of this city.

McKinley's Georgia Visit.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18.—Representative McKinley of Ohio proposes to leave here to-morrow to make his much-talked-of visit to Atlanta, Ga., for the purpose of delivering a tariff speech. The Georgia committee will arrive here to-day or to-morrow and escort Mr. McKinley South in Senator Brown's private car. Several well-known Republican newspaper writers have been invited to accompany the party.

A Small Torchlight Parade.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

NOKOMIS, Ill., August 18.—The Republicans at Irving, an adjoining town in Montgomery County, held their first meeting of the campaign this evening. A parade of about fifteen torches from Nokomis was the principal feature. J. M. Trulit, a local speaker from the county seat, addressed the meeting.

The Massachusetts Democrats.

BOSTON, Mass., August 18.—The Democratic State Committee at its meeting this afternoon decided to hold the State Convention at Springfield, September 5. John J. Donovan of Lowell was selected to preside over the convention, and Col. Chas. H. Taylor was selected as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

The Log Cabin Campaign.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

CARMI, Ill., August 18.—Joseph Fifer, the Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, is billed to speak here on August 24. His party is making preparations and bidding for a large crowd. Among the attractions they advertise is a log cabin drawn by oxen.

Indorsed Manderson.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

PAWNEE CITY, Neb., August 18.—The Pawnee County Republican Convention elected delegates to the State Convention to-day and nominated Julius Rhodes and E. M. Barry for representatives. Manderson is indorsed for re-election as United States Senator.

A District Demonstration.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

GREENFIELD, Ill., August 18.—There was a large crowd gathered in the City Park this evening addressed by Hon. Robert H. Davis, candidate for Representative for Greene County. The music was furnished by the Greenfield Prize Band.

A Good "Old-Fashioned" Time.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

ODIN, Ill., August 18.—There was a grand rally of the Democrats of Tonti Township at Tonti Station to-night. Good speakers were in attendance and a good old Democratic time was had. The Odin Cleveland and Thurman Club attended in a body.

State Senator Nominated.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

ST. PAUL, Neb., August 18.—The Democrats of the Seventeenth District to-day nominated Sam N. Walbach for State Senator.

The Van Wycks On Top.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., August 18.—The Republican primaries to select delegates to the County Convention were held this evening. There was a lively fight between Van Wyck State who are opposing him. He has attacked the National Democratic Administration, and said that Cleveland was a mere agent of Wall street. He says the Mills bill is a humbug, and the Democrats have not the ghost of a chance to elect their ticket. He said that he much preferred to see a man like Gen. Sheridan than Cleveland President. His speeches have created a great sensation, but he carried the country with him, and he only lacks three votes of having a majority in the convention. He is almost sure of renomination, although the friends of the Administration have done their utmost against him.

Republican Missionary in South Carolina.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 18.—The Republicans are arranging for a State campaign this fall. They have not run a State ticket since 1878. J. Hendrix McLane, who ran as the Greenback candidate for Governor in 1882, but who since that time has resided in Boston, Mass., is here now at work as a Republican. It is said that he has collected a bag full of money from Boston philanthropists for political missionary work in South Carolina. He says that he will establish a daily Republican newspaper in Columbia, and that an active campaign will be run in all the counties. He claims to have obtained the consent of Col. W. E. Duncan of Barnwell to run as the Republican candidate for Governor. Duncan ran as Independent candidate for Congress in 1884, but was overwhelmingly defeated. He is a man of large means and fine social standing.

Kansas Union-Labor Party.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., August 18.—The Union-Labor party met in County Convention here to-day. The convention was called to order at 1:30 p. m. The party was pretty well represented and the convention was very enthusiastic, notwithstanding the large demonstration by the Republicans. A platform was read and adopted which denounced fusion with any other party in the most bitter terms. No difficulty was experienced in getting the convention to work, although it was harmonious. Several ballots were taken for the candidates for each office as the delegates stuck to their men. Nominations were made for all the county offices except County Attorney. Delegates were elected to the State Convention which meets at Wichita on the 28th.

Need Funds.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, August 18.—It has been currently reported and generally believed that within the last two weeks the Republican managers in Illinois have sent out urgent appeals for funds to all Republicans still holding office under the Government. Dan Shepard, who is chief engineer of the Republican State Committee, denied that he had sent out these appeals or authorized them, although he would not deny that there was some truth in the story. Assistant-Postmaster Rea said that calling upon the Republican employes in the post-office for the campaign soap would do very little good, because nearly all such employes had made up their minds to vote the Democratic ticket.

Pennsylvania Prohibitionists.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

READING, Pa., August 18.—The Prohibitionists of Berks County nominated a ticket this afternoon. They selected as their representative for Congress William M. Stauffer, a wealthy manufacturer, formerly a Republican. A lengthy platform of principles, declaring that prohibition can only be secured through the Prohibition party, was adopted. A letter was read from the Chairman of the Lehigh County Prohibition Committee, stating that the Lehigh Prohibitionists will accept the candidate for Congress proposed by the Berks convention.

Denounced Extravagance.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

PARIS, Ill., August 18.—An audience of over one thousand listened for nearly two hours to-night to a speech by Judge A. J. Hunter. His address dwelt largely upon the evil effects of the Republican protective system and the advantages of the proposed Democratic policy. The speaker was at his best and was enthusiastically cheered. His denuneiation of the extravagant Republican State administration was especially strong.

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Judge Phillips at Raymond.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

HILLSBORO, Ill., August 18.—The Democrats of Raymond, this county, held a large and enthusiastic Cleveland and Thurman demonstration to-night. The meeting was addressed by Judge Jesse Phillips of this city.

Legislative Nomination.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

LAWRENCE, Kan., August 18.—The Republicans of the Thirteenth Representative District held a convention in this city to-day and nominated Dr. William Evatt, an old resident of Douglass County, as candidate for the Lower House of the State Legislature.

Condemned Trusts.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

GREENSBORO, N. C., August 18.—The State Farmers' Alliance in annual session at Raleigh, yesterday, 40,000 strong, passed resolutions strongly condemning trusts, especially the cotton-bagging trusts.

Bad Blood Aroused.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

BLAIR, Neb., August 18.—The Washington County Republican Convention nominated delegates to the State Convention, instructed for Andy Gresham for Treasurer and John Stein for Auditer. Much bad blood was aroused.

St. Jacob (Ill.) Republicans.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

ST. JACOB, Ill., August 18.—The Republicans held their primary convention here to-day, and appointed seven delegates and as many alternates to attend the County Convention next Tuesday.

Addressed a Large Audience.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

FAIRMOUNT, Ill., August 18.—Hon. E. McKinley, candidate for Congress from this district, addressed a large Democratic mass-meeting at Homer to-day. Fully five thousand people were in attendance.

Selected Delegates.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

NIOBRARA, Neb., August 18.—The Knox County Republican Convention to-day nominated Alfred L. Toune for Representative and selected delegates to the State Convention.

Three Candidates Nominated.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

WILBER, Neb., August 18.—The Salina County Republicans to-day nominated J. D. Pope for State Senator, and Wm. Bohacek and James Dunn for Representatives.

A Rousing Meeting.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

GREENVILLE, Ill., August 18.—The Democrats are holding a rousing meeting here to-night, Judge Touke of Vandalia being the speaker.

State Convention Delegates.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

HASTINGS, Neb., August 18.—The Adams County Republicans, after a stormy session, to-day nominated delegates to the State Convention.

Legislative Candidate Nominated.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

AINSWORTH, Neb., August 18.—Theodore Winter was nominated for Representative by the Brown County Republicans to-day.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MISSOURI.

A New Phase of the Gubernatorial Contest—Tarsney's Nomination.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

ODESSA, Mo., August 18.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Fifth District of Missouri, which is composed of Jackson, Johnson and Lafayette counties, assembled at this place to-day, and nominated on the second formal ballot John C. Tarsney of Kansas City. It was evident early in the day that Tarsney was virtually the nominee, and the delegations that opposed most admitted after the nomination that they had no belief of beating him. Tarsney came to Odessa with his forces organized and early got the situation well in hand. His most formidable opponent, ex-Mayor John Gibson of Kansas City, was not on the ground, and his forces were unorganized and without a leader. Hill had strong support, chief of whom were the First District delegates, who were solid for him. After a complimenty vote to John H. Taylor of Independence, E. G. Taylor of Kansas City had most of his strength in Lafayette County, and this, on the second ballot was cast solid for Tarsney. This elected him, giving him thirty-four votes out of a total of sixty-six, Jackson County outside of Independence having backed him vigorously, with Johnson County also in line. At 10 o'clock the chairman of the Congressional Committee, Geo. F. Ballingall of Kansas City, called the convention to order at the Phoenix Opera-house, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion, and made a warm address of about fifteen minutes. He spoke of the discord which has for years existed in this district, and which had sent a foe to their principles and interests to represent, or misrepresent them in Congress, and attributed it to personality. Charles T. Ewing, editor of the Odessa *Democrat*, was made temporary Chairman and John Savage of Kansas City, Secretary.

At this point T. D. Payne, an Odessa delegate, took the platform and presented to the Chairman a handsome gavel of hickory wood which he said represented the spirit which nominated and supported "Old Hickory" Jackson, who never knew defeat. It was presented by the Young Men's Cleveland and Thurman Club of Odessa, which enterprising body numbers one hundred and ten young men. Committees were appointed and the Convention took a recess until 10:30 o'clock. On reassembling the temporary organization was made permanent with the addition of an assistant Secretary, G. B. Cook of Odessa. The regular order of business was begun with an informal ballot which resulted as follows: Tarsney, 28; Gibson, 19; Taylor, 1; Johnson, 1; Hagerman, 2; Hill, 5. The first formal ballot gave Tarsney 29 and Gibson 22, the first district forsaking John H. Taylor for Gibson, but the E. G. Taylor men holding on. On the second ballot the latter went to Tarsney, which gave him the requisite number of votes, 34. The ballot stood: Tarsney, 34; Gibson, 33; E. G. Taylor, 6; John H. Taylor, 3. The result was received with loud enthusiasm and with a great shout. The nomination was made unanimous. When quiet was restored a committee of three—Dr. B. Holmes, Wm. Aull and T. C. Hornbuckle, conducted the nominee to the platform, where he spoke for thirty minutes, accepting the nomination and outlining in detail his political principles. He was followed, as they were called for in the order named by E. G. Taylor, John H. Taylor, John Peck, William Aull and Turner Hornbuckle.

A Congressional Committee was then selected consisting of Oliver P. Bryant of Independence, P. D. Enos of Westport, W. B. Hanlon and John E. Larmon of Kansas City, T. C. Horabuckle and W. B. Steele of Johnson County, Wm. Aull and J. J. Fulkerson of Lafayette, and George F. Bollingall of Kansas City, Committeemen-at-Large. The convention passed resolutions of fealty to the Democratic party, indorsing heartily Cleveland, the Administration and the Mills bill. The convention adjourned at 4 o'clock.

Enthusiastic Missouri Democrats.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

NEVADA, Mo., August 18.—Judge C. T. Davis, Leslie Drake, Judge J. C. Murray and H. H. Blanton left this evening for the townships of Walker and Harrison, where they will deliver speeches to-night and assist in organizing Cleveland and Thurman clubs. The Democratic band and drum corps accompanied them. A delegation from each township was here this week to procure the services of these worthy gentlemen who have done so much for the party in this county. They have assisted in the organization of every club in the county. The Democrats of Vernon are so enthusiastic this year and the political gatherings so frequent and so large that it is almost impossible to supply them with speakers. The two clubs to be organized to-night will consist of 150 members each. When this county is thoroughly organized there will be the grandest rally in this city that was ever given in Southeast Missouri.

The State Campaign.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., August 18.—Since the return of the politicians from the Springfield convention, there is a feeling of unrest and uncertainty among many as to Mayor Francis' chances for the Gubernatorial nomination. Prior to the Springfield convention there was a general belief that the St. Louis "Mascot" would be nominated by a phenomenal majority on the first ballot. Some enthusiastic Francis followers went so far as to predict that no other name would likely be presented to the convention for Governor, but to-day the feeling is different. It is claimed that a number of Burgess' and Dearmond's friends feel that the Mayor displayed too much interest in the judicial contest and that many of them left Springfield with blood in their eyes and a determination to knife the Mayor next week at Jefferson City. It is claimed that his instructed vote falls about 100 short of enough to nominate, and that if the convention ever decides that he cannot get the nomination on the first ballot the Mayor will not be able to control enough of the uninstructed delegates, now claimed for him, to win the nomination. However, the Francis men here do not admit that his chances have weakened, and appear to preserve their usual sanguine hopes. A very prominent Democrat from the Southwest said to your correspondent this evening that he thought there was no doubt that the Springfield convention would result in a great weakening of Mayor Francis' following, both in the Northwest and Southwest, and especially with the friends of Burgess and Stratton. McGrath is in Sedalia. His backers here are by no means dispirited and refuse to admit that his chances are materially injured by the nomination of Barclay and the probable nomination of Francis, but claiming that he will pull through all right. One of his clerks said to your correspondent to-day that Lesueur and his friends were using an unfair argument in trying to create an impression that McGrath had been in the office long enough, and therefore should be left out this time, if for no other, at least for this reason alone.

MCGRATH'S SIDE.

"Now, said he, Lesueur must necessarily be insincere in this, for he has, as I understand warmly supported two Lafayette County officials for re-election time after time and has not only supported their claims, but has, through his paper, the *Intelligencer*, advocated the re-election of County Clerk, W. B. Steele, and Recorder of Deeds J. D. Conner, who were both elected to the offices which they now hold in 1884, the same year that McGrath was elected Secretary of State. They have both held these offices uninterruptedly ever since, and still have two years more to serve. They make good officials and the people of Lafayette County keep them in office, but if Mr. Lesueur favors continuance in office in his own county, why should he urge the removal of a good and efficient State official except for his personal advantage in the present contest. The argument should be as strong in the one case as in the other.

"One of the clerks in the office of Register of Lands thinks Col. McCulloch will be nominated on the first ballot, while Gen. Jamison is equally sanguine that it will take several ballots to decide the matter, and says that he hopes to come out winner on the final ballot. He thinks that the nomination of Judge Biggs of Pike for Judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, will not weaken his (Jamison's) chances in the least, because of their both being from the same county.

Maj. J. B. Dennis of Cape Girardeau, candidate for Attorney-General, has been in the city several days, and will remain now till the convention meets. He expects a strong support from the southeast.

Maj. C. E. Gill of Calloway claims that his chances for Railroad Commissioner are brightening. He thinks that the nomination of Mayor Francis, which he regards as already foregone, and the nomination of Judge Barclay at Springfield will effectually lay out Mike McGrath and when the gallant Secretary is slain all the third termers, such as McCulloch and Gen. Harding must necessarily go down and when Harding falls, Gill will expect to be nominated.

The new Representative Hall is about ready for use for the convention. Commissioner A. Irving is busily engaged with a good force of hands cleaning it up to-day and by Tuesday it will be seated so as to accommodate the immense crowd of delegates and visitors that will attend the convention. A public meeting is being held to-night to finish raising the necessary funds expected by the State Central Committee from the citizens of this place. The committee will arrive here on Tuesday morning. Their headquarters will be at the Madison House, where ample arrangements have been made for their accommodation by the local committee and Secretary John F. Sebree.

Lafayette County Republicans.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

LEXINGTON, Mo., August 18.—At the Republican Convention to-day the following gentlemen were nominated for county officers (there are good prospects for the election of the Sheriff and Treasurer, while the Attorney is almost certain): Representative, Henry C. Young; Judge of Davis Township; Attorney, Maj. John Welburn of Lexington; Collector, Henry Ficken of Freedom Township; Treasurer, Jos. L. Young of Freedom Township; Sheriff, Sam L. McBurney of Sinabor Township; Assessor, Thomas Hare of Lexington; Coroner, W. B. Graham of Davis Township; Surveyor, Green Satterfield of Sinabor Township; County Court, Eastern District, Chris Temple of Dover Township; Western District, Thomas Casteel of Clay Township. Delegates were also chosen to the Senatorial and Congressional conventions, the former to be held at Warrensburg, with instructions to secure the nomination for this county. The congressional delegates were instructed for Warner.

Robinson Fixed.

[By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.]

LOUISIANA, Mo., August 18.—Judge Robinson is at Warrenton, Mo., to-day looking after his Congressional interests. A Congressional delegation was elected there to-day favorable to the Judge's nomination. The convention will meet in Warrenton on the 28th inst. and nominate a Congressman. As Robinson already has the instructed votes of Pike, Audrain and Montgomery

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

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JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

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TWENTY PAGES

SUNDAY, AUGUST 19, 1888.

CANDIDATE HARRISON proposes to keep on speaking, and the City Council of Indianapolis proposes to change the name of the city to Windianapolis.

ELI PERKINS has now been engaged by the *Mail and Express* of New York to deliver "Plain Talks to the Workingmen" on the tariff. This may account for ELI'S failure to enter into our Liars' Tourney.

IN an article in this issue MONCURE CONWAY disposes of the myth of the Juggernaut, with its human sacrifices and gory trimmings. It is hard to part with the cherished illusions of our youth, but Juggernaut must go.

THE rumor of Chairman BRICE'S deposition is not as positive as the recent bogus interview, but it is quite as fraudulent. The Democratic campaign has not so much margin that it can afford to indulge in divisions of any kind.

TRUSTS and tariff protection go together. Neither without the other would have made Mr. CARNEGIE the millionaire he is. Hence the Portland speech, declaring that trusts are largely private affairs, with which neither the Government nor any private citizen has any right to interfere.

IF the other Sunday morning papers catch up with the news they will have to reprint some very interesting details from yesterday afternoon's POST-DISPATCH about a lively battle between trainmen and train robbers in Wyoming, and about the inside history of the notorious White Caps of Indiana.

KNUTE NELSON boasts in Congress that the Scandinavians of Minnesota are numerous enough to whip all of British America west of Lake Huron. Their organ, the *Sevenska Folkets Tidning* of St. Paul, says that they are for tariff reduction and that large numbers of them will vote for CLEVELAND this time.

GEN. HOVEY claims the soldier vote of Indiana on the merits of a bill to give 160 acres of land to every enlisted man of the late war, or to his heirs, in addition to all the pensions granted or to be granted. This would take some 320,000,000 acres, or a good deal more than twice as much land as is now in cultivation under the flag of the United States.

THE Chicago *Tribune* has repeatedly told Mr. BLAINE that he defeated himself in 1884 by the extreme high-tariff speeches with which he hedged the tariff-reform pledges of the party platform. Those pledges were left out of the platform this time, but it seems that the *Tribune* will hereafter be able to ascribe HARRISON'S defeat to Mr. BLAINE'S repudiation of the new anti-trust plank.

THE spirited resistance of one brakeman and one express messenger defeated the attempt of a band of train robbers to pillage a Union Pacific train in Wyoming yesterday. As those masked marauders never attack where resistance is anticipated, very little of it suffices to disappoint and repel them, and the railroads can easily put a stop to train-robbing enterprises by rewarding and encouraging such resistance as was offered in this case.

WHEN British gold comes to this country it is for investment in our home made monopolies. The $250,000 which CARNEGIE gave to found a Scottish library in Edinburgh, and the other large sums he has expended every year in Great Britain, were but a part of the millions of American gold which he and his Steel Trust have sweated out of American labor under the protection of a monopoly tariff.

AMONG the new names springing into prominence in the bright list of newspaper correspondents a place must be reserved for Mr. SETH COBB of this city, the genial ex-President of the Merchants' Exchange. Mr. COBB'S letter from Venice, which will be found illustrated in another part of this paper, will be read with interest by two classes of people—by those who have been to Venice and by those who have not—and both classes will un ite in saying that Mr. COBB has seen many things not seen by the routine tourist.

BAR'LS AND MEN.

Referring to the nomination of BULKELEY for Governor by the Connecticut Republicans, the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says the chief qualification which commended him to the men who run the party machine is his wealth, and it adds:

It has become too much the fashion in some of the New England States to bestow the office of Governor upon rich men, mainly because rich men are useful to a political party. To those who like to regard their State as something more than a Federal Police District, the custom is hardly acceptable.

AS GOV. AMES of Massachusetts, whose inherited wealth was largely derived from the famous Credit Mobilier operation, in which his father figured so prominently, is a conspicuous example of the fashion referred to, the *Republican* speaks from home experience. The election of LELAND STANFORD as Governor, and subsequently as United States Senator in California, and the nomination of Millionaire MORTON, the New York and London banker and Canadian Pacific director, for Vice-President, show that deference to millionaires in party management is not confined to New England Republicans. Their example is not only infecting other States, but the influence of the "bar'l" in Democratic nominating conventions is beginning to assert itself in a marked manner in Missouri.

In this, of all years, when the re-election of a Democratic President and House must depend mainly on the success of Democratic candidates in exposing the fallacies of their opponents and commending Democratic policy to the support of intelligent and thoughtful voters, all the signs indicate that the Democrats of Missouri are about to commit the defense of their cause in this State to the hands of one whose whole political record is limited to one term in a city office, whose whole training does not include a single debate with any prominent Republican, and who cannot point even to one published speech discussing any live issue of State or national policy. If he should accept a challenge to stump the State with any one of a dozen well-known Missouri Republicans, the result would be awaited with fear and anxiety by every Democrat in the State.

Why, then, is he promoted to this dangerous eminence over the heads of such tried and able campaigners as BURNES, NORTON, DOCKERY, and others? The only answer to this question is that he is a hustler at fixing primaries; that he is the favorite of a great mercantile organization, and is backed by a powerful railroad influence; that he has a "bar'l," and is willing to use it.

It is as clear a case of kneeling to the "bar'l" as any party in any State has exhibited. Besides that the only visible things in it are the idea held out to the city bosses that they will run the State through him, and the contradictory idea held out to rural politicians that they will obtain a transfer of the St. Louis government to Jefferson City by electing him. It will be the first time any party in Missouri has ever nominated for Governor a man unknown as a public teacher and untried in any legislature or in any State office. The apparent design is to show us how little distinguished abilities and public services amount to where the "bar'l" asserts its ascendency over men in politics.

THE CITY'S EXPANSION.

The work on the Grand avenue viaduct has progressed for years so slowly and with so many long intervals of total cessation as to suggest the idea that some strong interest was working against it. Doubtless this is not the true explanation, but nobody can contrast the westward growth of the city north of the railroads and the Mill Creek Valley with the vacant expanse south of that valley without observing how the improvement of one of the most attractive residence sections of our territory has been retarded by the want of proper communications with the rest of the city.

Now we are told that a company is begging for permission to build an elevated railroad to that retarded section, and is ready to give every proper guarantee and to obviate every reasonable objection to its bill, but can get no action from the Municipal Assembly, no answer to its petition. Whether such inaction is dictated by regard for the interests of existing lines of transit, or by regard for efforts to promote improvements in other directions, it savors of obstruction, and should give way to the wiser policy of promoting the growth of the whole city by encouraging a wholesome rivalry in the improvement of its various sections.

The idea of some, that great economy of street construction, gas service, water service and police service could be secured by keeping St. Louis as compact as ancient walled cities were, may be sound as a mere theory, but is impracticable. Quick transit has put an end to the building of any more such cities. For pure air and grass and trees and flowers, people began to build as far out as the railroads could carry them in an hour, before the street car lines were built, and now, in anticipation of cable lines and L roads, to be built hereafter, lots far away from the gas and water service are in demand for building sites at higher prices than lots in the compact center of the city. The improvements going on in the beautiful, undulating, park-like lands that stretch away to every westerly point from the river are the wonder and delight of every citizen who takes a drive in the suburbs, and assure him that we are building a new style of city here with more beautiful homes for its people than any other city in the world.

Instead of obstructing this inevitable expansion, the Municipal Assembly should liberally favor it by encouraging the promoters of quick transit enterprises. Our progress in street paving of late years has been a great credit to the city, and the worst thing that is said to her discredit now is that she is far behind Kansas City in such quick transit facilities as cable roads and L roads.

WHEN labor was locked out under our war tariff in 1878 and was turned adrift to tramp for years in cold and hunger, "Where, O where was Roderick then?" His party controlled the White House and both houses of Congress, and he himself appointed the committees and boosed the legislation. But he did not tell us then that labor's wages had been reduced and discontinued by its own vote and consent. Neither did he tell the swarming tramps how they could vote themselves work and better wages. Not until the people had sent enough Democrats to Congress to pass measures over Republican vetoes did business revive and wages increase.

SAM COX'S success in New York politics has dazzled several other distinguished Ohioans, and it is now stated that Senator JOHN SHERMAN has bought a residence among his old Wall street friends with a view of making New York City his permanent home. The death of CONKLING and the scarcity of distinguished statesmen on the Republican side in the Empire State may have suggested this move, and it may be the very thing to head off BLAINE in 1892. If SHERMAN had moved to New York a year or so ago he might have been the Republican nominee this time instead of HARRISON.

THERE is no doubt that a large part of the $22,000,000 in the river and harbor bill represents only so much profligate and corrupting waste. But if the Senate had its way there would be added to this big grab not less than $70,000,000 for schools in alleged pauper districts, $30,000,000 for unnecessary coast fortifications, $12,000,000 for tax-refunding purposes and about $5,000,000 for a National "Zoo." If the Senate had its way it could guarantee us against a surplus though every tax were doubled.

THE Republicans in Congress seem to be afraid the Democrats will take up and pass any tariff reduction bill sent to the House from the Republican Senate. The failure of the Republicans to propose any such measure is traceable to one obvious cause. They are merely studying how to make a record apparently in favor of reform without reforming the tariff in any respect, and the impossibility of doing that forces them to do nothing.

Pen-Picture of Gen. Harrison.

Indianapolis Correspondence of Boston Globe.

Gen. Harrison is not an ordinarily strong man. He is weakly built. His height cannot be more than 5 feet 8 inches. From his hips upward he has the breadth, depth and circumference of a six-footer. His arms, however, are an exception. They are small and short. His legs would answer to the same description. They are extremely short and small. His feet are quite delicate. The result is rather an awkward carriage. His walk is a slow shuffle and a swing. He looks top-heavy and gains, by contrast, a massive head. His shoulders are broad and strong, but they stoop. The head seems almost to sit on them immediately. His short chin-whiskers entirely hide the neck. He need never, for appearance sake, wear a collar. His hair and beard, gray underneath and light-brown outside, leave only room enough between the two collar-buttons for his eyes and forehead. The face is not as well made as the head. It is unsymmetrically broad, and it is hollow in the center. The lower half grows outward and downward, the other half upward and outward, leaving his nose neutral in the valley between. The forehead bulges quite nobly. But the eyes are pale and weak. They are not large, and they squint somewhat. The general effect of the face is not certain and reassuring. Its wearer might be bored and ready to say something cynical or unpleasant when you had closed the door behind you. I do not know of a face among all the Presidents that I do not like better and feel surer of. It reflects to the last degree the unresponsive coldness of the man. It must be very difficult to grow enthusiastic over his presence simply.

A Novelty in Women's Dress.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Swish skirts are the latest device in fetching drapery, and are especially affected by players of tennis and croquet. The girl should be shapely and willowy. Her body should first be encased in a lattice corset, which is composed of crossed tapes, and therefore merely confines her softer surfaces, without imparting any look of stiffness or confinement. Over this she dons a seamless and skin-smooth jersey, unbroken by any sort of trimming. The color is white. From underneath the lower edge of this waist hang, all soft and limp, about four skirts of the finest, thinnest white lawn. If the maiden possesses well-rounded outlines of her own, and is of a daring turn of mind, she may cut the number of skirts to three; but if she be thin of limb and somewhat angular of hip and knee, she may overlay as many as a dozen to advantage. The essential point is that the swish draperies shall hang in a statuesque manner, disclosing and yet embellishing every motion of the form within. The well-formed and active tennis girl in a mob cap, jersey bodice, and swish skirt is all alive from top to toe.

An Old Adage Verified.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

Hiram S. Thomas, a handsome colored man, for many years head-waiter at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, is now proprietor of that hotel. Everything comes to him who waits. The head-waiter usually owns the hotel in time if he is patient and has straight tips.

British Gold.

From the New York WORLD.

A few weeks ago $5,000,000 of English gold were invested in the brewery of John F. Betz in Philadelphia. The same syndicate made offers for the Ehret malt property in this city and received a "nicer" in the price asked for it, which was $12,000,000. The formation of a beer trust may not be an actually accomplished fact as yet, but in view of these purchases by foreign capitalists and the organization of the Clausen-Jordan syndicate mentioned in yesterday's WORLD the current of events seems to be taking a trustful turn.

MEN OF MARK.

THE Pope is taking mineral waters for a liver complaint.

JACKSON, Tilden and Cleveland were born on March 15.

THE Emperor of China goes to bed at 5 in the afternoon and gets up at 3 in the morning.

RICHARD K. FOX, now in Paris, backs Kilrain against Sullivan or anybody else for $10,000 or more.

SENATOR MCDONALD, of Toronto, is at the head of the largest dry goods house in Canada and is also a Methodist preacher.

CONGRESSMAN AMOS J. CUMMINGS is the son of a New Jersey preacher, and used to play the big fiddle in the orchestra of his father's church.

IN the Spanish Cabinet there are two men of Irish lineage—Senor Pendergast, Minister of the Interior, and Lieut.-Gen. O'Ryan, Minister of War.

EXCEPT that his sandy beard begins to show streaks of gray, ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes shows scarcely a change in the appearance he presented ten years ago.

GEN. BOULANGER says that he does not fear men who aim revolvers at him. It is the man who is firing at somebody else who fills the General's soul with dread, no doubt.

MR. CONINGSBY DISRAELI, who is still at Oxford, has a strong physical resemblance to his illustrious uncle. He is an enthusiastic musician, and talks of devoting his life to studying the "language universal."

THE King of the Belgians hates tobacco, never wears gloves, and goes bareheaded as much as possible. He is a handsome man, slightly built but muscular, with blue eyes and a big brown beard touched with gray.

DR. RIDLEY, the prison surgeon who killed himself after the death of Mr. Mandeville, at Tullamore, was for a time settled in Liverpool, and was universally beloved there for his generous and benevolent character. He was known as the friend of the poor and suffering.

EX-EDITOR ALDEN J. BLETHEN of the Minneapolis *Journal*, says he is not going East, and modestly tells a reporter that he "may run for Congress if the Republican party manifest a disposition to secure the services of a good man and a finished Statesman for that high position."

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

BELVA ANN LOCKWOOD has begun to take up campaign collections.

MRS. ESTHER RHOADS of Hartsville, Ind., is 100 years old and has just had her picture taken.

MRS. BRANDER MATTHEWS likes to surround herself with young women having dramatic tastes.

MISS HELEN MARTIN of Providence, R. I., not yet 20, rich and highly connected, is a rising literary star.

BERNHARDT carries in her arms her 2-months old baby tiger, feeding it cod liver oil and the heart of a sheep.

STATISTICS show that France employs over five thousand women in her civil service telephone and telegraph offices.

THE death is announced of Mrs. Lizzie Clark Swift, the famous hospital nurse of the Second Army Corps in the Virginia campaigns of 1863 and 1864.

MISS ELLA C. SABIN has just been elected Superintendent of the Public Schools of Portland, Ontario, and Principal of the High School, with a yearly salary of $3,000.

SOME one told the Queen her cats would starve while she was away from Windsor. She ordered them put in baskets and taken along to Osborne. Society now demands decorated cat baskets.

TYPHENA, thirty-fourth Queen of the Zut family of Gypsies, is encamped at Saybrook Point, Conn. She will go to Bristol, England, in November to attend a world Gypsy encampment to be held there.

THE mother of the present German Empress is confined in a mad-house. She wanted to become the wife of Louis Napoleon when he was President, and would have done so but for the opposition of Queen Victoria.

PRINCESS M. F. WAPPOCKITT, a full-blooded Indian from the far West, recently registered at a Cleveland (O.) hotel. She is of a deep copper color, but her English is Bostonese in its purity. She has gone to Allegheny City, Pa., for the summer.

As the Queen Regent of Spain was driving with her two daughters recently she noticed an aged priest tottering out of a house. The carriage was stopped, the priest helped to a seat in it, and the Queen and her children got out and walked. The crowd who saw it were delighted.

Maybe He Took Her for a G. W.

Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

"How's that for a squeeze?" asked George Himself, as one thing and another crackled and popped and started before he unlocked his arms and sat up straight.

"George," said Amanda Herself, drawing the longest breath she had taken in three minutes, "you have been taking lessons of the new hydraulic cotton press. Do you take me for a bale of hay?"

Better Ask Your Wife.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Talking of this, that and the other, is it the pretty girl that make the white dress look cool, or is it the white dress that makes the cool girl look pretty? This, we think, is a puzzle for a summer day that will lead to ratiocination both pleasing and profound.

How High Monogram Stockings Come.

From the Lowell Citizen.

Monogram stockings are selling in New York as high as $250 a pair. We presume they are wanted as means of identification in case the wearer is knocked down and mangled to death by a bobtail car.

Talbee, Talkee.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

During his campaign for himself in 1884 Mr. Blaine is said to have made 400 speeches. Mr. Greeley spoke frequently in his own behalf in 1872. Mr. Harrison is pursuing a similar course in 1888.

A Warning to the Old-Time Wags.

From the Baltimore American.

The fact that lightning struck a chestnut tree in Montgomery County on Sunday looks as if the elements were trying to get their revenge for weather jokes.

After Our Breweries.

From the Philadelphia Record.

If the bold Britons should succeed in monopolizing the beer-making business in the United States the cry for free whisky will be likely to turn into a screech.

Same Thing, but More Polite.

From the Shoe and Leather Reporter.

Wendell Phillips once gave the advice: "Never call a man a liar." We never do. It is much more polite and just as true to call him a gas meter.

Spot Him With a Detective Camera.

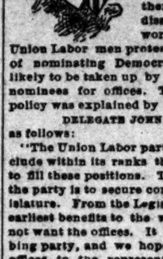
From the Pittsburg Evening Dispatch.

Senator Chace of Rhode Island has never had his picture taken, although photographers have often tried to entrap him into a sitting.

TO MAKE THE LAWS.

SUCH IS THE AIM OF THE UNION LABOR PARTY.

Let the Old Parties Divide the Paying Places—The Party Nominates a Straight Legislative Ticket—Conclusion of the City Convention Last Night—The Ticket—Signs of the Times—A Democratic Republican Combine—The Congressional Race—Political Matters.



THE delegates to the City Convention of the Union Labor party reassembled at Central Turner Hall at 8 o'clock last evening to complete the work which was left unfinished on adjournment at 6:15 a. m. last Sunday. When the convention adjourned there was considerable dissatisfaction over the work done. The ultra Union Labor men protested against the plan of nominating Democrats and Republicans likely to be taken up by the older parties as nominees for offices. The reason for this policy was explained by

DELEGATE JOHN D. DEMPSEY

as follows:

"The Union Labor party does pretend to include within its ranks the men best qualified to fill these positions. The point aimed at by the party is to secure control of the State Legislature. From the Legislature we expect the earliest benefits to the workingmen. We do not want the offices. It is not an office-grabbing party, and we hope that by giving the offices to the representatives of the older parties we will earn their good will and gain their assistance in securing the election of laboring men to the Legislature, where we will have a voice in making the laws which are to govern the poor as well as the rich. The strength of the labor vote is an unknown quantity in St. Louis politics. The highest vote cast by the party was in 1878, when they polled 9,000 votes. Two years ago we polled 7,000 votes. The dissatisfaction referred to is no more serious than that which marks the deliberations of other politican parties. There is naturally a difference of opinion about the best methods of accomplishing the purposes at which we all aim. After this convention adjourns we will all work together for the success of the ticket and bury the differences born in the warmth of a political convention."

One of the most serious differences is over the nomination for Sheriff.

PHIL ROHAN,

who is spoken of as the probable candidate of the Democratic party, has a great many friends in the Union Labor party. He is the proprietor of a beller works and during the Southwestern strike, when the Knights of Labor were discharged by the Missouri Pacific, Rohan gave places in his yard to every man he could work. In return they set about giving him the nomination for Sheriff, but struck an obstacle. The Socialistic Labor delegates in the convention objected to going outside of the ranks of the Labor party for a nominee. They proposed Frank Westemeyer, and secured the nomination for him. Since the last meeting the friends of Rohan have been hard at work to secure a reconsideration of its action. Several of the Councilman's Democratic friends attended last night in the expectation that this action would be taken. This plan was interfered with in the opinion of the speaker last evening, when Chairman Gladhill, in rather positive tones, directed the dissolution of the City Convention into the Congressional, Senatorial and Representative districts.

THE CONVENTION.

It was after 9:30 o'clock when the meeting was called to order by Chairman John Gladhill. It was 6:15 a. m. last Sunday before the meeting broke up, and when business was again resumed last night the chairman requested the members to arrange themselves in their respective Congressional, Senatorial and Representative districts that the nomination of Congressmen, Senators and State Representatives might be begun. There was considerable confusion in the hall and not a little questioning by members who did not know what ward they lived in. A motion was made and carried to divide first into Congressional Districts and later into Senatorial Districts, a recess being taken for this purpose. The preliminaries to the division were amusing. "What ward do I live in?" one delegate would call, while the Chairman rapped with his gavel for order. "Say, that map isn't right," exclaimed another who was acquainted with the location of his, but whose unfamiliarity with its relation to a political convention was evident. The Chairman explained that his map came from the Recorder's office, and that any held by the delegates was unrivaled varnish if they did not agree with it, so after a variety of motions had been made the recess was taken and the strength of the Eighth District stowed away in the gallery, while the Ninth District delegates retired to an anteroom.

The delegates of the Tenth District, who had already selected their Congressional candidate, loafed about the main hall awaiting the return of the other delegates.

PHIL COUGHLIN NOMINATED.

When the Eighth District delegates adjourned to the gallery they girded up their loins and prepared to nominate. The gallery was a spacious one, with a large table and a plentiful supply of fine cigars. But it was a tiresome enough and the "deal" didn't seem to be of the right kind. With one impulse they retreated to the rear, where a well-lighted room was unexpectedly secured later by the uninitiated, who were later thrust aside. The delegation had determined to meet in secret session, something rather remarkable for a political body of that nature, and they closed the doors behind them. Several members held tickets in their hands with "John J. O'Neill" written across the face in black ink. When they were well stowed away in political privacy, John F. Lucas put in nomination the name of Philip C. Coughlan, and he was unanimously chosen. At least that's what the delegates said, and there was no one to dispute the information. The majority of the delegates were civil enough, but some of them in no uncertain tones undertook to speak for his associates. This is the way he voiced their sentiments:

"There's been entirely too much of a row about this convention, and the newspapers have roasted us in a pretty way. If I have anything to say about it there wouldn't be a newspaper reporter in the hall, much less up here and because we don't wear good clothes a lot of dudes think they can poke fun at us.

CHARLES NOLAN WAS CHAIRMAN,

of the executive session of the Eighth. A full report of proceedings was promised after the delegates had left their star chamber, but later they forgot all about this, and the room was cleared in a few minutes after a short conference, for the session of the Thirty-third Senatorial District delegates.

NO NOMINATION IN THE NINTH.

Mr. Mortimer D. Shaw was elected Chairman of the Ninth District Convention after the delegates got together. The delegates from the First, Third, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Wards constituted the convention. Shortly after it met, the withdrawal of Mr. Geo. W. Davidson's name for consideration as a candidate was announced. Mr. Swain moved that the nomination of a Congressional candidate be postponed. This caused some debate. Several names were proposed. It was announced that Mr. Mort D. Shaw on account of ill health would not submit his name to the convention. After some debate it was decided to adjourn without any nominations until the second Monday in September, when the convention will reassemble at Musicians' Hall, No. 604 Market street.

SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

The delegates of the First Legislative District met and transacted their business without delay. John Gladhill of the Fifth Ward, John C. Scott of the Ninth, and Max Stosch of the Seventh were nominated for Representatives. Mr. E. P. Watson was nominated to represent the Thirty-first Senatorial District in the next General Assembly.

State Senator George W. Davisson was selected as Chairman of the

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

Convention.

On the call of Wards it was found that the First, Third, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-fifth Wards were represented. On the call of Wards for nominations, Mr. Fred Swain, John B. Dempsey, Adolph Maders, Fred Roterman and George L. Bauer were placed in nomination.

Mr. M. D. Shaw was placed in nomination, but withdrew his name. He said his aim was to elect members of the Legislature. He said the election of four members of the Legislature from the Second District would be a greater triumph than the election of a dozen men to petty municipal offices, where they could render no service, but draw salaries. The ballot resulted as follows: Swain, 25; Madera, 31; Bauer, 15; Dempsey, 21; Roterman, 33. Messrs. Swain, Madera, Roterman and Dempsey were declared nominated for Representatives for the Second District.

Mr. Owen Miller was nominated for the State Senate in the Twenty-ninth District.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

John McGarr was made chairman of the Third Legislative District Convention and George A. Hoose secretary. John McGarr, George A. Hoose and James Nolan were nominated for Representatives.

THE THIRTY-THIRD SENATORIAL DELEGATES

sandwiched themselves into a meeting between the Eighth Congressional and the Fourth Legislative meeting. Joseph Scheller proposed Wm. C. Ulrich, and according to such reports as could be obtained, his name met with no opposition. Then she

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT DELEGATES

resolved themselves into secret session and spent half an hour or more in selecting four members to the Legislature. Did the door open slightly by accident it was carefully closed, but Chas. Nolan was found as the accredited chairman of the session and announced the following nominations: John C. Curley, Phillip F. Coghlan, Sr., John Human and Thos. Holland, two of these being the present incumbents. A number of other names were presented, but the result was as given.

REASSEMBLING.

The delegates reassembled in the main hall after transacting the business of the Congressional and Legislature districts and reported that the work had been completed. An attempt was made to have the work reported to the convention in detail, but the Chair ruled that under the order of business this could not be done. An appeal was taken from the ruling, but the convention sustained the Chair. Mortimer D. Shaw then arose and offered a resolution of sympathy with Ed Clifton, a worker in the cause who is now sick. When the resolution was put to a vote for adoption there was a general "aye."

"No," came a long-drawn dissenting groan from the depths of the hall, that was plainly heard above the volume of the ayes. Something of an uproar followed. "I'd like to see the man who is capable of such a sentiment," said Mortimer D. Shaw.

"Yes, let him show his face; we want to see his face," cried several delegates at once. The dissenting delegates, who had ground, seemed in a fair way to be hauled out for inspection and analysis, but Sanderson Gray of the Sixth Ward objected.

"Every man in this convention is entitled to vote the way he pleases," he said, "and there is no ground for such a proceeding as is proposed."

The speaker seemed to possess a clear idea of parliamentary rulings and resented the efforts of the chair to suppress him, but though the gavel was too much for him, the motion to investigate was not carried out.

When order was restored a recess was taken of twenty minutes, during which the Central Committee retired to organize, while the delegates caucused. Delegate John J. McGarry of the Nineteenth Ward was present and talked for Phil Rohan for Sheriff as a genuine friend of the workingmen. Six of the fifteen-sixteenths of the Ninth Congressional District delegates are for Rohan and he will undoubtedly get a large labor vote.

Notwithstanding the activity of Rohan's friends the convention was in favor of allowing the original nomination to stand and no action was accordingly taken on the work of last Saturday night.

THE LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS.

The Union Labor party's Legislature ticket is as follows:

Eighth Congressional District, Phil C. Coughlan, Jr.

Ninth Congressional District, no nomination.

Tenth Congressional District, M. J. Batchford.

Twenty-ninth Senatorial District, Owen P. Miller.

Thirty-first Senatorial District, E. P. Watson.

Thirty-third Senatorial District, W. C. Ulrich.

First Representative District—John Gladhill, John C. Scott and Max Stoschr.

Second District—F. X. Roterman, John B. Dempsey, Adolph Maders and Fred Swain.

Third District—John McGarr, Geo. A. Hoose and James Nolan.

Fourth District—Phil Coughlan, Sr., Thos. Holland, John J. Curley and John T. Human.

The Central Committee, after a long session with closed doors, elected Mortimer D. Shaw permanent Chairman, F. C. Coughlan Secretary and G. A. Hoose Treasurer and reported to the convention.

The committee will meet Monday night week.

After the organization was reported, the convention adjourned sine die.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

The Outlook Does Not Please the Revenue Republican Managers.

After a long series of successes, which placed them in control of the City and State Committees, gave them representation in the National Conference and a voice in the management of the wealthy St. Louis Republican League (lineal successor of the old silk stocking movement), the revenue Republicans of this city find themselves in hard lines. The National Republican Committee had no use for the Missouri machine. The "threatened interests" failed to respond. The only thing left for them to make judicious and profitable was nominations for Congress. This plan has been put to a test and proves a failure. It was proposed to give the nomination to Mr. Gil Chase, but he has given it will not permit him to entertain such an offer. It became understood that Mr. Nat Frank would not "give up," as the politicians put it. After spending a considerable amount of money, and when approached did not hesitate to say that he had done his share for the party in '86 and he would not furnish boodle to anybody. He said he would not go begging for the office, but if the nomination was tendered him in acknowledgment for the fight he made to expose the crookedness two years ago he would make the race. From his attitude it was surmised that he would not be the man to fix upon for November. His personal following was underestimated, and notwithstanding the position of the revenue managers he has received assurances that he will be a nominee. Mr. Chase man will not run. Mr. Chas. E. Pearce, who was regarded as a good man to fix upon, has said that, though a resident of the Ninth District, he would prefer running in the Tenth District.

Mr. Frank will probably receive the Republican nomination in the Ninth District, which will disappoint the managers once more.

In the Eighth District the Republican nomination is not considered as desirable as the Ninth and Tenth. Mr. M. M. Pollard is mentioned as a candidate in the Eighth District. The prospects are that the Republican bosses will get very little boodle out of the Congressional campaign.

WILL SERVE THE STATE.

A List of the Statesmen Who Are Willing to Accept Nominations on Wednesday.

The State Democratic Convention will meet at high noon next Wednesday to select candidates for the following offices:

Governor.

Lieutenant-Governor.

Secretary of State.

State Treasurer.

Attorney-General.

Register of Lands.

Auditor.

One Railroad Commissioner.

There will be no dearth of candidates, or rather "availables," for the positions. Below is given a list of the names, some of which will and others of which may come before the convention, together with the names of the Republican nominees for the offices:

Governor—Democratic: Albert P. Morehouse, David E. Francis, John M. Glover, J. R. Claiborne, Thomas A. Sherwood, Martin L. Clardy, R. E. Norton and A. M. Dockery.

Republican nominee—E. E. Kimball.

Lieutenant-Governor—Democratic: David A. Ball of Pike County; Stephen H. Claycomb of Jasper County; George W. Allen of St. Louis, Houston W. Johnson of Montgomery County; Stephen Woodson of Buchanan and T. H. Parrish of St. Joseph.

Republican—George H. Wallace of Pettis County.

Secretary of State—Democratic: Alex Lesueur of Lexington; Maj. Rucker of Boone County; Michael K. McGrath, at large; John A. Knott of Hannibal.

Republican—F. W. Mott of St. Louis.

State Treasurer—E. T. Nolan of Kansas City; Theo. J. Bolton of Clinton, and Richard T. Gentry of Pettis.

Republican—A. P. Browein of Henry County.

Attorney-General—Democratic: B. G. Boone, present incumbent; R. F. Walker of Morgan; Jas. W. Coburn of Platte, J. W. Booth of Franklin; Joshua Alexander of Daviess; Nat M. Shelton of Schuyler; R. N. Bodine of Monroe.

Republican—Lucius L. Bridges of Pettis County.

Register of Lands—Democratic: Robert McCulloch of Cooper County, present incumbent; Henry Gulbor of St. Louis; J. C. Jamuson, at present Adjutant-General.

Republican—James H. Chase of Iron County.

State Auditor—James M. Seibert, at present State Treasurer and John Clark, chief clerk of the Auditor's office.

Republican—Geo. W. Martin.

Railroad Commissioner—Democratic: Geo. Carlton, Pemiscott; Col. Sam Mosby of Osage, Dave Roach of Camden, F. A. Webb of Crawford, R. M. White of Mexico, R. N. Fuld of Kansas City, W. O. C. Jarvis of Shelby, W. R. Crockett of Nevada, L. W. Burr of Clay County.

Republican—B. W. Vedder of Pettis County.

With a Democratic majority, estimated at between 50,000 and 60,000 by Secretary of State McGrath, though probably not so great, a nomination at Jefferson City may be considered equivalent to an election.

POLITICAL OIL AND WATER.

The Combination Said to Be "On" to Secure Control of Two Important Places.

It is said that a strong combination has been proposed by some of the politicians to secure control of the positions of sheriff next November and mayor in the following April. The plan as outlined is a Republican-Democratic combine to give Councilman Phil Rohan the position of sheriff and D. P. Slattery the mayor's chair, or J. H. Pohlman the sheriff's staff and Judge E. A. Noonan the executive's place. In pursuance of this plan, if carried into operation, Republican strength will be diverted to the Democratic candidate, and Democratic strength will be given to the Republican candidate. The plan which proposes to run Rohan for Sheriff is regarded as the better one. John Henry Pohlman is a marked man politically. If ever he allows his name to go before the public for the office of Sheriff a large contingent of the party which has not approved of the delegate's conduct in the past will take advantage of the opportunity to administer to him a rebuke. A recognition of this fact will probably deter him from allowing his name to go before the Republican Convention for such an important office. Mr. C. H. Sampson's prominence threatens the safety of this little plan also, as he may figure prominently in the race for Mayor.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

As Read by Observant Democrats—A Far-Seeing St. Louisan.

An Indiana Democrat read the signs of the times as follows:

STATES CARRIED BY CLEVELAND IN 1884.		STATES CARRIED BY BLAINE IN 1884.	
South Carolina	9	Nebraska	5
Delaware	3	Maine	6
New York	36	Kansas	9
Virginia	12		
Tennessee	12	New Hampshire	4
Alabama	10	Nevada	3
Indiana	15	Vermont	5
New Jersey	9	Colorado	3
Florida	4	Ohio	23
Missouri	16	Wisconsin	11
Mississippi	9	Iowa	13
Arkansas	7	Pennsylvania	30
Georgia	12	Michigan	13
		Oregon	3
Texas	13	Massachusetts	14
Louisiana	8	Illinois	22
Kentucky	13	Rhode Island	4
Connecticut	6	California	8
North Carolina	11	Minnesota	7
West Virginia	6		
Maryland	8	Total electoral vote for Blaine	182
Total electoral vote for Cleveland	219		

President George W. Allen of the City Council, on scrutinizing this message, while smoking an after-dinner cigar, read it as follows:

STATES CARRIED BY CLEVELAND IN 1884.		STATES CARRIED BY BLAINE IN 1884.	
Indiana	15	Colorado	3
Alabama	10	Maine	6
Florida	4	Nevada	3
Delaware	3	Ohio	23
New Jersey	9		
		Penn.	30
Georgia	12	New Hampshire	4
North Carolina	11	Iowa	13
South Carolina	9	Nebraska	5
Mississippi	10	Vermont	5
New York	36	Wisconsin	11
Mississippi	9	Kansas	9
Arkansas	7		
Virginia	12	Michigan	13
		Oregon	3
Texas	13	Massachusetts	14
Louisiana	8		
Kentucky	13	Illinois	22
Connecticut	6	Rhode Island	4
Tennessee	12	California	8
West Virginia	6	Minnesota	7
Maryland	8		
Total	219	Total	182

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

READER.—The Lindell Hotel fire occurred on March 30, 1867.

W. S. M.—The steamboat Grand Republic is the Helena republic.

SUBSCRIBER.—Gov. Marmaduke's plurality over Ford was 10,960.

CONSTANT READER.—There is no premium on a three-cent piece of 1856.

SUBSCRIBER.—The contents of a safe deposit drawer are not attached for pauses.

E. SMITH.—Look on page 81 of Worcester's Dictionary for the seats of arms of France.

EDUCATOR.—Tuition at the institute you mention must be paid for the full term in advance.

JULIUS W.—A State grand-juror is paid at the rate of $3.50 per day. The foreman receives the same rate.

VICTIM.—The final Provident Bank dividend has been paid, unless the suit against the Directors should prove successful.

WILLIAM.—Any reputable real estate agent can give

THE CHINESE BILL.

Mr. Bynum of Indiana Makes a Great Speech in the House.

Gen. Harrison's Record in the Senate Severely Criticised.

The Hoosier Statesman's Opposition to the Restriction of Chinese Immigration Shown Up—An Exhaustive Statement of Previous Legislation on the Subject—The Senate and the Tariff Bill—Present Attitude of the Two Parties on the Great Question—The Proposed Carlisle-Blaine Debate—Gen. Schofield's Movements—Congressional Proceedings—Washington News.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18.—The following is Mr. Bynum's speech in the House on the bill to enforce the Chinese treaty:

"Until 1884," said Mr. Bynum to-day, "all the leading Republican Senators, including the Republican candidate for the Presidency, Gen. Harrison, voted when the present against every measure proposed to restrict Chinese immigration. Gen. Harrison now says that he voted against the different measures because he thought they violated our treaty obligations and because he did not fully understand the necessity of the legislation. With all due respect to Gen. Harrison, the record he made, to say the least, does not support his statements. These late statements and discoveries should, when visions of the White-house, however dim and remote, loom up, be accepted with little faith. There was not a shadow of an excuse at any time for any Senator or Representative to vote against either of the measures proposed, because its provisions violated our treaty stipulations with China. There would have been, in case of the enactment of the first measure proposed, an abrogation of some, and if the Chinese Government so determined, of all our treaty stipulations, but no violation. There would have been a repeal, but not a violation. It was a contract terminable at the will of either party. The administration had for ten years neglected and failed, and, therefore, I say, refused to make an endeavor to secure any modification of the treaty of 1878, and there was no other course open for relief except through legislation. This question was fully and unanswerably met upon the consideration of the measure first proposed. The Republican administration, the treaty-making power for ten years, had ignored the appeals of all classes and failed to take any steps whatever. The Democratic party and its representatives were not so tender of the feelings of the Chinese Government that they were willing to longer tolerate the abomination. Our own citizens were the sufferers. Their rights were in peril, and it was no time to stop to see whether the proposed measure for their relief met the approval of the good graces of the Emperor of China or not.

HOUSE BILL NO. 3423.

to restrict Chinese immigration by limiting the number of immigrants to be transported by vessels to the United States to fifteen each trip, passed the House of Representatives on the 28th of January, 1879, by the following vote: Yeas—Democrats, 104; Republicans, 51; total, 155. Nays—Republicans, 26; Democrats, 16; total, 72. A majority of the Republican members voted against the bill, while of the Democratic members more than six out of seven voted in favor of it. In the Senate the vote was as follows: Yeas—Democrats, 12; Republicans, 19; total, 41. Nays—Republicans, 2; Democrats, 8; Independent, 1; total, 29.

This bill was vetoed by President Hayes. His objections were not that Congress had no power to enact such a law, but that it contravened Articles 1 and 6 of the Burlingame treaty. Upon the question as to whether the bill should pass, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding, the vote in the House of Representatives was as follows: Yeas—Democrats, 99; Republicans, 22. Total, 121. Nays—Republicans, 81; Democrats, 15; total, 96. Eighty-eight Democrats voted for its passage over the President's veto, and only 15 against it, while 81 Republicans voted against its passage, and only 22 for the same. The bill failed for the want of a two-thirds majority. The Republican party not only presented legislation to this subject as long as they had the power to do so, but when unable to longer suppress it, a large majority of them voted against the proposed legislation and, when defeated in Congress, the veto of the President was used as a last resort. The administration, after the election in 1880, realized that something must be done, that public sentiment would no longer tolerate inaction. A new treaty was negotiated with China; or, more properly, the Burlingame treaty was modified so that the Government of the United States might regulate, limit or suspend for a reasonable period the immigration of Chinese laborers. Under this treaty, made on the 17th of September, 1880, we re-acquired the power to limit or suspend

THE IMMIGRATION OF CHINESE LABORERS.

for a reasonable period of time. Gen. Harrison became a member of the Senate on the 4th of March, 1881. The objections that had been braved against the bill in the prior Congress, namely, that it contravened our treaty stipulations, if there was the least excuse for them, did not, in the remotest degree, lie against a bill regulating, limiting or suspending the immigration of Chinese laborers after the ratification of the new treaty. In conformity with the provisions of the modified treaty Senator Miller of California introduced a bill. This was the first bill Gen. Harrison was called to vote upon. Where were the treaty stipulations to be found that would be violated by its passage. If Gen. Harrison was so firmly convinced that this bill would so violate our obligations that his conscience would not permit him to support it, why did he not rise in his place in the Senate and give to the country, and especially to his constituency, at least, a brief statement of his objections? The opportunity was tendered him. Was Gen. Harrison's opposition because of the length of time proposed? There was no other objection. How conscientious he must have been. No matter what hardships were being inflicted upon American laborers; no matter what their sufferings might be, every doubt must be resolved in favor of the Chinese. Sir, had he borne a commission to the United States from the Emperor of China, instead of from the State of Indiana, he could not have served His Majesty more faithfully or guarded with greater vigilance the interests of his subjects. Gen. Harrison's opposition to this measure was upon other grounds. The amended treaty was as plain as language could make it. The power to suspend the immigration of Chinese laborers, was in plain terms and express words, surrendered to the United States, and that was all that is proposed to do. If the time, in his judgment, was unreasonable, why did he not seek to shorten it? This shallow pretext that he now makes might be believed by members of his own party if his record upon the subject ended here, but it does not, his subsequent votes too clearly disclose the convictions he entertained, and which influenced and controlled his actions. It is not, however, with Gen. Harrison alone that I am dealing, but with the Republican party as well. His entertained the views of his party upon this question. The opposition made to the measure by the leading Republican Senators was not that it was in violation of any treaty, but that it was in violation of the

NATURAL RIGHTS OF THE CHINESE.

Upon the passage of this bill in the Senate, the vote was as follows: Yeas—Democrats, 30; Republicans, 6; total 38. Nays—Republicans, 28; Democrats, 1; Independent, 1; total 24. In the House of Representatives it was as follows: Yeas—Democrats, 96; Republicans, 61; Independents, 8; total 167. Nays—Republicans, 62; Democrats, 4, total 66. In the Senate twenty two Republican senators voted against the bill, and only eight in favor of it, while in the House sixty-one members of his party supported it and sixty-two voted against it. A majority of his party in both houses voting against it. It, however, by Democratic support passed, but fell a victim to the veto of President Arthur. In a short paragraph of the President's veto message may be found the secret of the opposition by himself and his party to this legislation. In speaking of the Chinese he said: "No one can say that the country has not profited by their work. They were largely instrumental in constructing the railways which connect the Atlantic with the Pacific. The States of the Pacific Slope are full of evidences of their industry. Here, summed up in a few words, may be found the secret of the opposition of Gen. Harrison and his Republican colleagues in the Senate to the bill. Chinese labor was cheap. It was profitable, and the contractors, manufacturers and the owners of mines, who have always controlled the Republican party, wanted it and were loth to see it excluded from the country. When the bill was returned to the Senate with the objections of the President, the vote as to whether it should pass, notwithstanding the same, resulted as follows: Yeas—Democrats, 31; Republicans, 6; total, 37. Nays—Republicans, 28; Independent, 1; total, 29; Harrison voting in the negative. The bill vetoed by President Arthur was then modified so that the suspension of immigration should be for ten instead of twenty years. This bill passed the House of Representatives by the following vote: Yeas—Democrats, 105; Republicans, 21; Greenbackers, 7. Nays—Republicans, 24; Democrats, 3. This was the first and only vote, either in the House or the Senate during this long struggle, in which a majority of the Republicans voted in favor of the

SUSPENSION OF IMMIGRATION.

This bill was reported to the Senate and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It was reported back at an early day, the committee with a number of amendments, among others to take out sections 14 and 15.

Section 15 simply provided that the words "Chinese laborers" should include both skilled and unskilled laborers and miners. It was at this point and upon the amendment that Gen. Harrison threw off that mantle of frigid silence which had continually concealed his great wisdom and statesmanship, about which we hear so much of late. He could contain himself no longer. His forbearance expired in this attempt to include within the provisions of the law the skilled Chinaman who could delve in the mine, work upon the cigar-maker's bench, labor in the factory and ply the tailor shop. Rising from his place in the Senate, he said: "Will the Senator from Oregon allow me to make a suggestion to him?" He read an extract from a paper to the effect that the word "laborers" as used in the treaty, or as used in the law, may be limited by a meaning applied to those who are unskilled. "If the Senator will decide, giving that meaning to the word "laborers" as used in the treaty, would the Senator from Oregon be in favor of going beyond what we are authorized to do by our treaty? Mr. Speaker, this, substantially, was all the utterance of this great statesman and extremely conscientious Senator to the entire legislation. He was careful, careful of the interests of his Chinese constituency. The Chinese Embassy, it has been stated, had no objection to that provision of the bill, but Gen. Harrison could not be induced to vote the same to be adopted. The sacred rights of the Chinamen were constantly before his mind. He could think of nothing else; could see nothing else. To quibble over such a petty matter when the happiness, the welfare, and almost the life of American men and women depended upon the speedy adoption of some measure of relief, Gen. Harrison knew, if he knew anything about law, that the definition, if too broad, could do no harm. He knew that words were more strictly construed in penal statutes than elsewhere, and that it was always safest, if words were used in such enactments in their broadest sense, to so define their meaning. He, however, was not alone upon this proposition. His Republican colleagues were

NEARLY ALL WITH HIM.

Upon the motion to strike out section 15, the vote stood as follows: Yeas—Republicans 31, Democrat 1, Independent 1; total 33. Nays—Democrats 27, Republicans 1; total 28. Harrison voted in the affirmative. This amendment, although agreed to in Committee of the Whole, was rejected in the Senate, Harrison still voting in the affirmative. Twenty-four Republican Senators voted against it, and only nine for it.

"Mr. Chairman, does it require more proof to satisfy the great body of the American people as to the grounds of the opposition of Gen. Harrison and his party to this legislation? It was not that they believed it a violation of existing treaties, but because they believed that Chinese laborers, skilled and unskilled, and all other classes, should have the right to come here, not only to labor, but to vote, and hold office, to legislate, to govern as well as be governed by American labor. What other motive influenced Gen. Harrison to vote to admit them to citizenship? This section in no wise violated any provision of our treaty with china. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts on April 25, 1882, made a clear, bold statement of the position of the Republican party upon the question. This statement was unchallenged; no Republican Senator repudiated it either for himself or his party. Gen. Harrison heard, and accepted as correct, the reasons for his opposition to the measure; and the paltry, trifling, and frivolous excuse he now attempts to maze in the hope of winning the supp rt of the laboring classes, he did not deign to consider for a moment in the dozen or more votes that he cost, and will only subject him to greater ridicule and contempt. This is not all the evidence going to show that his opposition to this legislation was because he wished to open wide the doors to Chinese immigrants and to welcome them to full fellowship

AS CITIZENS OF THIS REPUBLIC.

In 1880 in the city of Indianapolis a number of Chinamen were induced by Republicans to declare their intentions of becoming citizens. Upon this declaration being filed a loyal supporter, in addition to this it has been publicly charged in the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, and not denied by him, that during the agitation of this question he read a production before a literary club in that city advocating in strong terms the right of the Chinese to become citizens of the United States. Why, Mr. Speaker, the Republican party had such a tender regard for the rights of the Chinese that it placed joss sticks and joss lights on the free list, while the Bible was made to bear a duty of 25 per cent. I notice, however, that Gen. Harrison and his friends offer another excuse for his position on this question. They say that he did not understand the question at the time, but that he has since learned all about it and is all right now. Of all the subterfuges that have been attempted, this certainly is the shallowest! This question had engaged the earnest attention of the American Congress when he entered the Senate for more than ten years. Gen. Harrison's entire absence of association with and want of sympathy for the great mass of the people may have destroyed his intuition of this question, but if he had never heard of the subject before he entered the Senate, he heard enough during the debate to have satisfied any person with the spark of sympathy for that class of our citizens who were compelled to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. He may daily mount his platform during this campaign and declare that the standard of American wages must be maintained. But I challenge anyone to point out a single word or expression of sympathy by him for wage workers during the entire debate. From the beginning to the end he remained callous, heartless and impervious to every appeal. Were now bold, however, that in 1886 and in 1888, the Senate passed over the veto of the House one bill and two measures to restrict the immigration of Chinese, and that Gen. Harrison did not oppose them, and that his silence should be accepted as

AN INDORSEMENT OF THEM.

what strange logic. If he had changed his opinions, if he had acquired new light on this question is it not more reasonable that he would have said so than that he would have mutely disavowed his long cherished principles and stultified his most conspicuous record? His friends are boastful of his powers of speech. They say he is no Lilliputian. Yet upon these occasions upon a matter of great interest and importance he did not open his mouth to explain his position when the action of the Senate was to be in direct contravention of his principles and his record.

"Sir, this is but a poor apology to those whose interests were so vitally affected by this immigration and who had won their victory in spite of the opposition of Gen. Harrison and a majority of his party. The passage of the act of 1882 forever settled the policy of this Government upon the subject of Chinese immigration. Since then no Representative or Senator has raised his voice in favor of it. Gen. Harrison knew in 1886 that more than twenty-five thousand organized wage workers in Indiana were, without regard to political opinions, opposed to this immigration, and as a candidate for re-election to the Senate he dared not even call attention to his former votes, much less again place himself on record as favorable to it. So he silently let the bills pass. Whether he voted for them or against them, or whether he slipped into the cloak-room and did not vote at all the records do not disclose. Is it possible that a record of more than a dozen votes against the restriction of this immigration, and two in favor of conferring the rights of citizenship upon these people vanishes upon the mere silence of this august personage. The Senate is so earnest in its efforts to now exclude the Chinese that it can not wait for a ratification of the treaty, but has passed this bill to take effect upon the happening of that event. They refused to even consider a measure to regulate this evil for ten years. I have shown that bill after bill was introduced in the Senate from 1880 to 1879, and not one of them was ever taken up and considered. A large majority of the Republican members of that body

VOTED AGAINST THE BILL

to suspend immigration for twenty and ten years, as I have specifically shown, and upon the grounds that the Chinese had a natural right to come here and to bring their property and to work at what and for what they chose. But now that the Chinese have consented to remain away for twenty years, they can not wait for that Government to ratify the treaty before passing a law to enforce its provisions. What, Mr. Speaker, has brought about this sudden change? Why the abandonment without a struggle. Without a word of the great principles of the Republican party for which the Senator from Massachusetts so earnestly contended. I have searched the records, but can find no expressions of repentance, no confessions of sins, no prayers for forgiveness. All is darkness. Can it be, Mr. Speaker, that this great, sudden, silent and mysterious change has taken place because an election is to be held in the coming November? I hope this bill will unanimously pass. The Democratic members of this House can give it an earnest support without swallowing their words or stultifying their records."

The Senate Tariff Bill.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18.—In reference to the forthcoming Senate tariff bill the *Star* says to-night: "The strongest argument for tariff reform made at the opening of the session was the necessity of reducing the rapidly accumulating surplus in the Treasury. It was this condition of the revenues that frightened the Republicans into an acknowledgement that something should be done and placed them in the perplexing position of having to undertake to frame a substitute for the Mills bill as a substitute for the Mills measure. Now in the hour of the extremity, when the Senate is perplexed by the question the Democrats in the House find that they have in a measure come to the rescue of their Republican opponents by a more prompt reduction of the surplus. There has been an immediate increase in the expenditures authorized during the session; there has been an increase in pensions and very extensive expenditures have been authorized for public building. The public building bills, now in conference with every prospect of becoming laws, contemplate the expenditure of $6,500,000, not to mention bills that have passed for public buildings which cost from $50,000 to $500,000. The river and harbor bill is an instance of $22,000,000; the fortification of about $6,000,000 and deficiency bills aggregate more than $18,000,000.

"In looking over the record of the session it is found that these and numberless other increases in appropriations made, or prospectively certain to be made, will bring the expenditures up to within a few millions of the estimates of revenues for the year ending June 30. Treasury Department officials say that all the bills have become laws it cannot be told with certainty what the aggregate of the authorized expenditures would be, but several of the leading members of Congress whose attention has been turned to the matter, estimate that they will amount to within $15,000,000 of what the Secretary of the Treasury says the revenues will be. This reduces the surplus of its terrible proportions and deprives the tariff reformers of part of their argument, unless, as some of them point out, they can point to an example of the reckless extravagance resulting from an overstocked treasury. The Democratic leaders are startled at the result of their prosperity, and while their party is entirely responsible for the expenditures, the contemplation of the situation is not satisfactory to them. They say that they cannot escape criticism for the facts."

The Carlisle-Blaine Debate.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18.—The story printed in to-day's *Globe*, to the effect that Speaker Carlisle and Mr. Blaine might meet in joint debate during the campaign, has attracted a great deal of attention here. Speaker Carlisle is by no means adverse to the proposition. To the POST-DISPATCH correspondent, he said to-day: "No proposition has yet been made to me, but if the National Committee should consider it advisable to conduct such a debate and would request me to take the rostrum with Mr. Blaine, I would surely do so, providing, of course, the dates fixed did not interfere with my official duties."

The Total Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18.—Under the circular of April 17, 1888, the Treasury Department has purchased up to date, United States bonds, as follows: Four and one-halfs, $22,702,600. Four and one-halfs, $10,285,300. Cost of 4s $26,941,227.82. Cost of 4½s $11,541,-225.87.

The Treasury Department to-day accepted $25,000 registered 4 per cent bonds at 128, and $7,000 at 127⅝.

Picnic and Encampment.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18.—The Washington Light Infantry Corps and honorary members and their families, numbering about three hundred and fifty persons left at 9 o'clock to-night for a ten days' encampment at Atlantic City, N. J.

The General of the Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18.—Maj. Gen. Schofield and Lieuts. Sawyer and Pitcher of his staff left the city this afternoon for New York where they will remain several days on business connected with the Division of the Atlantic.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

The House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18.—Discussion of the Senate bill to restrict Chinese immigration took up most of the time of the House to-day, but without taking action on the bill the House adjourned. Mr. McCreary of Kentucky, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported, and asked immediate consideration of the Senate bill to prevent the coming of Chinese laborers into the United States with the resolutions repealing the acts of May 1882 and July 5, 1884, the repeals to take effect on the ratification of the pending treaty. Mr. McCreary gave a brief history of the Chinese treaty and said if the Senate had ratified the treaty as sent to them by the President instead of amending it, Chinese immigration would be stopped. He said the Republican and Secretary of State deserved great credit for negotiating the new treaty, which would give the people of the Pacific Coast the relief long desired by them

IT WAS NOT A BALL GAME

BUT A THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE WITH A SMALL CIRCUS THROWN IN.

That Was What the Audience Said of Yesterday's Contest at Sportsman's Park and They Were About Right—Comiskey, O'Neill and Lyons Shine—Cincinnati Shuts Out the Athletics and Brooklyn Goes Down Before Barkley's Men—The Contests in the League—Base Ball News and Gossip.

YESTERDAY'S game at Sportsman's Park was attended by a fairly good crowd. The grounds were a bit wet from recent rains, which made base running a trifle risky, but the game was spirited and interesting nevertheless. The audience, though not as large as it should have been for the superb quality of base ball furnished by the Browns, thoroughly enjoyed the game. The common sentiment was expressed by a young man, who, after the end of the last inning, came voluntarily to Secretary George Munson and offered to pay him an extra quarter as, he begged to remark, he had received at least 25 cents' worth more fun than he paid for. "That was not ball playing," he said. "It was a regular theatrical performance from the beginning to the end."

And so it was. Nearly all of the Brown Stockings and not a few of the Baltimores executed some plays that well deserved the generous applause showered upon them by the audience.

FEATURES.

For instance, in the seventh inning, those who were present will never forget the splendid, the marvelous catch O'Neill made of Greenwood's hit. The ball sailed away up in the air and was carried off by the wind to the extreme side of the field beyond the foul lines. O'Neill started from a deep field position the minute the ball left the bat, and by sheer strength of muscle arrived as the ball fell in time to thrust out his right hand and grasp it firmly. In that same inning Shindle hit a ball to Comiskey that traveled with more speed than a projectile from a catapult. The Captain met it with a courage that could not have failed to find a ready response in a burst of enthusiasm from the coldest of audiences. In the eighth Lyons ran from center to short field and caught Fulmer's hit, a feat which seems simple when put in words, but if you had been there and had seen it you would have stood up in your seat and yelled. There were many other features, but these stood out from the rest. It is a pity that a record cannot be kept of such work. They are to athletic sport what the calculations of an Adams are to mathematics.

THE PLAYING.

Kilroy and Hudson appeared in the box, and both were hit moderately hard. Kilroy especially was batted, but his two base hits were veritable models of batting work and Manager Barnie should not complain too much, if on that account only. Latham and Purcell made fun in their banter of each other, and the game on the whole, was quite enjoyable. There was a little kicking, but no one had cause to complain of Goldsmith's work.

THE GAME.

The Browns began the scoring in the first. Latham made a safe hit towards center and stole second. Robinson followed him with a base on balls. O'Neill now came to bat and hit an ugly bounder to Shindle. On this Latham scored, Robinson passing to third. He scored on Comiskey's sacrifice to second and O'Neill came home on McCarty's drive to left. Lyons sent McCarthy to third by a fine hit to right and went to second on Purcell's throw in. White now hit to the pitcher, who threw in and caught McCarthy. Boyle retired the side on being assisted out by Greenwood.

In the second, with one hand out, Latham hit safely through short, stole the next two bases and scored on Robinson's sacrificial fly to Griffin.

In the sixth White was hit by the pitcher, was forced out on Boyle's hit to center and scored on Hudson's hit to right and Boyle scored on Latham's hit.

In the eighth, two daggers by White and Boyle scored one run.

In the ninth an error of Goldsby and Comiskey's hit gave O'Neill third base and he stole home, scoring the Browns' last run.

The Baltimores' runs were made as follows: In the third, Shindle hit to White, who overthrew to Comiskey and the runner went to second. A wild pitch presented him with third and a second on Kilroy's hit.

In the fifth Tucker hit to center and scored on Shindle's three bagger to center.

In the eighth Kilroy took three bases on a hit to center and scored on a wild pitch. Purcell hit to White who threw wild, and scored on Griffin's hit.

In the ninth a base on balls, a hit and a sacrifice, an error, scored Baltimore's last run. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.	BALTIMORE.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Latham, 3b	2	3	1	1	0	Purcell, r.f.	1	1	2	1	0
Robinson, 2b	1	1	0	1	0	Griffin, c.f.	0	0	1	0	0
O'Neill, l.f.	2	1	2	0	0	Somers, ss.	0	0	3	1	0
Comiskey, 1b	0	1	12	0	1	Goldsby, 1.f.	1	1	1	0	1
McCarthy, r.f.	0	1	2	0	0	Duffy, r. f.	1	2	0	1	0
Lyons, c.f.	0	1	4	1	0	Anson, 1b	0	0	11	0	1
White, c.	1	1	4	0	0	Tucker, 1b	1	2	10	0	0
Boyle, c.	0	1	2	2	0	Shindle, 2b	1	2	2	3	1
Hudson, p.	0	0	1	1	0	Fulmer, c.	0	0	4	1	1
						Kilroy, p.	0	1	2	1	0
Totals	8	12	27	11	3	Totals	5	8	27	15	4

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
St. Louis	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1

Earned runs—St. Louis, 6; Baltimore, 2. Two-base hits—White, Boyle. Three-base hits—Shindle, Kilroy. Home runs—None. Double plays—Somers, First base on balls—Robinson, Goldsby. Hit by pitched ball—White. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3; Baltimore, 3. Struck out—Robinson, Goldsby, Tucker. Wild pitches—Hudson, 2. Time, 1h. 45m. Umpire—Goldsmith.

Cincinnati, 4; Athletics, 0.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

CINCINNATI, O., August 18.—The Cincinnatis to-day took revenge for the row they had with the Athletics on their former visit by whitewashing the whole business. Smith, the Cincinnati pitcher, was a riddle that they could not solve, and he was backed by faultless play to play on the wretched grounds. For details consult the following score:

CINCINNATI.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.	ATHLETICS.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Nicol, r.f.	0	1	2	1	0	Welch, c.f.	0	1	1	0	0
McPhee, 2b	0	0	2	2	0	Stovey, l.f.	0	0	1	0	0
Reilly, 1b	0	1	12	0	0	O'Leary, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Corkhill, c.	0	0	1	0	0	Larkin, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Carpenter, 3b	2	1	0	1	0	Bauer, 2b	0	0	3	3	0
Peabody, ss.	1	1	1	2	0	Gleason, ss.	0	0	3	4	1
Tebeau, l.f.	2	0	0	0	0	Robinson, c.	0	0	8	4	1
Keenan, c.	0	0	3	2	0	Seward, p.	0	0	0	6	0
Smith, p.	0	1	0	5	0	Weyhing, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	4	7	27	19	0	Totals	0	3	26	17	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—4
Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3. Two base hits—Smith. Double plays—Gleason, Bauer and Larkin. First base on balls—Tebeau, 2; Smith, 1; Keenan, 1. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1. Struck out—Carpenter, Peabody, Larkin, Bauer, Robinson, Seward, 3. Time—1h. 40m. Umpire—Ferguson.

Kansas City, 11. Brooklyn, 6.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 18.—Caruthers was an easy mark for the cowboys to hit after the third inning of to-day's game, while young Hoffman was hit for but one single outside of the first and ninth innings. Burdock, Barkley and Esterday fielded brilliantly, and Cline's hitting with Hamilton's sprinting were the features of the game. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.	KANSAS CITY.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Pinkney, 2b	2	2	0	0	1	McTam'y, c.f	2	1	3	0	0
O'Brien, l.f.	0	2	0	0	0	Barkley, 2b	1	1	4	5	0
Foutz, 1b	1	1	15	0	0	Davis, 3b	1	1	1	3	2
Burns, c.f.	1	1	2	0	0	Phillips, 1b	1	1	15	0	0
Caruthers, p.	0	1	0	5	0	Donahue, c.	1	0	3	1	2
Smith, ss.	0	0	1	4	1	Hamilton, r.f.	2	1	0	0	0
Clark, rf.	0	0	1	0	1	Cline, l.f.	0	1	2	0	0
Bushong, c.	0	0	3	1	0	Esterday, ss.	2	1	1	2	0
Burdock, 2b	0	0	4	6	0	Hoffman, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	4	7	27	16	3	Totals	11	8	27	21	5

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kansas City	0	0	1	4	1	0	3	2	0—11
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0—4

Earned runs—Kansas City, 8; Brooklyn, 2. Two base hits—Phillips, Barkley, Cline, Hoffman, Davis, O'Brien, Burns. Three base hits—Hamilton. Bases on called balls—McTamany, Burns, 2; Caruthers, 2; Pinckney, Davis, Donohue. Bases from being hit by pitched ball—Barkley, Esterday. Struck out—Burdock, 2; Pinckney, McTammany, Barkley. Passed balls—Bushong, 2; Donohue, 1. Time of game—1 h. 54 m. Umpire—Doescher.

Rain at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 18.—The game which was to have been played here to-day between Louisville and Cleveland was postponed on account of rain.

New York, 7; Detroit, 6.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, August 18.—In to-day's game Titcomb pitched a rattling game up to the sixth inning, after which he was batted rather freely. He was beautifully supported by Murphy, whose only fault was in his throwing to bases. O'Rourke carried off the honors at the bat. Jim brought in six of the seven runs made by the Giants. Both Whitney and Richardson did yeoman service in the field, each being credited with four put-outs, five assists and no errors. Score:

NEW YORK.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.	DETROIT.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Murphy, c.	1	0	4	2	0	Hanlon, cf.	1	1	1	1	0
Rich'son, 2b.	2	1	4	5	0	Brouthers, 1b	2	2	15	0	0
Tiernan, r.f.	1	1	1	0	0	Rowe, ss.	0	1	2	3	1
Ward, ss.	1	1	0	2	1	White, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Connor, 1b.	1	1	12	0	1	Ganzel, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
O'Rourke, l.f.	1	2	1	0	0	Twitchell, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
Whitney, 3b.	0	1	4	3	0	Bennett, c.	0	0	5	0	0
Slattery, c.f.	0	0	0	0	0	Bastin, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Titcomb, p.	0	2	0	0	0	Campau, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Totals	7	10	27	21	4	Totals	6	8	27	14	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
New York	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0—7
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	1—6

Runs earned—New York, 5; Detroit, 2. First base on Errors—New York, 3; Detroit, 1. First base on balls—Murphy, 1; Bastin, 2; Campau, 1. Struck out—Richardson, Tiernan, Ward, Connor, Rowe, Whitney, White, Ganzel, 2; Bennett, Campau. Home runs—O'Rourke, Twitchell. Three-base hits—Connor, Campau. Two-base hits—Brouthers, Rowe. Double play—Whitney and Richardson, Whitney. Hit by pitched ball—Ward. Umpire—Lynch. Time—2 h.

Boston, 15; Chicago, 5.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

BOSTON, Mass., August 18.—The Bostons are now having a streak of hard hitting, and they pounded Baldwin of the Chicagos this afternoon in a manner which set the 10,883 persons fairly wild. Boston outdid herself with the stick, making a total of thirty-four bases. Chicago played a stiff fielding game, the features being the double playing of Pfeffer, Williamson and Burns in the fifth inning, a run getting play in the sixth inning, when Van Haltern's two errors in left, one a muffed fly, and the other a wild throw, gave Boston an opening, which was accepted, and the game was lost. Score:

BOSTON.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.	CHICAGO.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Johnston, c.f.	3	4	2	0	0	Ryan, c.	0	1	1	0	1
Brown, c.f.	2	2	2	0	0	Pfeffer, 2b	1	1	2	3	0
Kelly, c.	2	2	3	0	4	Duffy, r. f.	2	1	2	0	1
Nash, 3b	2	3	2	4	0	Anson, 1b	0	0	11	0	1
Ray, c.	2	1	1	2	0	Williamson, c.f.	0	0	2	0	0
Morrill, 1b.	2	4	10	0	1	Will'mson, ss.	2	2	3	3	0
Hines, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	Burns, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0
Higgins, 2b.	0	1	4	3	0	Daly, c.	0	0	7	0	0
Clarkson, p.	1	0	1	0	4	Baldwin, p.	0	1	0	4	5
Totals	15	17	27	16	10	Totals	5	6	27	14	11

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	9	3—15
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1—5

Earned runs—Boston, 9; Chicago, 4. Two-base hits—Kelly, Nash, Morrill, Hines, Ryan, Duffy. Three-base hits—Johnston, Kelly, Nash 2, Pfeffer. Home runs—Johnson, Ray, Duffy, Williamson. Stolen bases—Kelly, Van Haltren. First base on balls—Brown, Kelly, Ray, Morrill, Hines, Anson, Williamson, Daly. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Chicago, 1. Struck out—Brown, Kelly, Clarkson, Ryan, Pfeffer, Daly, Baldwin. Double plays—Pfeffer, Williamson Burns and Anson. Passed balls—Kelly, 2; Daly, 3. Wild pitches—Clarkson, Baldwin. Left on bases—Boston, 9; Chicago, 7. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Kelly.

Pittsburg, 8; Philadelphia, 1.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.—It was a tie game up to the eighth inning, and Casey and Morris were pitching great ball, but in the eighth the visitors larruped Mr. Casey for five singles and Schriver dropped a third strike, all of which gave Pittsburg seven runs and the game. The fielding on both sides was sharp and at times very brilliant. Attendance 4,200. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.	PITTSBURG.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Delah'ty, l.f.	0	2	0	0	0	Fields, l.f.	0	0	1	0	0
Andrews, c.f.	0	0	2	0	0	Miller, r.f.	0	1	4	0	1
Geasey, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Kuehne, 2b.	1	1	2	2	0
Farrar, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0	Smith, ss.	1	2	0	4	1
Mulvey, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0	Beckley, 1b.	1	1	10	1	0
Schriver, c.	0	0	6	2	1	Dunlap, c.	0	0	6	0	0
Bastian, 2b.	0	0	4	3	1	Kuehne, 3b.	1	1	3	1	0
Irwin, ss.	0	0	1	4	0	Sunday, c.f.	1	0	2	0	1
Casey, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Conway, r.f.	2	2	1	0	0
						Morris, p.	1	0	0	4	0
Totals	1	3	27	26	3	Totals	8	9	27	11	4

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	0—8

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2. Two base hits—Bastian. Three base hits—Kuehne, Philadelphia, 2; Pittsburg, 10. Double plays—Kuehne and Beckley. Struck out—Fogarty, Bastian, Beckley, Dunlap, Kuehne, Sunday, Conway, Morris, 2. Wild pitches—Casey, 2. Passed balls—Carroll, 2. Time—1 h. 40 m. Umpire—Mr. Powers.

Washington, 5; Indianapolis, 1.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18.—The game to-day was a model one and on the whole interesting. The fielding of both teams was perfect, the Washingtons not making an error of any description, while two battery errors were made by the visitors. After the Hoosiers had scored two runs in the seventh inning with one man out a heavy shower caused the game to be called, and the score reverted to the sixth inning. The Senators won the game in the fourth inning, earning three runs on three singles and two sacrifice hits. O'Brien's batting was the feature. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.	INDIANAPOLIS.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Hoy, c.f.	0	1	1	0	0	Glasscock, ss.	0	0	2	2	0
Myers, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Bassett, 2b.	0	1	1	1	0
Daily, r. f.	1	1	0	0	0	Seery, l.f.	0	1	2	1	0
Wilmot, l.f.	2	1	2	0	0	McGe'hy, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
O'Brien, 1b.	2	2	9	0	0	Denny, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Donnelly, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0	Hines, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Mack, c.	0	0	7	3	0	Scheeck, 1b.	0	0	15	0	0
Shock, ss.	0	0	0	3	0	Buckley, c.	0	0	5	0	0
Widner, p.	0	0	1	2	0	Healy, p.	1	0	2	1	0
Totals	5	6	21	13	0	Totals	1	5	31	8	5

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Washington	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0—5
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Earned runs—Washington, 4. Two base hit—Wilmot. Double plays—Donnelly, Bassett and O'Brien; Myers and O'Brien. First base on balls—Wilmot, Shock, Bassett. Hit by pitched ball—Seery. Struck out—Seery. Passed ball—Daily 1. Wild pitch—Healy 1.

Time of game—1 h. Umpire—Valentine.

Sioux City, 8; St. Paul, 7.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

ST. PAUL, Minn., August 18.—Three singles, two doubles, a home run, a base on balls and an error and then the score was changed from 7 to 1 in favor of the home club in the beginning of the eighth inning to 8 to 7 in favor of the corn huskers at the close. Sowders did wretched work all through the game, not attempting to field his position, and sending eight men to first on balls. Siebel also pitched a poor game, and his support was ragged. Score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
St. Paul	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	1	0—7
Sioux City	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	2—8

Base hits—St. Paul, 10; Sioux City, 11. Errors—St. Paul, 2; Sioux City, 3. Batteries—Sowders and Broughton and Siebel and Nichols. Umpire—Quest.

Des Moines, 5; Minneapolis, 3.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., August 18.—The Cooperatives lost the game to Des Moines today through a complication of bad plays and errors. Both Bryman and Smith pitched strong and effectively. The locals, however, hit Smith hard when they did find him, but failed to bunch their hits in the manner they bunched their errors. It was a great day for fielding, and the visitors outdid themselves by their work in that direction. None of the runs were earned, as a wild pitch and muff brought in the first three and errors at short and first brought in the others. Score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0—3
Des Moines	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4—5

Earned runs—Minneapolis, 2; Des Moines, 0. Two-base hits—Anderson 2. Patton. Bases Stolen—By Bryman, Shafer 2, Stearns, Quinn. Double plays—Kreig, Shafer and Anderson; Macmiller, Holliday and Quinn; Quinn, Macullar and Holliday; Bryman, Shafer and Anderson. First base on balls—Off Bryman, 1; off Smith, 4. Left on bases—Minneapolis, 4; Des Moines, 5. First base on errors—Des Moines, 3. Struck out—By Smith, 1; by Bryman, 3. Passed balls—Trafley, 1. Wild pitches—Bryman, 2.

To-Day's Game.

The Baltimores play their last game against the Browns at Sportsman's Park to-day. The event will probably be celebrated by the debut of President Von der Abe's great find, Addison Gumbert, Zanesville's star pitcher. He is expected here this morning. In case he does not pitch, King will. Young Cunningham, who knocked out the champions on Friday last, will again pitch for Baltimore. To-day's game will be the last Sunday game he plays in St. Louis till Sunday, September 16, and it should draw an immense crowd. Play will be called at 3:30 p. m., with the nines as follows:

ST. LOUIS.	Position.	BALTIMORE.
Boyle	Catcher	O'Brien
Gumbert or King	Pitcher	Cunningham
Comiskey	First base	Tucker
Robinson	Second base	Greenwood
Latham	Third base	Shindle
White	Short stop	Somers
O'Neill	Left field	Goldsby
Lyons	Center field	Griffen
McCarthy	Right field	Purcell

THE FLAG.

Annexed are the records of the pennant racers in the American Association and the National League, corrected up to date. It will be observed that both associations are running a pretty race:

League.

CLUBS.	Boston.	Chicago.	Detroit.	Indianapolis.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburg.	Washington.	Won.
Boston	....	7	6	10	4	4	8	9	45
Chicago	6	....	6	11	8	8	7	6	52
Detroit	5	7	....	8	5	7	7	8	47
Indianapolis	4	3	6	....	3	4	2	10	32
New York	10	4	8	11	....	10	7	9	59
Philadelphia	9	8	5	7	4	....	11	6	47
Pittsburg	7	6	6	8	3	2	....	6	38
Washington	4	8	4	4	4	8	7	....	39
Lost	45	37	41	59	31	43	46	54	356

SUMMARY.

Name.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
New York	90	59	31	.655
Chicago	90	52	37	.578
Detroit	88	47	41	.534
Philadelphia	90	47	43	.522
Boston	90	45	43	.500
Pittsburg	84	38	46	.452
Washington	90	39	54	.400
Indianapolis	91	32	59	.351

Association.

CLUBS.	Athletics.	Baltimore.	Brooklyn.	Cincinnati.	Cleveland.	Kansas City.	Louisville.	St. Louis.	Won.
Athletics	....	10	7	6	8	10	7	5	53
Baltimore	4	....	7	4	7	7	7	3	39
Brooklyn	8	7	....	10	10	6	9	7	57
Cincinnati	6	9	4	....	8	11	11	7	56
Cleveland	5	7	4	2	....	6	5	3	32
Kansas City	2	4	7	3	7	....	4	2	29
Louisville	3	7	5	3	6	9	....	2	35
St. Louis	7	10	3	6	10	12	12	....	60
Lost	35	54	37	34	56	61	55	29	361

SUMMARY.

Name.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
St. Louis	89	60	29	.674
Cincinnati	90	56	34	.622
Brooklyn	94	57	37	.606
Athletics	88	53	35	.602
Baltimores	93	39	54	.419
Louisville	90	35	55	.389
Cleveland	88	32	56	.363
Kansas City	90	29	61	.322

The Brooklyn Games.

The celebrated Brooklyns play a return series of three championship games with the Browns at Sportsman's Park to-morrow, Tuesday and Wednesday. The games will be the last played in St. Louis till September 11, and they will no doubt be the most hotly contested of any played here this season. The Brooklyns captured four straight on their last visit, and they will have to hot time getting one somewhere game on this trip. Capt. Comiskey and his brilliant co-workers feel confident of taking two out of three, if not three straight. If the Browns capture the series they will go East with a lead that will be hard to lose, and will help them out wonderfully in their grand struggle for the pennant. Old time rooks, Dave Foutz, will make his first appearance against his old club in the pitchers' box, probably officiating in Monday's game.

"The Gladiator's" Head Sinks Low.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 18.—Louis Rogers Browning, known as "Pete," "Distillery Petey" and "The Gladiator," once Louisville's crack batsman, was in the city Court this morning sad and lonely. His story was that he had a dreadful stone-bruise on his heel, which refused to yield to the soothing influences of poultices. He was advised to try internal applications of rock and rye. He did and next found himself in the cell where Tom Ramsey recently languished for debt. He had been very boisterous at a down-town corner and refused to listen to a policeman's counsel. His case was passed till Monday, and he gave bail.

PLATED TEASPOONS—Triple silver-plated, guaranteed, at $1.50 per set. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great removal sale, now going on.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., Cor. 4th and Locust.

A Mysterious Death.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

SHERMAN, Tex., August 18.—A strange and mysterious death occurred at an early hour this morning, about three miles from this city, W. J. Creed, a farmer who came to this county from Lockport, Tex., during last winter with his wife and seven children, being the victim. Mr. Creed came to the city with his family yesterday to attend the reunion of old pioneer settlers of Texas. He and his wife returned home last night and retired at the usual hour. He awoke about 3 o'clock this morning and told his wife that he felt symptoms of ague. She got up and gave him some stimulants, which relieved him immediately and they both went to sleep. Mrs. Creed awoke again about 5 o'clock and dressing herself went to the cook-room to prepare breakfast without saying any thing to her husband, and when breakfast was ready she returned to their room to awake him and found him lying dead in bed in the same position she had left him, supposing that he was asleep. The officers from the city went and held an inquest over the body, rendering a verdict that the deceased came to his death from unknown cause.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, $20 to $60. Come and see how cheap you can buy at the great removal sale now going on at

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.'S, Corner Fourth and Locust.

He Had an Appetite.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

GREENVILLE, Ill., August 18.—A colored man named Thomas Lee died very suddenly at the County Alms-house at noon to-day. He had been eating a great many red haws and his death is ascribed to this cause. He was about 27 years old and had been at the institute for thirteen years. The coroner will hold a post mortem to-morrow to inquire into the cause of his death.

E. F. Morton of the San Pablo Mining Co. has gone to California.

BLOODY AND BRUTAL

WAS THE BATTLE BETWEEN GEORGE LA BLANCHE AND JACK VARLEY.

But the Blood All Came From Varley and La Blanche Said He Couldn't "Elp It, Yo' Know"—Yesterday's Prize Fight and the Sequel to It—Kilrain Coming Home—Boston Pugilistic News—Tarragon Wins the Omnibus Stakes—Races in the East—Sporting and Boating News.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, August 18.—George La Blanche, "the Marine," and Jack Varley, a recent arrival from England, of which country he claims to have been the middle-weight champion, fought three rounds this morning, and before the third was over Varley threw up his hands and quit like a steer. The match was for $250 a side, under the rules of the Marquis of Queensberry, and was made about six weeks ago. Varley's backer was Joe Wooley of Newark, and he was very particular to stipulate that but fifteen men on each side, beside the reporter, should be present. He was very sweet on his man, who claimed to have fought draws in England with Toff Wall. The Marine's record is one of the best of any pugilist in the country, he having fought all the best men of his class in the American ring, only suffering defeat once at the hands of Jack Dempsey, the Nonpariel. La Blanche trained at Coney Island, and though he was well within the stipulated weight, 160 pounds, he was far from being in good condition, being scant of breath before he had fought a round.

Varley was in splendid fix and looked as though he was a combination of Frank Murphy's face and Dominick McCaffrey's body and legs. He is 21 years old, stands 5 feet 8½ inches and

WEIGHED 154½ POUNDS.

He was born in Birmingham, England, of Irish parents, and has been in this country but a few months. It is said he was sent here by Alf Greenfield, who vouched for his being as clever as Jack Burke and a harder hitter. Alf made a great mistake.

The Marine, who derives his sobriquet from the fact that he was for a time a sea soldier in our navy, stands 5 feet 8 inches, is 21 years old and weighs 156½ pounds.

A long consultation ended in an agreement to fight up the Hudson, near Yonkers, and messengers were dispatched for a boat.

It was just 20 minutes past 5 o'clock when the men shook hands, and as they did so Varley said: "I hope the best man will win." They returned to their corners, were divested of their coats and the fight began.

THE FIGHT.

Round First.—There was a great disparity in the appearance of the men as they set-to. Varley was the taller man and looked a giant opposite his more compact antagonist. There was little time sent to waste in sparring. La Blanche dashed at his man like a bull at a red rag, and Varley turned away from the onslaught. The Marine hit him round-armed full in the face from behind. Varley got away and as he faced his man La Blanche gave him a left-handed smash right on the right eye and it instantly showed signs of shutting up. Varley, feeling that it was incumbent on him to do something, let drive at his man, but La Blanche ducked and Varley caught him around the neck with his left and tried to hit him back-handed with his right, but the blow fell short. As soon as they broke away this maneuver was repeated, La Blanche showing that he was cleverer than his antagonist. After they got-to, La Blanche smashed his man on the nose and the blood flowed freely. First blood was claimed and allowed for the Marine. In another rally La Blanche punished his man freely. George was blowing freely from his exertions when time was called and the round was ended.

Round second—The instant they faced each other they flew at each other like a pair of game cocks. There was a sharp exchange of blows and when they separated Varley was fairly winded, no doubt he was soon got together again and La Blanche twice upper cut his man with terrific severity. He tottered to the center of the ring, where La Blanche rushed him on the ropes and fell to the floor. He staggered to his feet within ten seconds only to get another smash that sent him helpless to the ropes. Time was called, but he lay on the ropes too stunned to get away from there until taken by his seconds.

Round third—The instant time was called La Blanche went at his man to finish him. He uppercut him with terrific force and drove him before him, bleeding and almost helpless. Varley turned away from the dreadful punishment and La Blanche followed him up and rained blow after blow on him. At last Varley fell into his chair land piteously gave in. Varley's face was terribly battered, but the universal verdict was that he was anything but a game man.

YELLOW JACK WEAKENS.

FLORIDA'S SCOURGE UNDER CONTROL AND THE PANIC OVER.

Methods of Downing the Epidemic—Preventives Used by the Health Department—Wierd Bonfires Illuminating Jacksonville Streets at Night—Smoke and Flame Pitted Against the Yellow Fever Germs.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., August 18.—Another new case was reported today, and more sporadic cases are expected, but doctors and people hope the danger is over and the epidemic broken. The feeling to-night is entirely of satisfaction with the week's work, and the panic is over. In three churches tomorrow Jacksonvillians will return thanks because the epidemic is broken.

The official bulletin for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m., is as follows:

"New cases, 1; deaths, 1; recoveries, 2; under treatment, 18. Total number of cases to date, 33. Total number of deaths to date, 5. Fever assuming a more severe type.

(signed) "NEAL MITCHELL, M. D."

At this noon's meeting of the Sanitary Association, Postmaster H. W. Clark read the following telegram from Superintendent Turner of the Railway Service:

ATLANTA, Ga., August 18, 1888.

To Postmaster, Jacksonville, Fla.:

In regard to inquiry on the subject, General Superintendent Bancroft wires: "The quarantine regulations in regard to United States mail have been established under the advice of the Health Department of the General Government, which has sole jurisdiction in the matter. The public may feel assured that

NO RISK OF THE SPREAD

of the epidemic will be run, and additional fumigating stations will be established as necessity requires. The Post-office Department feels confident that everything possible is being done to guard localities against inroads of the epidemic. Any refusal by municipal corporations to permit passage of the mails through towns, or by individuals or by health organizations are clear violations of Section 725, of Postal Laws and Regulations, and offenders are liable to summary arrest and punishment. This department has no desire to add to the discomfort of fever stricken localities by a resort to harsh means, but it will be well to have them informed of the serious consequences that may follow any interference whatever with the operation of the service. Any community desiring to have mail, which may be left, fumigated can have the same done by the Postmaster, receiving mails and taking charge of the fumigation.

"Your views of the case, as stated in your message this date, are entirely correct, and while moderation is counselled you must exercise the firmness and promptness that exigencies may require. Have the Florida press give immediate publication to this ruling and while I have no desire to be harsh, the mails must and shall go."

THE NEWSPAPER MEN

here have had hard work. Editors and reporters have gone to some extra work and every one has done extra work. No one left his post of duty, and so far not one has been ill. The announcement of the four new cases yesterday caused no perceptible panic or excitement. The death of Frank Donovan, who was taken from the Grand Union Hotel, was expected. The doctors are pleased with the development for these new cases point to a local center of exposure, and seem to show that the entire city is not afflicted. The citizens are more hopeful than ever of the ultimate success of their efforts to stamp out the disease and avoid an epidemic. The authorities are closely watching all who are regarded as infected localities. The physicians and citizens are working harmoniously. As soon as a suspicious case is discovered it is reported. If it develops into yellow fever the patient is at once isolated and all persons who could in any way have become infected by nursing, being in the patients' room, or mingling with those who have, are also isolated.

KEPT UNDER STRICT GUARD

for a period of fifteen days, while a yellow flag is displayed as a warning to persons to keep away from the place. The most powerful disinfectants are used, and in case the patient is removed from the house to the Sand Hills the house is thoroughly fumigated and the bedding, such as the patient's room is burned. After the suspects have been kept in confinement for fifteen days, if no new cases develop, their clothing is thoroughly fumigated and they are allowed to return to their business.

Dr. Kenworthy, City Health Officer, has entire charge of the disinfecting arrangements. While a doctor working on this line the Sanitary Association keeps up their work of cleaning, scattering lime, copperas and white-washing. At night a kettle stand at the gate of every inhabited house baking and smoking. The thick smoke fills the air and at times puffs into the open door ways in huge volumes. In many cases extra cautious people have a blazing fire at the gate and another filling the house and pouring from the windows as if the house was afire. Groups congregate around the fires and inhale as much of the fumes as they can, thinking it impossible to get too much of a good thing. The sight of so many fires blazing away down the long street, as far as the eye can see, is always queer, and people look weird in the dim light.

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

was out, as usual, and fired 800 pounds of powder last night. The officers of the steamer City of Jacksonville, of the Debarry Line, report that all points in South Florida are quarantined and the probabilities are that the steamer will discontinue her trips. This action, they said, was due to the threat of the Putnam County authorities, that in case the southern counties continue to allow the steamers to land Putnam would put on a quarantine against them. Late in the day Capt. Shaw received a telegram from Orange County stating that quarantine had been raised and that the steamer could continue to land at Sandford, but up to a late hour nothing has been heard from Volusia and other counties.

THE CASE OF MRS. KLAUS.

An Investigation by the Police Who Says She Must Be Removed.

Since the publication in the POST-DISPATCH Friday evening of the terrible condition of Mrs. Mary Klaus and the disgusting manner in which she and her husband were living at the corner of Keokuk and Iowa avenues, Capt. Fruchte of the Mounted District has been conducting an investigation of the case. The officers detailed to the work were Patrolmen Price and Pelzer. They spent the greater part of yesterday looking into the matter, visiting the house and thoroughly inspecting the premises. Last evening they made

A REPORT OF THEIR INVESTIGATION

to Sergt. Keeble. The report was as follows:

"In accordance with instructions received we investigated the case of Peter Klaus and wife, living at the southwest corner of Iowa avenue and Keokuk street, and report as follows: Peter Klaus is about 68 years of age and was born in Hanover, Germany. He has lived in his present residence for eighteen years, and was formerly a professor of drawing at the Christian Brothers' College and other places in the city some fifteen years ago. About three years ago, he says, his wife showed signs of being insane, and not being able to support her in a private asylum and not wishing to be separated from her, he took care of her to the best of his ability at home. We saw the woman in the garden attached to the house and surrounded by a high picket fence picking pears and

GROVELING IN THE DIRT.

She is about 70 years old. She was clothed in a dirty white waist and an old blanket around her loins. When asked why she was dressed that way he said it was no use giving her clothing as she would only tear them up. We saw her sleeping apartment and found her bed dirty and filthy in the extreme. We visited the other apartments in the house and found them in a terrible condition, stored with old furniture, baskets of decaying fruit, lumber, bottles, etc. In a wardrobe we found the woman's dresses hanging up in first-class condition and lots of underwear in bureau drawers which looked as if it had not been used in years. From what we saw we are of the opinion that the man is a miser and not in his right mind, and he is not fit to take care of his wife, who should at once

BE REMOVED FROM HIS CONTROL.

"The neighbors could give no evidence as to any ill-treatment on his part as the house is isolated from the street."

This report will be sent to Chief Huebler tomorrow and he will send it to the Board of Health with whatever suggestions he see fit to make. The Board of Health will at once begin an investigation into the condition of the people and will then take such action as is deemed proper. The neighbors of Klaus are exceedingly relieved to know that something is to be done about the case, the knowledge of which has for a long time been disturbing their peace of mind.

SURRENDERING THEIR ARMS.

Negro Rioters at New Iberia Give Their Weapons to the Sheriff.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, August 18.—A dispatch just received from New Iberia says that things have assumed their normal condition again and no further trouble is anticipated. The coroner's jury selected to inquire into the cause of the death of the negroes at Free Town on the 16th inst., are thoroughly representative men. Mr. Wm. Laurd is a gentleman of means, and a member of the Police jury from the Sixth Ward; Dr. Jas. A. Lee is a leading druggist; Messrs. Lemon, Decun and David Laughlin and Burke are prominent planters. In the hands of these gentlemen every interest will be fully protected. The Coroner and jury upon visiting the scene of conflict yesterday evening learned that the negroes were killed and one wounded. It is reported here that two others are wounded, though still alive, with but little chance of recovery. The dead will be counted as killed the evening of the riot. The Coroner's jury have deferred taking testimony till next Tuesday.

To-day Sheriff G. Barnard went out with a mounted posse to the salt mine at Petit-Anse some six miles south of this place to receive the arms of a lot of colored people, who declared their readiness to surrender them to the Sheriff. He received and tagged twelve guns and one revolver, to be returned to him this afternoon when matters have become more quiet. The posse returned this afternoon and the weapons were placed in the armory there, and a number of negroes will surrender their weapons at Derouen, the post-office for the section visited to-day, and they will be brought here and stored in the Armory with the others.

FRANK JAMES

The Center of a Curious Crowd at Kansas City.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 18.—The center of all eyes at the Union Depot this morning was Frank James, the ex-bandit of Missouri and Kentucky. He, with his wife and boy, were going to Cameron, Mo., for a visit, and had come to the train a little early. Someone pointed him out the first thing and the fact that Frank James was in the depot was soon known to some 200 or 300 passengers from the East, who were waiting for different trains, and they soon were all around him up and down the depot platform. Although he never looked around he was apparently filled with disgust, and as soon as the train backed in he hastened aboard. The porter who helped the little party on the train showed them great respect, and the reporter asked him if he knew who the man was. He didn't know and received the announcement with wide open eyes. "Whar I seed dat ge'man befo'," said he, "wuz on a train back in de State several years ago. Da was some toughs on de train, and da was agoin' to lick de conductor and me, when dat ge'man step up an said if we got into trouble to count on him, and de other follas shut right up."

MERCURY RAMPANT.

Industrial Establishments in Reading, Pa., Closed on Account of the Heat.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

READING, Pa., August 18.—Most of the industrial establishments of this city were not in operation to-day on account of the heat, which ranged from 95 to 100 degrees in the shade. A number of cases of prostration occurred, several of which were admitted into the Reading and St. Joseph's hospitals.

Whitehall Democrats Enthuse.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WHITEHALL, Ill., August 18.—This evening was a large one, politically, for Whitehall. There were two regular political meetings in progress at the same time, the Democrats and Prohibitionists, the former holding forth at the Opera-house, and the latter on the stoop in front of the People's Bank. The Democratic meeting was addressed by Jesse Baldwin, an old-time Democrat, S. M. Henderson and L. Taylor, heretofore Republicans. The Prohibitionists were addressed by Col. Felter of Springfield. The enthusiasm at the Opera-house was intense and cheer after cheer went up for Cleveland and the grand old Roman.

Christian County Camp-Meeting.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., August 18.—The Christian County Unconditional Holiness Association will hold their annual camp-meeting four miles east of this city commencing Wednesday, August 22, and continuing seven days. The meeting will be conducted by Rev. L. B. Kent of Jacksonville, Ill., and Rev. A. S. Dodge of Atlanta, Ga. These meetings are held annually on the same grounds and attract very large crowds from the surrounding town and country.

She Quarreled and Took Poison.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

FT. WORTH, Tex., August 18.—Myrtle Glove, a woman of ill-repute, committed suicide tonight by taking morphine. She died at 11:30. She was a handsome woman and came from Salem, Mo. She had quarreled with her sweetheart.

MUST BE MUZZLED.

THE REPUBLICAN MANAGERS PROPOSE TO SILENCE THE MAINE MAN.

Blaine's Speech on Trusts and Monopolies Said to Be Hurting the Republican Prospects—A Scheme to Prevent the Democrats in Congress From Taking the Wind Out of the Republican Tariff Sails—Work at the National Democratic Headquarters.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, August 18.—Among the Republicans who are wont to gather about the Fifth Avenue Hotel it was openly conceded that during the past week the Republican cause has lost ground. Inasmuch as the prospect was flourishing up to the time the City of New York touched these shores, the responsibility for this loss of ground is openly charged to Mr. Blaine. Judge Maurice J. Power declared at the United States Hotel at Saratoga on Wednesday night, that the Republicans reached the floodtide of their canvass on the night Mr. Blaine made his speech to the laboring men, and politicians are therefore now figuring just how much of of this is attributable to Blaine.

"But for that unfortunate faux pas on trusts," said a prominent Republican local politician, "the Republican cause would have gone on swimmingly. The advice to muzzle Blaine is sound, but who will be found with sufficient courage to undertake the job? Harrison hasn't the courage; Morton is too timid, and Quay too indifferent as to the result. One thing is assured. Two or three more such blunders and the Republicans may as well give up the fight."

It was a busy and important day

AT DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS

to-day. Several members of the Executive Committee held an informal meeting in the early morning at which business of considerable moment was done. Those present were Chairman Barnum, Col. Brice, Senator Gorman and Col. Tarpey, of California. The session lasted two hours and delegations from California, Michigan and Iowa reported what was required to help the campaign in those States, what documents were necessary and what speakers would do the most effective work. Col. Brice telegraphed this afternoon for his private car, which President Moore of the Mutual Union Telegraph Co. took up into Maine a week ago. The Colonel will leave here on Monday or Tuesday for a week's trip through Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, West Virginia and Wisconsin. He will pick up as he goes along the National Committeeman from each of the States that he proposed to visit. The prime cause of the expedition is the establishment of a

BRANCH COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS

at Chicago, which will be in charge of Erskine M. Phelps and the other members from the Northwestern States. The Western headquarters will be stocked with all the documents and paraphernalia of the Eastern office. Its establishment will materially lessen the work of the New York office.

The Republicans closed their headquarters early to-day. Quay left the afternoon for Philadelphia and Washington, and most of the lesser lights around the committee improved the opportunity to take a half holiday. Col. Quay's visit to Washington is believed to be to assist in putting the finishing touches on the Republican tariff bill and to arrange a pair on the vote on the fisheries treaty. If Quay succeeds in this pair he will probably remain in Washington until the vote is taken on the treaty Tuesday. It was reported that Col. Quay had gone to Washington

TO COMBAT MR. BLAINE'S ADVICE

to the Republicans not to bring in any tariff bill at this session. Several close friends of Mr. Blaine, however, say that there is no truth in this story. Mr. Blaine, they said, had expressed no positive opinion on the wisdom of the course of the Republican Senators in reporting a tariff bill at this time. From what Mr. Blaine said they inferred it would have been better perhaps not to have tackled the subject, especially in view of the big Democratic row at Chicago, but after they had commenced it would be more dangerous to back out than to go ahead.

Col. Quay has been made uneasy by the report that the Democrats were prepared to pass any reasonable bill that the Senate might substitute for the Mills bill. If they should do this it would result in

THE TARIFF QUESTION

practically out of the canvass. The Republicans would then be deprived of their chief campaign material, and no plan has been to make the campaign on the single issue of the tariff and to subordinate everything else to that. Col. Quay will see to it that the Senate tariff bill is one such as the party of no Democrat will be likely to vote for it.

Committeeman John C. New was considerably exercised to-day over the statement that the National Committee would like to muzzle Blaine, especially after his speech defending the "trust" monopolies. "We expect Mr. Blaine will do us a great deal of good," said Mr. New. "Read his speech on trusts through and you will find it to be all right. It is not fair to select parts of the speech for criticism and not give it entire." Almost any speech can be perverted to mean anything you like in that way. Why, I can take the Lord's prayer, and by selecting paragraphs from it give it an entirely different meaning than the one originally intended. We don't want to muzzle Blaine, but we would like to have his opponents treat him with common fairness. That would be expecting too much, perhaps."

"Then you don't believe he is secretly working for Harrison's defeat?"

"The idea is absurd. The Democrats are becoming demoralized at the prospects of Republican victory, and they are catching at straws to keep their courage up."

Duncan Not Guilty of Murder.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 18.—At Hopkinsville to-day W. F. Duncan, principal, and Mrs. Eliza Fleming as accessory were acquitted of the charge of conspiracy to murder Charles Fleming, her divorced husband, last Sunday at her boarding-house at Herndon Mrs. Fleming formerly had a handsome property, inherited from her grandfather, who was a large land and slave owner. After the divorce she continued to receive the visits of her divorced husband. Last Sunday he met Duncan at his divorced wife's house, who had gone there to take Mrs. Fleming buggy riding. A quarrel ensued, in which Fleming, who was unarmed, was stabbed fatally by Duncan. Several witnesses testified to the predictions of Mrs. Fleming that her ex-husband would not live out the summer. Duncan was put on the stand and gave his version with much agitation, relating how he wiped the blood from the murdered man's lips and closed his eyes. He claimed that he acted strictly in self-defence. The jury sustained the claim but fined him $25 for carrying a concealed weapon.

Ravaged by Railroad Laborers.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., August 18.—A gang of railroad laborers passing through Mecklenburg County from Rock Hill to Winston last Friday evening, committed a number of outrages. The gang, eighty strong, was overtaken and captured to-day. Twenty-four were brought back and lodged in jail. They had been tearing down fences, destroying gardens and shooting at people. One of the gang knocked a travelers eye out with a rock.

A Serious Affray on Shipboard.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK August 18.—A serious affray occurred this afternoon on board the bark Marion, bound for Hamburg with a cargo of 3,000 barrels of oil, which, only for the courage and prompt action of Capt. Davis, might have ended in bloodshed. A seaman named Emil Lindberg, went on board under the influence of liquor and when ordered to "turn to," objected and wanted to go ashore again. He had, however, received the usual advance in signing, and he was told to go forward and help the crew weigh the anchor. Lindberg then became very insolent and suddenly struck Capt. Davis a severe blow in the face. The Captain, after a desperate struggle on the main deck, overpowered the mutinous sailor and had him placed in irons and confined in the lazarette, where he will be allowed several days for reflection before being allowed to work. Several of the crew were friends of Lindberg and were only deterred from mutinizing with him by the prompt action of Capt. Davis and his two mates.

CITY PERSONALS.

Miss Nonie Morton has gone to Lafayette, Ind., to visit Miss Ella Ewry.

Miss Hattie Sayers of 2230 Clarks avenue is visiting friends in Jackson County, Mo.

Mrs. S. R. Johnson and little son, Leroy, have gone to Moberly to visit her friend, Mrs. Dalton.

Mr. James H. Erwin has gone to Southern Indiana and Kentucky to visit his family and relatives.

Rev. B. F. Newton will return from White Bear Lake next Saturday on the steamer Pittsburg.

Mrs. R. Morton of 1609 Olive street, left last evening for Cincinnati and the Eastern resorts to be gone two weeks.

Mrs. C. L. Henderson left last evening for a two week's visit to Cincinnati and adjoining towns to visit relatives.

Mrs. C. C. Hulsart and daughter leave Tuesday night for Wisconsin and Michigan for a two months' sojourn with relatives.

Miss Lina Schlossstein left last night for Detroit and Windsor, Canada, taking in the Cincinnati Centennial on her return trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. J. Zook, with their little daughter, Ruby, are spending a few weeks with their parents, at Garden City, Mo.

Mrs. D. E. Swyer, nee Lizzie Thornton, of No. 2505 Belleglade avenue, left for Denver, Colo., Saturday evening in company with Miss M. Ellen Swyer of Belleville.

ABOUT TOWN.

AN old-time harvest festival will be given by the Mount Carmel Parish at Mount Carmel Hall, Baden, on Wednesday evening.

THE Lotta Social and Dramatic Circle held their meeting Wednesday evening at the residence of Miss Yetta Mayer, 837 Chouteau avenue.

THE Fanny Parnell League will meet at its hall, 1206 Olive street, this evening at 8:30 o'clock. All members are requested to be present.

EDDIE JACQUES, who lives with his mother at 4088 Cote Brilliante avenue, had his right hand badly injured last evening by the explosion of an unexploded cap.

THE grippmen of the St. Louis Cable & Western Road will play a game of base ball this afternoon with the employees of the Narrow Gauge. The game will be played at the Kennerton Gardens at 2 o'clock for $25 a side.

The Young Men's Democratic Club of the Seventh Ward held a meeting last night and decided to hold their meetings hereafter on Friday evenings at 8 o'clock p. m. The meetings are held at Union Capitol Hall on Ninth street and Allen avenue.

THE Retail Liquor Merchants' Protective Association will meet on Wednesday, August 22, at 2:30 p. m., at St. Louis Hall on Broadway and Biddle streets. A large number of members will be initiated and other important business transacted. All interested are invited to attend.

Civil and Military Authorities Clash.

MANSFIELD, August 18.—Capt. David Collier, Corporal Fitzgerald and private T. D. Finney of Company H, Seventeenth Regiment at Plympton came to this city to place under military arrest, privates Ed Harris and Thos. Shreve for not returning uniforms according to orders from Adjutant-General Collins. They had Harris in custody at 10 o'clock tonight, when they were interfered with by the city police who claimed the militia had no authority to arrest without civil process. An attack was made upon the three guards by citizens and the Captain, in defense, ordered his men to charge bayonets. The guards were overpowered by the police, with the assistance of citizens, and were arrested on a charge of creating a riot. They were subsequently released on bail for their appearance Monday, in the Police Court. Harris is in jail. No one was seriously injured in the melee.

Excitement in Carthage.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CLTHAGE, Mo. August 18.—It is interesting to note that the mines of this county are in a flourishing condition. Each camp seems like a bee-hive and all concerned are full of good spirits, and the rising price in minerals infuse new courage. At the Carthage Lead & Zinc Works the body of mineral being explored is so far found to cover an area of 112 feet. Two carloads were sold this week at $20 per ton. One of the latest evidences of the extent of the mineral deposit is the rich strike near Reed's Station, on the land owned by Col. Wittich of this city.

A Colored Divine Vindicated.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

READING, Pa., August 18.—The trustees of the African Methodist Episcopal Congregation and the committee appointed to investigate the charges against their pastor, A.W. Johns, signed an agreement to-day to settle their differences. Bishop Turner investigated the case yesterday, and decided that it was not valid ground of complaint that the preaching of Rev. Johns attracted white people to the church, nor that he associated with white women.

He Was in Bad Luck.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 18.—Dr. H.K. Fischer, 58 years of age, who came here ten years ago, committed suicide to-night at his rooms by taking opium. He was an educated German and has been an earnest Republican. Four years ago he had charge of the German department on Ohio and Indiana for the Republican National Committee. After that he did newspaper work and until recently was editor of a German Catholic paper. His business enterprises were always unfortunate. His wife is now in Chicago. He had lived in that city and New York.

Bit a Policeman's Ear Off.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18.—Policeman Harrover to day arrested a drunken negro named Junior Ellis and started to take him in, when Ellis attacked him viciously and bit his ear off. The officer then beat his prisoner into insensibility. Later it was discovered that Ellis was seriously hurt and he was taken to a hospital. His condition is critical.

A Lumber Mill Destroyed.

BOSLEY, N. C., August 18.—The large lumber mill of the Gay Manufacturing Co. was totally burned this morning. Loss, $30,000. The destruction of the mill is a severe blow to the town, as the entire population was in one way or another employed in it.

Obituary.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

COLLINSVILLE, Ill., August 18.—Mary Ann Hadfield, wife of the deceased John Hadfield, Sr., was found dead in her bed this morning about 5 o'clock. The cause of her death is unknown.

An Editor Commits Suicide.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 18.—Editor Fisher of the *Glock*, German Catholic paper, committed suicide to-night. He used opium.

A Candidate's Trials.

Simpkins: "I was grieved, Maria, to see Tommie looking over the morning papers to day."

Mrs. S.: "Why, I can't see what harm it can do the boy to keep informed on the questions of the day."

Simpkins: "Madame, don't you know that I am running for office? I don't want my son to disown me."

A Short Stop.

Passenger: "Do we stop long enough at the next station to eat a sandwich?"

Conductor: "No, sir; we only stop twenty minutes."

RAILROAD FREIGHT.

THE MANNER IN WHICH TRANSPORTATION BY RAIL IS CONDUCTED.

A Complicated Business and How It Is Managed—Immense Number of Freight Cars Owned by American Roads—Their Classes, Cost and Earnings—How Freight Cars Are Located—Home and Foreign Cars—Lost Cars—Wholesale Confiscation Practiced.

WHILE nearly all readers of the POST-DISPATCH are tolerably familiar with the general system in accordance with which passenger trains are run, few have any idea of the complexity and difficulty incident to the management of the great freight business of the country. Great as is the skill required to so arrange railroads that the passenger traffic may move without detention from one ocean to the other, and from the British line to the Gulf of Mexico, the tax upon the industry and ingenuity of those having in charge the immense mass of freight which daily moves from place to place on the rails is still greater. To merely keep count of the cars used in this traffic, to know where each car is, with what it is loaded, where it is going, where it will be needed next, how long it will be on the road, when it will return, and a thousand similar details, none of which can be neglected without throwing the entire system out of gear and leading to inextricable confusion, is a task of whose proportions none who have not investigated it can form any adequate conception.

The number of freight cars in the country is enormous, exceeding 800,000, and with the system of interchange without reshipment which prevails, it can be readily perceived that the lot of the car accountant is by no means an easy, if possibly a happy one.

THE CAR ACCOUNTANT.

The freight cars that at any moment may be on a road are divided into two classes, home and foreign cars as they are called, all belonging to other roads being classed as foreign. The chief work of the car accountant and his assistants is to keep track of the home cars wherever they may go, to know what transportation facilities the road can command at any given date, what points have an excess of cars, and where more are required, and to distribute the stock on hand to the best advantage. Besides this, the foreign cars must be closely watched, the mileage record carefully kept and the mileage account due from other roads made up monthly. To do this on a single line—the Wabash—requires the undivided attention of a chief accountant and thirty-five assistants, and this with a total of only 16,000 cars, about seven to the mile. Other roads have much heavier equipments, and the task is correspondingly complicated.

NUMBER OF CARS IN USE.

The Pennsylvania Central, which has the largest equipment in the country, owns more than 80,000 cars, about seventeen to each mile of road, and its force of car accountants is correspondingly large and their work more than correspondingly arduous, as this company has cars on almost every railway line in the country, the whereabouts of which must be known at all times. Freight cars of various kinds, box, long box, platform, cattle, stock, double-decked, refrigerator, and other varieties, and also of various sizes, but a fair estimate of all around length would be 32 feet each. From this it will be seen that such a road as the Pennsylvania Central had all its cars on the track at the same time they would form a line equal to more than one-tenth of the entire length of the globe. Other lines are nearly as heavily equipped, the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic having fifteen to the mile, and the Boston & Albany sixteen, while the St. Louis & San Francisco has but three, the Savannah, Florida & Western less than three. If placed in line all the freight cars in the country would extend more than 4,800 miles.

COST OF CARS AND HAULING.

The cost of freight cars forms no inconsiderable item in the expenses of equipping a road. A platform car costs $300, a box car $650, and refrigerator cars, the most expensive of all, from $800 to $1,500. Great as is the wealth of some railroad magnates, not one of them could from his own means supply the freight cars alone which are owned by American railroads, as they represent an expenditure of over $400,000,000. The amount of money consumed in the construction would make a large forest, and their combined mileage would average 30,000,000 miles a week. The charge for hauling foreign cars, whether loaded or empty, is usually a quarter of a cent a mile, and some idea of the extent of the traffic done by cars over other lines than their own can be formed from the fact that during the year ending the Wabash alone received more than $400,000 and paid $426,000 on its mileage account. Many Eastern roads, that carry an equipment in excess of their requirements, make handsome incomes from their freight cars, by leasing them to other roads during the dull season. Many of the best equipped roads, however, have a large mileage account to settle every month, as their cars go to every part of the country, coming back loaded, or empty as the case may be. The car handled by them is small. On the average a freight car will travel twenty miles a day, for about 300 days in the year, although it often happens that a number, which have chanced to be carried to some remote locality, may be idle for weeks and months at a time.

CAR TROUBLES.

One of the most difficult branches of the duties of the car accountants is to trace lost cars. Between large and responsible roads there is seldom any trouble as foreign cars are returned as soon as emptied. But in cases where cars are received by small and imperfectly equipped lines, cause of complaint and serious inconvenience often arise. Roads built through new country with inadequate capital and insufficient rolling stock, regard a car that comes into their possession as a direct gift from heaven, and are unwilling to surrender it until compelled to do so. When a car is unloaded, instead of being returned to its destination it is pressed into active service, and made to supply the want of rolling stock belonging by right to the road in question. These "Jim Crow," or "robber roads," as they are denominated by those who suffer by their depredations, are the cause of endless trouble and exasperation, as well as serious loss, to better equipped and more solvent lines. When once a car has passed into the hands of such a corporation it is almost impossible to recover it. The car simply disappears, it does not come back in the regular line of business, and has to be hunted up. In the early days of railroading a class of men called "car tracers" were employed whose sole duty it was to travel from one part of the country to another looking up lost cars. These men were obliged to have their wits about them and to keep their eyes wide open, as if their presence was suspected every care would be exercised to prevent them from discovering what they were in search of. But as railroad business increased this system was found to be entirely inadequate, as well as very expensive, and a more simple method was introduced. To-day a "car tracer" is simply a slip of paper bearing a number of coupons. When a car is missed, the car accountant refers to his books and ascertains on what train it left. The tracer is then sent to the yardmaster, who states to whom he delivered it, tears off a coupon and forwards the remainder to the end of the division. It thus passes from hand to hand, each official advising the company concerning the disposition that he made of it, until it finally reaches some one who has received for it, and has no receipt to prove its further transfer. The missing car is thus located with absolute certainty and a demand made for its return.

STEALING ROLLING STOCK.

This is generally acceded to, but it sometimes happens that the delinquent road is in pressing need of rolling stock, and determines to keep what it has as long as possible. Excuses and explanations of all kinds are then in order, the sole object being to consume time, as few lines are so audacious as to attempt to steal a car absolutely and permanently. In one case it is said that the car has been turned over to another road, and that the proper receipt will be forwarded, again, the blame is laid on an incompetent employe, who failed to take the proper receipt. Very frequently it is alleged that a broken wheel or axle has kept the car in the shops, from which it will be returned as soon as it is in a condition to be moved. In desperate cases it is reported that an accident has occurred, and that the car in question has been reduced to matchwood. In this condition of affairs it becomes necessary to send an agent to investigate the case, and these agents are the sole relics of the old-fashioned car tracers. Arriving on the ground he inquires among the employes of the road if a car bearing the name and number described in the tracer has been seen, asks similar questions of employes of connecting lines, visits the shops, inspects any alleged wrecks and keeps a sharp lookout generally. It is seldom that a car can be successfully concealed from their keen eyes, but even after it is discovered the difficulties are not always ended. Instances are not lacking in which a road has absolutely refused to give up the property of another line, alleging purchase or lease, and not until an attachment suit has been brought and tried is the rolling stock in question restored to its proper owners, generally in very bad condition, as lines which resort to the practices are generally in exceedingly bad condition, and the wear and tear is very great. So outrageous has this system of temporary confiscation become in some cases, that many roads absolutely refuse to send their cars to certain sections of the country, owing to the delay and difficulties which almost always arise before they are returned. The Wabash will not send its cars to certain sections of Georgia and Alabama because of the practice of some Southern roads of retaining foreign cars for their own use, and other lines have made the same rule. When the Louisville & Nashville was first in operation, it was often obliged to refuse freight for weeks at a time because all its cars had been thus stolen. A story is told that on one occasion in years gone by the Erie to possession of a number of cars belonging to another road, repainted them, and pointed to a mass of blackened wood as the only relics of the missing cars when called upon for an explanation by the car tracer. It was afterwards learned that a number of broken down cars had been purposely burnt at this spot in order to give a semblance of truth to the alleged accident.

OTHER MODES OF SWINDLING.

Another mode in which the line can secure rolling stock from another is by ordering cars from a road to be loaded for it. The cars are forwarded, but instead of being returned loaded, are used on the road to which they are shipped with freight to some other point, from which they are returned to their proper owner, the line thus losing not only the freight, but being put to the expense of a haul to and from the point of delivery. These tactics could be pursued more successfully in times gone by than they can at the present day, but are still by no means unknown, as roads which are seldom favored with what can afford to regard a suit for damages with supreme indifference.

RAILROAD WEATHER REPORTS.

Another very important duty of the car accountant is to keep a record of the weather all along his line. From every station he receives daily, and sometimes hourly, reports of the atmospheric and thermometric conditions, and within his province is far better informed than the officers of the United States Signal Service, who receive but a few days' temperature in the transportation problem, and requires most careful watching. Upon the announcement of the approach of a cold snap orders are sent all along the line that no freight trains shall be sent out, owing to the brittleness of the rails in frosty weather. Heavy rains mean danger of washouts, and a sudden thaw loosening of ice-bound, snow-bound cars, which circumstances are long trains sent out.

The number of cars on a train varies greatly, being dependent not only on the weather, but also on the grades of the country and the size of the locomotives. In parts of Ohio and Indiana as many as forty freight cars are drawn by a single engine, while in the mountains of Colorado they constitute a load for a heavy locomotive. It is generally regarded as best not to run more than thirty cars in one train, and even on level ground this number is not often exceeded.

The telegraph tells incident to the conduct of so large and complicated a system are very many, and various appliances have been introduced. That invented by K. H. Wade and C. B. Adams of this city is regarded as the best yet discovered, and is more generally used than any other. These gentlemen have copyrighted their telegraphic train and car movement system, which applies not only as an account book, but contains the syphon principle exposed that mistakes are practically impossible, while the expense and trouble involved in telegraphic messages are reduced fully 90 per cent.

Drowned in the Allegheny River.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, Pa., August 18.—This evening Sadie Fahey and Ed Call, two young people, were drowned in the Allegheny River. Miss Sullivan, a puddler, hired a skiff and was rowing up river. Miss Fahey and Miss Annie Ellwood called to him from a flatboat to take them for a row. They got it and Ed Call, who was standing near, also jumped in, topsizing the skiff. Miss Ellwood reached the side of the flatboat and was rescued. Sullivan swam ashore and Miss Fahey and Call were drowned. The river was high and the current swift, owing to heavy rains. The bodies were not recovered.

Killed by Regulators.

NEW ORLEANS, August 18.—Dr. W. F. Simmons, an ex-member of the Legislature, was shot twice in his store twelve miles east of Oayke, Miss., to-day by Lee Hinson. His wounds are pronounced fatal. Hinson and two others who were present at the shooting, were lodged in jail. Simmons has taken very decided stand against the practice of "regulating," and thus incurred the enmity of Hinson and others.

Lynched for an Insulting Letter.

APALACHICOLA, Fla., August 18.—A lynching took place at Ocheshee, Calhoun County, on Wednesday. Noah Griffin, a negro, wrote an insulting note to a young white lady, Miss Simmis Griffin. She showed the note to some white men, who caught Griffin, gave him 100 lashes and ordered him to leave the county. He did not go, when a gang of forty men caught him and shot him to death. No arrests have been made.

A Cutting Affair.

Harvey Williams, a negro, cut Alice Landor last night about midnight. Williams lives at 1500 Lucas avenue and Alice Landor lives just opposite. Williams had been at the woman's house for some time and they quarrelled. Their dispute became serious and Williams drew a knife and cut Landor in the shoulder, breast and abdomen. The woman was taken to the dispensary, and then sent to the Hospital. Her wounds were not dangerous.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Selections From the Columns of Our Comic Exchanges.

From Life.

Superintendent (of bobtail horse-car line): "The driver of No. 75 ran over an old lady today and broke her arm."

President: "Well, people ought to be more careful."

Superintendent: "And the amount of money in the box indicates that he is careless about fares."

President: "Wha-at? Discharge him at once!"

A Son of the Old Man.

Bunco-Steerer (to stranger): "Isn't this Mr. Staggles of Staggletown?"

Stranger: "Yep."

Bunco-Steerer: "I guess you don't remember me; I'm Sam Waffles, son of William Waffles."

Stranger: "Wha-at? Are you Bill Waffles' son? Why, Sam, I'm gosh durned of I ain't glad to see you! How long you ben out?"

Bunco-Steerer: "Been out?"

Stranger: "Yep; the only son old Bill Waffles ever had was sent up five year for hoss-stealin'."

Matched.

Indignant Cabby (holding in his palm a tenth dollar which he has just received from his fare): "Here, Cap'n not d'yer call dat?"

Fare: "Heads. And heads it is, by gad!"

Grabs it and escapes.

TOTS NEAR THE THRONE.

A STORY ABOUT THE ROYAL CHILDREN OF PRUSSIA.

Incidents in the Girl Life of the Present Empress of Germany—The Manner in Which Royal Girls Spend Their Time—They Have Their Maids and Equerries.

ABOUT twelve years ago, says a writer in *Judge's Young Folks*, a friend of mine, who was in Germany, attended a fair or, as they call such, a bazaar, for sick and suffering soldiers. A party approaching a table, she inquired of a charming-looking little girl, whose modest manner attracted her, the price of certain small articles, and after she had purchased two or three was about leaving, when the little maiden, with a blush, looked up, offering a pen-wiper and adding rather shyly, "I made this myself." The lady was so captivated by the child's manner that she purchased it, and to her surprise, a few moments later, she learned that the little saleswoman was no other than the second daughter of the then Crown Prince of Germany, the Princess Victoria, whose personal affairs are now agitating Europe.

The incident has always seemed to me exceedingly characteristic of the very simple manner in which the Prussian royal family have been educated. The Princess Victoria, born in 1866, and named for her royal grandmother, the Queen of England, as well as for her mother, was taught in her earliest childhood to be simple in her tastes, polite and respectful to those about her, and to have

716 N. Broadway, 118 N. Fourth St.
712 Olive St., 124 Olive St.
THE DELICATESSEN
LUNCH ROOMS.

CITY NEWS.

The second contingent of D. Crawford & Co.'s grand army of buyers left last night for the East, made up of Mr. Thos. Cuddy, glove and handkerchief buyer; Mr. Rothesay Y. Leslie, cloak buyer; Mrs. Miller, costume buyer; Mr. Thos. Smith, ribbon buyer; Mr. Peter Walker, hosiery and gents' furnishing goods buyer; Mr. John Shankey, linen buyer; Mrs. Griffin, millinery buyer; Mr. Jas. Hynes, lace goods and embroidery buyer; Mr. Chas. Welsk, notion, dress trimmings and fancy goods buyer, and Messrs. A. D. Murray and Gus Heper, house furnishing goods and toy buyers, who together will visit for their specialties the manufacturers of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Chicago; Milwaukee, Wis.; Trenton, N. J.; Pittsburg, Pa.; New York, and Woonsocket, R. I., and by advices from their London agent, D. Crawford & Co. find their foreign commissionaire, Mr. L. Ferguson, to be at present in Paris and booked to leave Liverpool for home on the 22d inst. Meantime the great summer clearing-out sale goes swimmingly along. Read to-day's advertisement.

GOD SAVE IRELAND.

Grand Annual Demonstration of the Irish Nationalists

To be given at the Fair Grounds Sunday, August 26, '88. Sports will commence at 2 p. m. sharp. It will be the grandest event that ever took place at the Fair Grounds. Tickets, 25c; children free. Horse racing, mule racing, pony racing, grand sham battle. Lots of fun.

Dr. E. C. Chase,
Corner of 9th and Olive streets. Set of teeth, $5.

Private matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine street.

Dr. Whittier, 617 St. Charles, cures diseases of indiscretion, indulgences. Call or write.

THE MERCHANTS' BRIDGE.

Citizens In North St. Louis Meet and Discuss the Project.

The mass-meeting of the North St. Louis Citizens' Association at Kron's Hall, held in the interest of the merchants' bridge, last evening called out quite an assembly of people who reside in that section of the city. Charles James, President of the association, called the meeting to order, and at its request performed the duties of chairman. He introduced the subject of subscribing to the bridge fund by stating that W. G. Clark, a largely interested property owner, was at the present time in Stillwater, Minn., has subscribed handsomely. Although subscription books, he continued to say, were in the hands of committees who had been quite prudent, owing to the absence from the city of a great many prominent residents at this season of the year, not to press the matter just now, believing that by delaying a little while the public would become aroused to the importance of the subject, and that then the work of subscription canvassers would be rewarded with richer results in very much less time and with less labor than if action was prematurely taken. There was great necessity for earnest work now, for North St. Louis was about entering upon a crisis similar to that which the city started out upon when D. E. Page, J. L. Dorcas and Col. O'Fallon insured the building of the Missouri Pacific by contributing $100,000 to that enterprise. The bridge was essential to every interest, and particularly to manufacturers, as it had been found from investigation that the new bridge would effect them a saving of $5 a car on coal or in the course of two years $5,000,000, enough to repay all the money asked to provide the structure with a highway the one thing necessary to increase business in the north end and treble the value of its real estate. In conclusion Mr. Sturgeon said he had been taken to provide good speakers for another meeting to be held next Saturday night.

Charles James mentioned the fact that a new Board of Directors was to be elected on the second Saturday in next month, when he hoped there would be a large and enthusiastic meeting and that a new and better board than the present one would be elected. The present board had watched the bridge matter closely and found that unless the citizens took some action it would simply be a railroad bridge and not of much less benefit to North St. Louis than a wagon bridge would be. It has been agreed to make it a wagon bridge if the citizens would raise $500,000. Another meeting, said the speaker, must be held, the speaker said, in different parts of the city, where many citizens who do not read the newspapers had an idea of the steps that had been taken to build a new bridge.

It was concluded that a meeting for this purpose should be held at Soelal Turner Hall, Thirteenth and Benton streets, next Saturday night.

Paul Fuss made some remarks in the same vein as those of the former speakers, after which the meeting adjourned.

Trunks, Trunks, Trunks.

The entire stock of trunks, bags, satchels, pocket-books, dog collars and traveling goods of every description which were in the retail store of P. C. Murphy are now at his Trunk Emporium, Third and St. Charles streets, and will be sold out at much less than cost for the next thirty days.

GEN. LOGAN'S COUSIN.

He Visits Gen. Harrison, Talks Protection and Predicts 30,000 Republican Majority.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

Indianapolis, Ind., August 18.—Cornelius A. Logan of Chicago, a cousin of the late Gen. John A. Logan, was among Gen. Harrison's callers last evening. From 1873 to the beginning of Cleveland's administration he represented the United States in South America in important missions, and has always been quite active in politics. He will begin a political canvass in a few days and will deliver a number of speeches in Indiana. In speaking of the political outlook in Illinois, he expressed the opinion that the Republican majority this year would be at least 30,000. He recently spent several weeks in Colorado, Nevada and other Western States, where he says the protection sentiment is strong for the reason that the vital interests of that region are especially affected by the policy proposed in the Mills bill. He refers especially to the production of silver and lead, which if placed on the free list, would result in a large importation from Spain, where miners are paid only 88 cents a day, a scale of wages with which the Western miners could not compete. However, the *Sentinel*, in referring to Mr. Logan's statement, this morning assures the public that the millionaires who own the Eldorado lead mines would be abundantly protected against the Spaniards, even if the latter got their labor free of charge, as the duty fixed by the Mills bill more than covers the entire cost of labor in mining and smelting lead.

Silver thimbles at 25c and 50c. Come and see how wonderfully cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.
Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co.,
Cor. 4th and Locust.

GERMAN VETERANS.

Forty Thousand Assemble at Cleveland to Parade and Appropriately Celebrate.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

Cleveland, O., August 18.—"Das Bunderkriegerest," the National Convention of German War Veterans, which will be held in this city to morrow, promises to be the greatest demonstration of the kind ever held. It is expected that over forty thousand people will participate in the festivities which will be held at Beyerale Park. There will be a grand parade in the afternoon. Gen. Franz Seigel was engaged to deliver the address, but owing to illness he will not be present. Capt. William Backus will be orator of the day.

THE MARINE DISASTER.

SOME OF THE GEISER'S PASSENGERS SENT TO EUROPE.

A Very Particular Steerage Passenger Demands and Receives His Choice of Ships—A Corrected List of the Victims—The Number of Victims Now Placed at 117—Miss Hilda Lind.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

New York, August 18.—Six passengers of the lost steamer Geiser plucked up sufficient courage to once again start on their journey across the Atlantic. All were steerage passengers and were sent across at the expense of the Thingvalla Co. Five secured berths on the steamer Slavonia of the Hamburg American Packet Co., which sailed this afternoon for Copenhagen, the port for which the Geiser was bound. One other passenger was very particular about the ship and asked for a berth in the new steamship City of New York. His request was granted and he will be landed in Liverpool and transferred to another vessel, which will take him to Denmark. In reply to a telegram sent last night the New York agents of the company were instructed to pay all moderate claims of the wrecked passengers. Over fifty passengers instituted claims for loss of baggage this morning. Fifty per cent of the demand was paid; the remainder will be awarded as soon as the passengers make personal application at the home office in Copenhagen or the nearest branch office. Some steamship men think it strange that the company should pay claims without a legal contest, but the majority of the steamship men say it is a sensible move on the part of the company, for the reason that the two colliding ships being of the same line, the company would eventually be compelled to pay, no matter where the responsibility for the disaster is placed by the court of inquiry. The Thingvalla, which is at Halifax, will receive no temporary repairs there as first reported. She will receive a permanent overhauling, and the iron and other material necessary to fill up the awful breach at the bows will have to be forwarded from this and neighboring cities. This will delay her for several months.

Correct List of the Victims.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

New York, August 18.—A consultation between the local agents of the Thingvalla Steamship Line and Capt. Muller of the steamship Geiser, has revealed the fact that no less than 117 passengers lost their lives through the shipwreck. At the outside it was claimed that the crew of the vessel numbered fifty, of whom seventeen were saved, and that there were eighty-six passengers, of whom fourteen survived. Capt. Muller and the officers of the Wieland and also the members of the press that these were the correct figures and they were generally accepted as being correct. There being no way of verifying them at the time. Some of the papers made errors of computation the first day and stated that more than one hundred and five people were lost, but their figures do not bear out the assertions. Now, however, it is conceded by the steamship company's representative that there were fifty officers and seamen in the crew and that there may even have been one more, and that there were ninety-three passengers, including men, women and children, on board. Some of the rescued passengers think that there were three babes in the steerage who would not be represented in the passenger agent's books, but Capt. Hansen, the agent, says positively that there were only ninety-three persons on board besides the officers and crew. It will thus be seen that seventy-nine passengers and thirty-eight members of the crew perished.

All of the rescued members of the crew, except Capt. Muller, sixteen in number and six surviving passengers sailed for Copenhagen this morning on the steamer Slavonia. The passengers were A. G. Petersen, Paul Paulson, Lauritz Runnedahl, Christopher Ellasson, J. G. Johnson and John Ahlqqist. The latter was the only one from the Slavonia, and having his choice of vessels sailed on the City of New York. Capt. Muller will leave for Copenhagen on the steamer Wieland, which brought his unfortunate people here and which sails next Thursday.

The Number of Victims.

New York, August 81.—The number of lives lost on the steamship Geiser last Tuesday morning reported at the agent's office yesterday to be 105, is to-day increased to 117 by the report of Capt. Moller of the lost ship, that the crew numbered fifty-five instead of forty-three, inclusive of stewards. Forty-three was the number stated on official lists here yesterday, but in subsequent conference with those of his crew who were saved, Capt. Moller to-day says that the larger number is correct. Seventeen of these having been saved, thirty-eight of the crew were therefore lost. This, with the total of seventy-nine passengers, makes up the number of victims to 117. In discovering the discrepancements as to the number of the crew was caused by the fact that eight or nine of the crew originally shipped to Copenhagen deserted before the vessel sailed. Others had been shipped at the last moment, but their names are unknown. Capt. Moller and a number of the survivors of the Geiser crew will sail for home on the steamship Wieland, which leaves for Hamburg next Thursday.

Miss Hilda Lind.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

Cincinnati, O., August 18.—It is generally believed here that the Miss Hilda Lind, who was the only female passenger rescued from the ill-fated steamer Geiser, was a descendent of the famous Swedish singer, Jennie Lind. A search among all of the people in the city of that name, however, failed to reveal her connection with any Cincinnati family. It is known that three brothers who were cousins of the "Nightingale," came to this country and settled at North Bend, this county, and it is thought the lady in question is a member of one of those families.

A BATHER'S BACK BROKEN.

Singular Accident to Henry Schoenhafer at Ontario Beach—Casualties.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

Rochester, N. Y., August 18.—A singular accident has occurred at Ontario Beach, the watering place of this city. Henry Schoenhafer, a young German from Chicago, who has been stopping at one of the hotels, dove from a spring-board into shallow water. His head struck the bottom with great force and he was rendered unconscious. Dr. E. M. Moore, Sr., who is attending Schoenhafer, says that the case from a medical point of view is a remarkable one. The young man's back is broken low down in the neck or high in the back. The exact location of the fracture cannot be determined. The bone in twisted in such a manner that it presses upon the spinal cord, causing paralysis below the arms, with complete loss of sensation. The case recalls that of the son of William B. Geddes, which occurred seven or eight years ago, and which was one of the most remarkable in the history of surgery. Mr. Geddes was bathing in front of the Hotel Ontario where the bath houses of that hotel were then located. Miscalculating the depth of the water he deliberately dived from a considerable height where the depth was not above eighteen inches. The soft sand received the head without injuring it and even without producing concussion of the brain, but the head bent under the weight of the body in such a way as to break the spine, as one would break a stick parting it at the fifth cervical vertebra. The body having received his motion as he fell into the water was carried on over, so that the head was almost twisted off the body. Young Schoenhafer's backbone is completely severed, but he is still alive.

Fell From a Railroad Bridge.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

Fairmount, Ill., August 18.—Charles Winterset, a section foreman on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, fell from a railroad bridge near Germantown, this county, last night, and died in great agony a few hours afterwards.

Accidentally Killed His Brother-in-Law.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

Chicago, Ill., August 18.—William Burns, a North Side expressman, went into Bernard Reilly's grocery store to-night and bought 70 cents worth of tobacco, giving a silver dollar in payment. Reilly declined to return any change, saying he would credit the 30 cents on an old account of Burns'. A fierce quarrel grew out of this, and Burns went out to get a policeman to have the grocer arrested. When he returned Reilly drew a revolver and ordered him out of the place. Just then Peter Salmon, the grocer's brother-in-law, came in and, seeing his relative about, as he thought, to commit a murder, seized the revolver. The weapon went off and killed Reilly instantly.

The Following Specials
—FROM—
BRANDT'S CLEARING SALE
Will Be Closed Out This Week:

About 175 pairs Kid Button Boots, PATENT LEATHER TIPS, all sizes,
Reduced from $2.50 to $1.50

About 120 pairs Button Boots, Cur. kid vamp, cloth top, sizes 2 to 4½,
Reduced from $2.50 to $1.75

The "J. G. B." Curso Kid Button Boots ALWAYS IN STOCK, sizes 2½ to 7, A to E.....Regular, $2.00

About 100 pairs Kangaroo Top Curso Kid Vamp Button Boots, small sizes, narrow widths,
Reduced from $3.50 to $2.50

About 225 pairs HAND-TURN BUTTON BOOTS, SPECIAL BARGAIN, sizes 2 to 4½, AA to F,
Reduced from $5 and $4.50 to $3.00

Low Button Shoes in Curso Kid, HAND-TURN, 2½ to 7, B to E,
Reduced from $1.25 to 90c

Ladies' Imperial Kid, PATENT LEATHER TIP, Edison Ties, 2½ to 7, all widths.....Regular, $1.50

About 140 pairs Curso Kid Opera Slippers, XIV. HEEL, any size,
Reduced from $2.50 to $2.00

Ladies' Oxfords, Edisons and Low Button, in FRENCH KID and PATENT LEATHER, all sizes and widths,
Reduced from $4 and $3.50 to $3.00

We have, in addition to above, some Special Bargains in Gents', Boys' and Children's Shoes.

J. G. BRANDT,
BROADWAY AND LUCAS AVENUE.
Open every Saturday Night till 10:30; other evenings till 6:30.

Collision on the West Shore Road.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

New York, August 18.—By the carelessness of a switchman at the entrance of the West Shore tunnel at Weehawken to-day a collision occurred which fortunately did not result in a loss of life, but which demolished one Wagner parlor car and badly damaged another. A heavy eight-wheeled freight locomotive, known among railroad men as the "Mogul," came out from the tunnel from New Durham, and ran into the parlor car, smashing it into kindling wood, causing $15,000 damage. The engineer of the locomotive received several cuts about the face from flying splinters. The switchman opened the wrong switch. He has been suspended.

A Bridge Gives Way.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

Nebraska City, Neb., August 18.—While a traction engine and threshing machine was crossing a bridge near Julian, Nemaha County, about fifteen miles south of this city, last evening, the bridge gave way, precipitating the engine, thresher, team of horses and four men into the creek, a fall of five feet below. Three men escaped uninjured by jumping, but Wm. Riley, an engineer, this city, was badly though not fatally injured. The horses escaped with slight injuries. The engine and thresher are totally wrecked.

A Druggist's Fatal Blunder.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

Detroit, Mich., August 18.—The 2-year-old daughter of Mrs. James McDonald was treated a few days ago by Dr. W. J. Hamlin for summer complaint. The doctor gave the mother a prescription which was to contain one half drachm of opium in a two-ounce bottle of medicine. Yesterday afternoon the child was found dead on the grass in the yard with the empty bottle of medicine at her side. It is thought that the druggist who put up the medicine put in half an ounce of opium instead of half a drachm.

Dragged to Death by a Mule.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

Louisville, Ky., August 18.—Near Somerset yesterday Talbot Tinsley was riding one mule and leading another. He had the rope halter of the lead mule wrapped around his arm when the animal became frightened and ran away, pulling him off the mule and dragging him about a mile. When found his skull was crushed in, and his whole body badly mangled and bruised. Tinsley was a well to do farmer, aged 23, and unmarried.

Drowned in Five Inches of Water.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

Louisville, Ky., August 18.—Near Harrodsburg yesterday Heroad James, a respectable farmer, who has been subject to fainting spells, was found dead with his face in the spring in his yard. The water was only five inches deep. It is supposed he stooped to get a drink, and being seized with a fit, fell unconscious in the water.

Both Bodies Recovered.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

Alton, Ill., August 18.—The remains of W. A. Field, drowned in the river at Piasa Bluffs Assembly, have been found near where the drowning took place. Those of Clarance Schureman, the boy drowned at the same time and place, were recovered at the same time. They will be taken to St. Louis on the Spread Eagle for burial.

Met His Death at a Picnic.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

Ottawa, Ill., August 18.—James Kennedy, aged 65 years, and one of the oldest residents of this city, was killed at the big picnic of Rock Island Railroad employes at Buffalo Rock, this evening. He was riding down the steep roadway of the hill when the horses ran away, precipitating him to the gully below.

Three Boys Badly Burned.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

Big Rapids, Mich., August 18.—Three Swedish boys from 6 to 10 years old, residing near this city, were terribly burned about their heads, faces and necks yesterday. Two are in a sorry plight and one will lose an eye. They say that while playing a man in a buggy threw a big firecracker at them.

Struck by Lightning.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

Louisville, Ky., August 18.—Near Paducah last night Martin Englert, a prominent German farmer was sitting with his family on the veranda before his house, when a bolt of lightning struck him, killing him instantly. No one else was hurt, although sitting around him.

Crushed to Death in a Coal Mine.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

Streator, Ill., August 18.—By a fall of rock in the shaft of the Star Coal Co. in this place Joseph Fers, a German miner, had his back broken and was instantly killed, while his companion of the same name was caught by both legs and severely injured.

Killed by the Cars.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

Jackson, Tenn., August 18.—A negro man named Henry Dickerson was run over and killed by the cars on the Illinois Central Railroad in this city last night. He was lying across the track asleep. The train passed over his body, killing him instantly.

Killed by His Runaway Team.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

Seneca, Ill., August 18.—Thomas Mackelroy was killed here yesterday. He had been trading and started home when his team ran away and threw him out, breaking his neck. He was a prominent and wealthy farmer.

A Fatal Fall.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

Calowat, Neb., August 18.—Charles, the 14-year-old son of Emery B. Whalley, a prominent citizen, was killed by being thrown from his horse on a hill side to-day.

Tumbled Off the Roof.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

St. Jacob, Ill., August 18.—Mr. Jonathan Ensminger, while attempting to stop a leak in the roof of his house to-day, fell and broke his leg.

A Freight Depot Burned.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

Sioux City, Io., August 18.—Fire this morning destroyed the freight depot of the Omaha road at Sheldon. Loss, $10,000.

His Foot Torn Off.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

Sioux City, Io., August 18.—Henly Carney, while operating a corn-sheller this morning, had one of his feet torn off by the gearing.

THE NORTHWEST CROPS.

Encouraging Reports From Sioux City—Corn in Dakota.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

Sioux City, Io., August 18.—The prospects for a crop of small grain and corn in this locality has been the subject of much concern during the past two weeks. Reports from a hundred different points in Iowa, Dakota and Nebraska, carefully summarized, show that wheat and oats are about one-half the average crop for the entire location. Flax is late, but promises well, and will be fully three-fourths of a crop. Corn is good, considering the cold, late spring, and although again retarded by ten days of cool weather this month, is now growing rapidly, and with reasonably late frost will mature the greatest crop ever seen. On the whole the outlook is not near so gloomy as has been pictured.

Corn in Dakota.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

Mitchell, Dak., August 18.—Hon. Judge W. Robbins of this place has a fine prospect for corn. He says he has a piece sixteen hills square, making 256 hills, and each hill has five stalks in it, and each stalk has nine ears on it, making 11,520 ears, equal to something over 1,000 bushels to the acre. Mr. Robbins is one of our most prominent farmers and stockmen. Taking this section of the country throughout, it has a very fine prospect for corn.

Rain in North Texas.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

Sherman, Tex., August 18.—Heavy rains visited this city and county to-day, and reports from all directions indicate that the rain has been general throughout North Texas and the Choctaw and Chicasaw Indian Nations, which include an extensive cotton growing region. No rain had fallen for over twenty days, and the cotton crop was beginning to suffer materially, though the prospects are now quite favorable for a full average yield.

Carondelet Jottings.

J. W. Sterling of Pinon, Colo., is visiting relatives on Ivory avenue.

Mr. Thomas Whalen returned last evening from a lengthy visit to St. Paul, Minn.

The St. Louis Whites Base Ball Club will play the Waibels Club this afternoon at Carondelet Park.

Mrs. P. S. Lawrence returned to her home in Trenton, N. J., after a brief visit to friends here, last evening.

"Jacob's Ladder" is the text of Rev. T. O'Connell of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church this morning. In the evening he will preach at Affton, in St. Louis County.

John O'Laughlin and Robert Fitzgerald who are wanted in St. Louis County on a warrant charging them with petit larceny, were arrested last evening by Sergt. McNamee and Officer Tom O'Brien.

A special programme will be rendered tonight at the Carondelet Tabernacle. Mr. Chess Birch will lead the music with a cornet and Rev. Drs. A. F. Thomas and L. W. Allen will address the assemblage.

At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Union Hall Association the following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year: D. Eagan, president; Anton Lobsinger, vice-president; W. J. Courtney, secretary, and Michael Zeller, treasurer.

The Carondelet Citizens' Committee will hold a special meeting next Tuesday for the purpose of making out petititions and resolutions to Commissioner Turner and the Board, have the Loughborough avenue bridge fixed so that it will not endanger the lives of pedestrians and travelers.

The Carondelet Gun Club will give a special shoot this afternoon at its park in St. Louis County for the purpose of selecting a team to match the Compton Gun Club. The match between the Compton Club and the Carondelet Gun Club will probably take place next Sunday, and promises to be a very exciting contest.

Mrs. William Healey of 7148 South Eighth street, while at work making catsup in the rear yard of her residence about 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was seriously burned about the face and body by her dress catching on fire. Dr. Breback was summoned, and after dressing her wounds pronounced her in a critical condition. A daughter of Mrs. Healey, who attempted to extinguish the flames, was severely burned about her hands and arms.

The Republicans of the Thirteenth Ward were called to have a special meeting last night at Turner Hall. About 8 o'clock fully 300 men had gathered around the hall waiting anxiously for the doors to open. At 9 o'clock when they found that no one was there to open the doors the crowd moved off to a vacant lot near by and made a proposition that all the Young Republicans of the ward form a club of their own and to hold a meeting next Saturday evening at Turner Hall. The proposition was carried unanimously.

Found a Floater.

About 8 o'clock this evening Wm. Issacs and Edward Robbins, who live near Bellefontaine Cemetery, found a floater in the river near the mouth of Moline Creek. The floater was a negro and had on a blouse shirt and light drab pants.

They're Taking 'Em by the Dozen.
SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!
20 % Discount—1-5 Off the Regular Prices.
You'll get them in our Annex Furnishing Goods Department, Yesterday the Busiest Place in St. Louis.

Owing to the unprecedented success of our Shirt Sale last week we'll continue it for two days longer. *Monday and Tuesday positively the last days* that we'll allow the more than liberal discount—20 %. To stop the sale before that time would be the *unkindest cut of all*, 'cause many didn't get onto the snap till yesterday. *Just think*, a discount of 20 % from regular prices on all *White Shirts (Laundered and Unlaundered), Fancy Percale Shirts, Fancy Flannel Shirts.* Any Unlaundered Night Shirt in the house to-morrow, 69c; some that are included in this sale are worth and marked to sell for more than double the price—69c.

MEN'S TROUSERS—*remnants of lots—many pairs* that were $6, $6.50, $7, $7.50 and $8, now $5. Men's and Boys' Cassimere and Cheviot Suits at surprisingly low prices.

F. W. HUMPHREY & CO.,
CLOTHES, HATS AND FURNISHINGS,
200, 202 and 204 N. Broadway, Corner Pine.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

The Democrats Select Delegates to the County Convention.

Politics Across the Big Bridge—The Delegates and Alternates Selected—The Union Labor Party Nominates a County Ticket—Belleville News.

A Democratic mass-meeting was held last night at Flanigan's Hall for the purpose of nominating delegates and alternates for the county convention to be held at Belleville August 25.

The meeting was called to order at 8:15 p. m. by T. A. Canty. Wm. Shea was unanimously chosen Chairman of the meeting and Frank Millard was first made Temporary Secretary. On an adopted motion, made by a member present, he was made Permanent Secretary.

Attorney James J. Rafter moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Chairman to select fourteen delegates and alternates for the coming convention at Belleville. The motion was unanimously accepted. The committee appointed was as follows: Wm. A. Hill, Robert Stack, Louis Menges, Jr., Hermann Hauss and Robert Cunningham.

The committee left the hall, and after an absence of about twenty minutes returned and the following were selected delegates: Henry Buror, Jas. Murphy, Maurice Joyce, William A. Hill, Jos. Vannahme, William Shea, Louis Menges, Jr., J. Renshaw, Robert Cunningham, M. A. Sullivan, Herman Hauss, W. A. Broderick, J. Daniels and Garrett E. Stack.

Alternates—John Dowd, W. Guerney, Henry Brucker, Coon Baale, F. E. Millard, Jerry Kane, T. H. Canty, Cornelia Garlia, James Lynch, John Golden, A. B. Broughton, Mark Bird, Frank Martin and Frank Collins.

The delegates were instructed to vote for D. J. Canty for Recorder. Among those present at the meeting were T. A. Canty, J. M. Enoch, John A. Joyce, G. Ramsey, Jas. J. Rafter, W. J. Broderick, James Murphy, W. H. Hill, Robert Cunningham, Wm. Shea and C. L. Horn, and many others.

The Executive Committee appointed by the Citizens' Association of East St. Louis were sent over the river to-day to interview some prominent parties about funding the city indebtedness.

Chick Godwind had his arm broken yesterday afternoon while trying to perform on a turning pole.

The R. B. Y. M. C. A. held a special meeting at 4:30 this afternoon.

Miss Katie Hunt has returned from a trip to Beardstown, Ill.

Mr. William Thrasher left for Indianapolis yesterday.

Belleville.

A county ticket was nominated at the convention of the Union Labor party yesterday afternoon, which was held at Tiemann's Hall. At 2 o'clock p. m. the convention was called to order by Henry Cole of East St. Louis. Robert Allison was elected Chairman, and Louis Quellmalz, Secretary. A report was submitted by the Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization. Johnson and Turner entertained the convention by eloquent attacks on the Republican party. George Wickline of Nashville, a Labor candidate for Congress, was called upon and made a speech. Charles H. Brown, who is on the Labor ticket for Lieutenant Governor addressed the convention next. He attacked the foreign workmen who came to this country and worked for almost nothing, and in this way injured the American laborers.

The Committee on Credentials made their report and showed that not one-half of the twenty towns of St. Clair County were represented. The Committee on Permanent Organization proposed Henry Levy of East St. Louis for permanent Chairman and Louis Quellmalz for Secretary.

The following men were nominated by acclamation: Circuit Clerk, H. C. Boughan of East St. Louis; Recorder, William Quellmalz; Coroner, Jacob C. Ames of Millstadt; Surveyor, John D. Abbey of East St. Louis; member of the Legislature, John Lupton of Lebanon. The meeting then adjourned.

Miss Katie Bailey, accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. French, left for Wheeling, W. Va.

Mr. Chas. F. Mills, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, will attend the Belleville Fair on Tuesday next, to inform the farmers of the best methods to get rid of the chinch bugs.

Mr. and Mrs. John Merz of South Illinois street celebrated their golden wedding on Friday.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

F. D. Norton, Denver; T. O. Christian, Rockport, Mo., and Thomas Corey, Chicago, are at the St. James.

B. A. Alexander, Boston; F. Jeffrey, Philadelphia; Wm. Thomas, Mexico, Mo., and W. L. Bird, Gainesville, Tex., are at the Lindell.

M. D. Gifford, Moline, Ill.; S. W. Smith, Cincinnati; H. G. Clark, Sedalia, and L. A. Simmons, Topeka, are at the Laclede.

H. P. Newberger, Chicago; F. A. Smith, Galveston; C. H. Abbott, Boston; J. E. Sleight, New York; H. H. Willis, Philadelphia, and R. S. Lowe, Galveston, Tex., are at the Southern.

Local Weather Report.

St. Louis, August 18, 1888.

Local Time.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Dew-Point.	Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	State of Weather
6:59 a. m..	30.13	66.0	55	72	E	11	Lt. Rain.
1:59 p. m*.	30.11	74.0	59	58	E	6	Cloudy.
6:59 p. m...	30.0	73.0	61	71	E	4	Clear.
Means..	30.10	70.0	58.0	...	...	...	...

Maximum temperature, 76.9.
Minimum temperature, 66.5.
Normal for the day, 76.0.
Rivers, 17.9.
*Not considered in making means.
P. C. Chappell, Sergt. Signal Corps.

WHITE CAPS INVESTIGATED.

Attorney-General Michener Reports Outrages Worse Than Imagined.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

Indianapolis, Ind., August 8.—Attorney-General Michener has returned from his trip to the scene of the White Cap depredations. He speaks at some length of his observations and conclusions, though all details are to be reserved for the report which he is preparing for the Governor. This will probably be made public during latter part of next week. He went first to Corydon by rail, and after a sufficient amount of investigation at that point drove across the hills, fourteen miles, to Leavenworth, the county seat of Crawford County.

"What are your conclusions in regard to the existence of an organized band of regulators in that region?" was asked.

"I haven't the slightest doubt that there is such an organization, and a powerful one at that. In Harrison County it is thought the outrages are of a more spontaneous nature. Where a citizen has not acted properly a party of neighbors gather and whip him. But in Crawford County there seems to be a strong central organization, with a well maintained system of communication with numerous branches. In this way they manage to have a man punished by strangers, who have come from another neighborhood for the purpose."

"What did you find to be the sentiment of people in relation to the matter?"

"It is now very encouraging. Until recently the better class of citizens looked on the performances of the villigants as irregular, but upon the whole salutary, and seemed to think that only those persons were punished who richly deserved it at the hands of justice. Of late, however, there have been some such glaring cases of cruelty and such continual reports of White Cap operations, that a strong sentiment is growing up in favor of ferreting out the leaders in the outrages and bringing them to punishment. I think the officers of the law have at all times been anxious to do their duty, but there has been a reluctance on the part of Grand-juries to find indictments, and hence in public opinion which is now taking place will overcome this difficulty, I think."

"Did you find that the reports of the operations of the white caps have been exaggerated?"

"On the contrary not nearly all has been told. I held many confidential conversations with citizens, of the regions where the outrages have been most numerous, and under my pledge not to reveal their identity, they talked very freely of the matter. I think that many whippings and other punishments have been inflicted which have never been published, the parties suffering fearing to tell of them. Then the chastisements for many very trifle offenses and are severe; out of all proportion to the infraction of order committed by the victims. The position of the press of that section has been a disgrace to journalism, and have had not a single word of condemnation to say. In many instances they have given direct support to the regulators, and warned them of their mysterious notices and warnings for them. Much of the blame for the extent to which the outrageous proceedings have been carried is doubtless due to the position of the papers."

"Do you think there is any method by which these things may be proven and their perpetrators brought to justice."

"Yes, I believe they is. I shall submit a secret report to the Governor in which I shall offer suggestions that will accomplish that end, if followed, I feel confident. I would rather not speak further of this at present."

White Caps have issued the following "Ukas:"

On the Ohio,
August 8, 1888.

To all "White Caps;"

It has been announced in the public press that Gov. Gay has seen fit to interfere with our organization in answer to clamorous lies which have been circulated concerning our organization. As our own counties are the best judges of the course of the White Caps and they have not interposed their authority to molest us, this interference upon the part of the State authorities is unwarranted and uncalled for. We are willing to be judged by our acts and by our own neighbors and fellow-citizens, and as such we declare opposition to the invasion of our counties by the minions of Gov. Gray in order to persecute the White Caps. It has, therefore, been decided to resist this interference, if necessary, to bloodshed and the first one of our members who is subjected to injustice shall either be released or avenged.

CRAZED BY GRIEF.

Harrowing Discovery Made in the Wretched Home of a Louisville Bricklayer.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

Louisville, Ky., August 18.—John Keitz, a bricklayer, was found at his home this morning half demented and nearly starved, weeping over the remains of his daughter, who had been dead three days. His 10-year-old son lay on some quilts on the floor dying of typhoid fever. The dead girl was buried and the father and son were taken to the hospital. Keitz' wife died four years ago when the daughter was 17. The father had bad health, but kept his family together on his scant earnings, and the girl kept house and took care of her brother. About a month ago she was taken with typhoid fever. There was no money for a nurse or proper food. The father stopped work to care for her and his savings were soon exhausted. All the money he could beg went for medicine. Keitz, worn out and despondent, neglected to seek food for himself, and when his daughter died he was so starved and dazed that he left the corpse lying till the stench attracted attention.

Arrested For Gambling.

Alfred Perkins and Joe Johnson, both young colored men, were arrested yesterday afternoon for being engaged with a number of other colored people in throwing dice in a secluded place on the vicinity of Second and Biddle streets. Perkins asserted that he was a man of good character. This he said he could prove. Johnson also claimed to be a very innocent individual. A pawn ticket calling for an overcoat was found among his effects.

Henry Daly of 312 Elm street fell at Third street and Washington avenue last night and sprained his ankle. He was taken home in a patrol wagon.

THE RAILROADS.

The Wisconsin Central Takes a Bold Stand on Emigrant Rates.

The $5 Tariff Demanded for Foreigners Opened to the Public—A Serious Charge Against the Burlington—The Manitoba People Anxious to Have the Old Rates Maintained.

BOLD stand against the dictates of the Eastern trunk line pool has been taken by the Wisconsin Central Railroad, as the two telegrams received by W. P. Foster, passenger agent of the W. C. road, and given below, will show. Recently S. V. Pierson, chairman of the pool, sent a request, which virtually amounted to a demand, to the Western lines that a $5 rate be made for foreign emigrants from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis. All the Western roads were compelled to comply with the request, but the Wisconsin Central, not liking this interference with its business, but being forced to make the rate asked, on account of the action of the other roads, determined to go the pool one better, so to speak.

Mr. James Barker, the general manager of the road, considered that there was no reason why foreign emigrants should receive lower rates than Americans who wished to go to the Northwest, and hence, in notifying agents of the new rate, he stated that not only foreign emigrants, but the whole traveling public should receive the benefit of it. The telegrams received by Mr. Foster yesterday, which came through John N. Abbott, the Chairman of the Western States Passenger Association, were as follows:

John N. Abbott, Chairman of Western States Passenger Association, Chicago:

Please communicate to our competitors in and out of the Western States Passenger Association that the following circular to connecting lines will be issued by this company to-day: By the authorization of the Chicago & St. Paul Lines, the Wisconsin Central accepted of a $5 emigrant proportion from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis; this company to carry out the policy to which it is committed, to reduce its second-class rate to the currents division on emigrant traffic, and its first-class rate in proportion, and you are on and after Saturday, August 18, and until further notice, authorized to use the lines, for basing purposes, a first-class rate of $6.40 and a second-class rate of $5 between the points named and to intermediate stations affected by our proportion, to give equal rights to American citizens with foreign emigrants.

James Barker.

The second telegram was as follows:

John N. Abbott, Chairman Western States Association, Chicago:

Referring further to my message of this date, announcing reduction in first and second-class rates between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis we should seem to be still closer reasons therefor. I have in my possession tickets of form No. 83, Nos. 1017 and 819, both reading Chic

THE POST-DISPATCH--PAGES 9 TO 16.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1888.

CHINESE CHEAP STORES.

SOME THING ORIGINAL IN THE WAY OF RETAIL SUPPLY DEPOTS.

Oriental Venders in St. Louis Who Make a Specialty of a Marvelous Complexion Preparation for Society Ladies—The Customs and Methods of the Chinese Storekeeper—Celestial Goods at Celestial Prices—A Dealer Volunteers Some Information — American Buyers Not Wanted.

AN anyone have failed to notice those magnificent stores in the city of New York known by the signs painted in gold letters on the huge plate glass window panes as Japanese emporiums?

In them can be purchased all the gewgaws, ornaments, trinkets and playthings the ingenious mind of the Jap has invented, besides many useful things as well. They are simply obtrusive in the matter of display and their show windows are sure to catch the eye of the passer by. There are also one or two of such places in Chicago, and a few in St. Louis, but they do not compare in magnitude or in the variety of the goods they sell with the stores in the metropolis. But the grandeur of these Japanese and Chinese centers of trade are something altogether different to the real, genuine Chinese store on Mott street or in the Chinese quarters of San Francisco and St. Louis. The splendor of the "emporium" is much too overwhelming for the average Chinese who earns his living by the "washee washee" process and who wears cloth shoes, a blue blouse and generous pantaloons.

The palatial emporium is studiously eschewed by the Chinese and is patronized solely by the best and wealthiest of

AMERICAN BUYERS,

who pay high prices for the purchases they make therein. The Chinese are a clannish people to a slightly limited extent, and the craving caused by a want of depots for the sale of their necessities has been the cause of the establishment of numerous Chinese stores owned and operated by Chinese, in all the cities throughout the country where the Chinese contingent in America is well represented. St. Louis is considered among the Celestials as being one of the largest and most important of Chinese centers in the United States, and, as a matter of fact, it is. It is not surprising, therefore, that there is a goodly number of Chinese stores in this city and it is impossible to pass through the localities in which the Chinese live without observing this fact. There are fully a dozen or more Chinese stores within a radius of six blocks in a certain down-town section of the city, and a trip through them cannot fail to amuse one if not to be productive of a certain amount of useful information about Chinese goods. That is supposing, of course, that the visitor has not traveled in the Flowery Kingdom and reaped the benefit of a close observation of facts at the very fountain itself. The Chinese storekeeper is generally a very "glum" sort of an individual all the way through and the Caucasian who wishes to post himself on Chinese wares and their prices must bring with him a fairly large sized bundle of stolidity to what he will at first regard as gross insult—for the Chinese does not love his brother "Amelican," as he calls him. The Chinese storekeeper will not, as a matter of course, turn away American custom from his doors, but the white skinned purchaser, to avoid conflict with the apparently incomprehensive intellect of the man, should know exactly what he wants to buy, ask for it immediately, pay the price and depart as soon as his convenience will permit. Otherwise

THE ALMOND-EYED ORIENTAL

will look upon him with no feeling of love and veneration and will take no measure to conceal his dislike.

If the lady who compels the dry goods clerk to show her forty pieces of goods and say "she'll call again" should attempt any such tactics on a Chinese storekeeper, it is hard to say what the latter would do behind the counter would say to her. It would certainly not be complimentary at all events. But though Hong Kong or Wah Sing, Ah Wing or any other Chinese dignitary does not patronize after the custom of the American people, he is certainly quite fond of Chinese trade, and that is the kind of trade he caters to. He keeps a fair line of Chinese stock, and it is all imported Chinese stock, too, mind you —no imitations of any kind whatever. A reporter for the POST-DISPATCH chanced to drop into one of these places not long ago and thought to improve the shining minute by adding to his already bursting fund of general information a few points on the way of Chinese arts, sciences, manufacture and commerce. But he was doomed to sore disappointment. His gay and reassuring smile found no response whatever in the stern and imperturbable visage of the foreigner in blouse and pig-tail and his inquiries, which were in a tone of the deepest and friendliest interest, were met with monosyllabic, curt and discourteous replies. If the heathen behind the greasy counter was anxious to make a sale he did not manifest his emotion by the slightest change in his countenance or manner.

"You—sell—tea?" queried the reporter, with a pause between each word, so as to sink the meaning into the brain and make it rattle along the nerves of his helper.

The Chinese gazed through his expressionless black eyes into blank space and made no motion except to suck in a puff of strangely flavored tobacco and puff it out again.

"You—sell—tea?" again said the scribe, more loudly and forcibly than before.

"Yes," replied he, and turned his back squarely on his interrogator.

This was too much for human endurance and the prospective buyer left the place and went elsewhere. In

AT LEAST FOUR STORES

he was received in the same refrigerator style and was about to give up the search, when he came upon a Chinese storekeeper who treated him not only with counce politeness, but with even pronounced civility. From this gentleman (for gentleman he was, it would seem, both by birth and breeding) it was learned that the average Chinese storekeeper does not care a straw for American custom. While he realizes that the American's money is just as exchangeable into Chinese coin as is that of the Chinese himself, inasmuch as it is the selfsame promissory note of the United States Government, yet his prejudice is so great that in most cases he would prefer that the American purchaser stay away altogether.

This affable Celestial volunteered a considerable lot of interesting information about the goods sold by Chinese merchants, prices, quality, shipping, etc., and habits of customers. The language here used, while not exactly in the words with which he clothed his ideas (for he spoke in English which, though intelligible, is not exactly pure), is very closely similar, barring the incorrect ways of a few leading words.

"The Chinese storekeeper," said he, "conducts his business on an entirely different plan to that used by the American vender. The latter is very careful as to the pers ns he trusts, but when once he finds that a man pays his bills regularly he gives him credit. Now, if an American was worth $50 a month in custom to a Chinese merchant and paid his bills as regularly as the sun, he couldn't get a cent of credit from the said Chinese merchant. Everything is done on a cash basis and the storekeeper keeps a record of every sale he makes from $10 down to a nickel."

"Prices are very high, but the Chinese purchaser will pay four times as much for an article made in China with the duty added as he will for an American product, though it be four times as useful and as lasting. Here, for instance, is a little dust-brush made of the feathers of a bird in China and dyed red. That duster sells here for $35, and in China it costs about 4 cents to put it on the shelves of a store.

"For 15 cents you can get a bigger and a better one and a more useful one made in this country, but the Chinaman that can afford to purchase it will buy the Chinese brush every time."

Certain Chinese dealers here, it was learned, make a specialty of ladies' goods for cosmetic purposes. They do a good business with a number of rich ladies in the city and charge them fifteen prices for everything. They have a peculiar compound that comes in little sticks and they sell with it a box of very pink face powder. The ladies in China use these to beautify their complexions and the effect is marvelous. It is applied in this way: The face is washed perfectly clean by the lady who wishes to improve her complexion for the evening, or for a walk on the street or a shopping trip. The face is dried thoroughly, then the stick is used and the result is that there remains a very fine layer of what seems to be a shiny grease on the face. Then, with a peculiar rag, supplied by the Chinese dealer also, the lady applies the powder evenly over the skin. A towel is then used to rub the skin well, and when that process is completed the face is tinged with a color of a soft, mild, subdued pink, scarcely visible, which defies all the art of the Western beautifier to imitate.

Not one in a thousand people can detect the fact that the skin has been artificially beautified, and the best part of the scheme is that perspiration has no effect whatever on the preparation. It is said that the use of this Chinese preparation is limited in this city, but the reporter was given to understand that it is the rage among the

SOCIETY LADIES

in San Francisco, who not only use it to make up their faces, but also to enhance the dermic beauty of their necks, shoulders, arms and busts on full dress occasions. It is claimed (with how much truth it is not possible to say) that the preparation does not interfere with the function of the skin in any manner. One store on Market street keeps a full stock of the preparation, which no doubt would become highly popular with the fair sex were it not for the odium that might attach to their shopping in Chinese stores.

The Chinese merchants in this city do not import their own supplies direct from China. They purchase at wholesale prices from big importers in San Francisco and they do not keep a representative stock of Chinese goods.

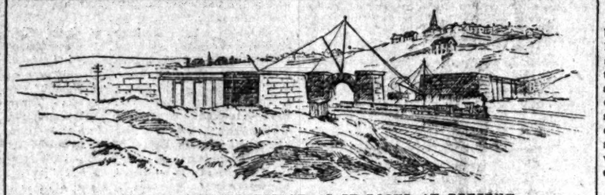
In San Francisco the finest of Chinese silk fabrics may be bought at really cheap rates, but should a merchant be enterprising enough to carry an expensive stock in this city he would probably starve. Tea is sold more than any other article and the only advantage in buying from a Chinese dealer would be the satisfaction derived from the fact that it is packed in genuine Chinese packages with fitting illegible inscriptions. Chinese sugar, sold in little cakes and regarded as a great sweetmeat by the Celestials, also finds a ready sale. A gummy, mucilaginous plant, called by the Chinese "lota," is used to a great extent by the Chinese, and is almost as much of a staple as flour is among white people. When prepared for eating it is very like corn starch such as is used to manufacture ice cream. Cheap qualities of Chinese clothes find a good market here too. But beyond the tea, which is really good and cheap for the price, and the cosmetic preparation for the ladies, the Chinese store is not an inviting place for the American buyer.

A $400,000 BRIDGE.

THE IRON AND STEEL STRUCTURE TO CROSS THE TRACKS AT GRAND AVENUE.

An Explanation of the Seeming Delay in the Work of Construction—The Tardiness of the Municipal Assembly in Making Appropriations Prevented More Rapid Progress—Benefits That Will Accrue to Property-Owners in the Neighborhood.

THE latest projected of the series of bridges spanning the ancient Mill Creek Valley, the Grand avenue bridge, will hardly be ready for use before next summer. Begun in the spring of 1885, and offering no considerable engineering difficulties, more than three years have gone by and the parts of the bridge now erected are only the north and south approaches, the north and south viaducts, the anchorage piers and parts of the two main piers. Many anxious property-owners who have driven out to see the structure have been greatly distressed to see month after month go by and so little progress made. They have cursed the city officials for inefficiency. They have damned contractors; and yet the work is going forward faster than they know. They can only see the courses of stone which are being laboriously and slowly laid on the main piers which are to support the steel towers of the bridge, but while they look and while they condemn day after day, the superstructure of the bridge is being constructed in Cleveland, O., in Pittsburg, Pa., and in Wilmington, Del. There is casting and forging and fitting going on day by day, and before winter the work of putting the iron work in place will begin.



THE GRAND AVENUE BRIDGE AS IT LOOKS AT PRESENT.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE

1,700 feet in length and 60 feet in width is not a task for one summer day, and when are added to the ordinary delays of the work the manifold disasters which continually wait on contractors, the slow progress of the construction is explained. The first contract for work on the bridge was let March 9, 1885, to Edward Rielly of St. Louis for the construction of the north and south approaches. The Municipal Assembly had sanctioned the bridge project and had appropriated only sufficient money to pay for the ap proaches. Subsequently and at long intervals the Municipal Assembly appropriated sums for other portions of the work.

"Had the entire amount for the construction of the bridge been appropriated at one time," said Street Commissioner J. W. Turner, "we would have had the bridge nearly finished by this time. It is the story of the Eighteenth street bridge repeated. There was one entire years that not a stroke of work was put in on that bridge because there was no money appropriated. We have now a second delay on the Grand avenue bridge, but we have been held back by the lack of money."

The bridge will cost when completed nearly $400,000. It begins at the south line of Manchester road and ends at the north line of Papin street. The stone approaches cost $25,480; the north one is 325 feet long and the south one 277 feet. From these approaches iron viaducts extend to the stone anchorage piers, the north viaduct being 180 feet long and the south viaduct 218 feet long. The north viaduct was built by the Youngstown Bridge Co. of Canton, O., at a cost of $16,700, and the south viaduct was built by the St. Louis Bridge & Iron Co. at a cost of $18,715. The anchorages and great solid masses of masonry were built by the McCully Stonemasonry Co. of St. Louis for $90,265. The contract for the main piers was let to John Bambrick for $40,881.50, but as he did not push the work with any rapidity the contract was taken away from him and re-let. Black & Davis were the successful bidders and were awarded the contract on May 7 of this year. It is now assumed that Bambrick had done $12,000 worth of work on the piers up to the time of his removal. The time of the Black & Davis contract expired on July 1, on which date the north main pier lacked the cap work and the south main pier was not half finished. The work is going slowly forward now, and each day a penalty of $25 is being charged against the contractors.

THE IRON AND STEEL SUPERSTRUCTURE

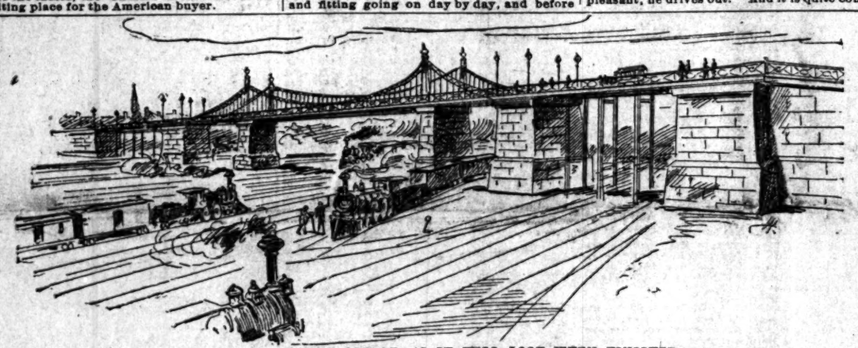
contract was let to the King Iron Bridge & Manufacturing Co. of Cleveland, O., for $144,000, the contract specifying that the work must be completed by November 1, 1888. The company has since been seriously handicapped by strikes in its works, and by the burning of its mill, on account of which the time for the completion of the work will probably be extended as the work cannot now be finished before next summer.

The bridge is to be of the type known to engineers as a suspension link bridge. The main span will be 400 feet long. The two side spans will be 141½ feet long. The main chains (consisting of four bars of iron connected by steel pins are to be firmly anchored in the achorage piers from which they will extend over the top of the steel towers carrying the roadway forty feet above the level of the Missouri Pacific and Wabash Western Railway tracks. The roadway between the towers will be 30 feet wide, but the width of the bridge from the rail on the outside of one footway to the rail on the outside of the other footway will be 60 feet, that is, six feet more than the width of the Eads bridge across the Mississippi.

Grand avenue as a drive has been the hobby of a great many landed St. Louisans and when the bridge is completed the real value of property on that thoroughfare will probably reach the figure at which it has been held. The existence of the Mill Creek valley, while it has been a great boon to the railroads, has had a very bad effect upon the southern part of the city, particularly the southwestern portion, which was practically cut off from the main body of the city. Until the construction of the Eighteenth street bridge property now rendered easy of access was offered in the market at prices no higher than are asked for village lots. This has been changed, particularly on Chouteau avenue, which is rapidly changing from a residence to a business street. More positive and greater

BENEFITS

are expected from the Grand avenue bridge—benefits that investors long ago discounted. The bridge will be as much of an improvement over the Eighteenth street bridge in size and beauty as was the Jefferson avenue bridge over the poor shabby and altogether inadequate bridges at Twelfth and Fourteenth streets. Carl Gayler designed the bridge and has charge of its construction. Some difficulty was experienced in securing a solid foundation for the piers, although stone is found all about the locality. Piles were driven and covered with concrete before the stone work could be begun. The south main pier foundation is against the north wall of Mill Creek sewer, which is the main drain of the city. The bridge crosses Barnard street, which passes beneath the north viaduct; Scott avenue, which passes under the north end of the main span; Atlantic street, which passes under the south span over Mill Creek sewer, and Gratiot street, which passes under the south viaduct. The streets are from Compton avenue west nothing more than names, not being even roadways, except for short distances, and it is likely that they will soon cease to have any existence, as the increase of the needs of railroads entering the city through the valley will likely cause all the space under the bridge to be occupied by tracks.



THE GRAND AVENUE BRIDGE, AS IT WILL LOOK WHEN FINISHED.

A VALUABLE PICTURE.

One of Gilbert Stuart's Own Copies of His Portrait of Washington.

Special Correspondence of the POST-DISPATCH.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 16.—J. Warren Nash, a gentleman who is stopping this year at the United States Hotel with his three sisters, has just presented to the hotel one of Gilbert Stuart's own copies of his full length portrait of Washington, and there is a mighty good story connected with the presentation. Nash has been coming to Saratoga for a number of years and has been patronizing Congress Hall. This year, for some reason or other he didn't go there, and Mr. Clements, the genial proprietor of that hostelry, naturally felt somewhat hurt over Mr. Nash's defection. Mr. Nash said that he had no fault to find whatever with the way in which Mr. Clements had entertained him in the past, and to show him that he had not been possible feeling in the matter he proposed to send him an oil painting as a present. Where Mr. Nash got this copy of the Washington portrait does not appear, but there are only three or four other ones being in the Corcoran Gallery at Washington and another being located at Newport. However, he had it in his possession and he had it boxed up in New York and sent on to Clements at Saratoga. Two or three days after Mr. Nash had supposed that it was in Clements' hands in Congress Hall the expressman came to him at the United States Hotel and asked him what he should do with the box containing the picture with the picture still inside of it. Mr. Clements had refused to receive it. Nash was very much nettled and he went to the proprietors of the United States Hotel and asked if they would not take it. They said they certainly would but supposed at first that it was given as a loan as very many other pictures are given to the hotel every year. When the picture arrived they consulted Mr. Mash as to the probable length of its stay there so as to provide a convenient place for hanging it. He then told them in the clearest and most positive fashion that he intended it as a gift to the United States Hotel and the proprietors thereof. This matter settled, the picture was unboxed and was hung between two of the Broadway windows of the writing room. And there it hangs now. After it had been hanging there for some time John W. Hamersly, who is skilled in appraising the value of art commodities, saw it and declared that it was a very valuable picture. He said it was worth several thousand dollars. Some other connoisseur saw it and he declared that he would give $5,000 for it, and within the past two or three days there has been some talk that it is really worth $10,000. Mr. Nash is simply astonished. He had no idea that the picture had any real market value and the knowledge which has been suddenly thrust upon him that he has given away he don't exactly know how much, but something between $5,000 and $10,000, has startled and surprised him. It is said that he would like to go back to the assumption of the proprietors that the picture was intended as a part of the summer loan collection, but as this matter was so clearly understood in quite another way when the picture was brought to the hotel, there is no possibility of Mr. Nash retrieving his mistake after this fashion. The latest story about the affair is that Mr. Nash is negotiating for the repurchase of his own picture.

KNIVES, triple silver-plated, warranted at $1.75 per set. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Corner Fourth and Locust.

Running Wild.

This morning a locomotive, running at a high rate of speed, left the track at Summit avenue and demolished the fence of the Pickle stone yards. No person was hurt.

Miss Ella Johnson and companion leave for the East to-night.

NOTABLES AT SARATOGA.

Jay Gould and a Crowd of Wall Street Men Now Sojourning There.

Special Correspondence of the POST-DISPATCH.

SARATOGA, August 15.—Gould is still here and looking pretty well, but he will not talk for publication. He takes his meals in the general dining-room of the United States Hotel, located at a table pretty near the door, and he takes them pretty regularly. About 5 o'clock every afternoon, when the weather is pleasant, he drives out. And it is quite common for him after he has had his supper, about 8 o'clock, to walk along the piazza and through the hotel office, stopping every now and then to exchange a word or two with men whom he knows. I had a few minutes' conversation with him the first night I reached here, but he said that he did not care at present to talk about the market. He was resting himself and feeling much better for the change of air. And he certainly looked very much better when I saw him at Irvington on his return from his Southwestern trip. It must be confessed that his manner is rather listless, but he walks around a great deal without much apparent fatigue, and his skin has certainly a very clear and healthy appearance. I was told that he is within three pounds of his best weight.

In fact, he looks so well that a great many of the Wall street men here are inclined to the opinion that he has been playing 'possum, as they felicitously phrase it. But there is probably very little truth in this theory. Before he went to the Southwest this last time, Gould was undoubtedly a pretty sick man, and he has been concerned about his health for some time. But the three weeks' trip did him good, and he has certainly improved since his return. Nevertheless there is a feeling among Wall street men that a great deal of his indisposition has been a sham and that he has been doing a great deal in the market at a time when nobody thought he was capable of the exertion which speculation would entail. Just as I had finished my brief conversation with Gould the other evening Willard came up and intimated that he look pretty well for a sick man. He went on to recall the time when Gould was in Charley Osborne's office. The office was furnished with a number of very large upholstered chairs. Gould was very fond of sitting in one of them, and it was related that when any new scheme was in process of incubation he would cross his legs and gradually recede into the chair until there was little or nothing of his visible. Osborne was in the habit of saying that when Gould got buried into one of the chairs so deep that you couldn't dig him out with a toothpick, that was just the time when he was particularly dangerous. Gould's physician, Dr. Munn, is with him, and the fact that he looks very much like Gould has been remarked by every one at the United States Hotel. He is a somewhat larger man and wears more hair, but he has the same quiet manner, the same dark complexion and the same deep-set eyes. Dr. Munn, I believe, is a millionaire. His wife was the heiress and the stepdaughter of Buell, some years ago the President of the Importers' and Traders' Bank. Gould, by the way, occupies the same table in the dining-room that W. H. Vanderbilt affected during his summer sojournings here, and he has also the same waiter, a fact which uncle Billy Turnbull noticed immediately after Gould's arrival and commented on with appropriate indignation. Building on this, probably, some one circulated the story that Gould not only had Vanderbilt's seat in the dining-room, but was also occupying the Vanderbilt cottage. This, however, is not true. Vanderbilt used to occupy cottage No. 32, the largest belonging to the hotel. Gould's cottage is No. 17 and 19, which are away down near Railroad avenue. The number of well-known Wall street men who were standing around on the office of the United States Hotel Saturday evening when Gould was there was almost past counting. There were Henry Clews, Cyrus Field, G. P. Morosini, Addison Cammack, Harvey Kennedy, Cole, K. Hain, Edward Lauterbach, Isaac L. Rice and the Wormser boys. Among other well-known figures were John E. Ino. Wilson (a Hunt), Daniel Dougherty and Irving A. Evans. One could scarcely move without running up against some prominent representative of the New York Stock Exchange. It was with Wilson G. Hunt, by the way, that Henry Clews began his business career in New York. He began as a clerk in his dry-goods house and is to-day, perhaps, in receipt of one of the largest individual incomes in the city.

CASTERS guaranteed quadruple silver-plated, $3.50, $3, $3.50, $4.00 and $5. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Corner Fourth and Locust streets.

UNDER ITALIAN SKIES.

GRACE GREENWOOD IN THE LAND OF SUN AND FLOWERS.

Hours of Enchantment in Florence—An American's Equipages—The Beautiful Florentine City in Summer—Where and How the Italians Spend the Dog Days—Among the Italian Mountains—Characteristics of the Resorts.

Special Correspondence of the POST-DISPATCH.

LORENCE, July 30.—Up to June Florence is very beautiful and delightful—Flora her special goddess, holding there a very carnival, a long, wild bacchanalian rout of roses, but after that time Apollo gets the upper hand, slaying her children right and left, and making things too hot for her generally.

We once remained in Florence till June had well set in, and found the heat very oppressive, as it naturally would be in a city shut in by hills and dependent for fresh air on very intermittent breezes, which drop down from the Apennines or steal up from the distant sea. Nobody got up and out early enough to enjoy the brief morning freshness, but everybody could enjoy that of the evening, and the lingering sunset splendors, and tender lights and shades, from the noble historic heights of Fiesole and San Miniato, or in that loveliest of parks and riverside drives, the Cascini. Then the moonlight strolls on the Lungarno and about the solemn old historic and haunted piazze and loggie are simply hours of enchantment. We all became wise as owls during those last weeks in Florence, keeping in

QUIET AND LANGUID

hrough the hot day, and being all alive and all abroad at night. We having many times gone through all the galleries and churches, had little to tempt us out before sunset. I must confess, however, to the weakness of having gone to the Lungarno several time late in the afternoon to watch for the celebrated Livingston—not the pious African explorer—but the rich American, who for more than twenty years had made his horses and drag a popular show in Florence. He first began, I believe, modestly, driving six-in-hand, then eight, then ten, and, finally, actually doubled the last number of beautiful blooded bays. I myself have seen him driving twenty of those splendidly groomed and appointed animals, with the aid, however, of two or three active grooms, most of the time on foot. As the much-elongated equipage wound through the narrow city streets, toward the Lungarno, the immense bundle of ribbons held by the nervous but feeble hands of an elderly man, strapped in late years to his seat, and looking as anxious as the Czar of all the Russias, Florentines looked for an accident with cheerful confidence, all ready to buy lottery tickets on the number of people killed or injured. If that long line of spirited, high-stepping, jingling, champing animals had taken fright and broken away from the control of driver and grooms, there would have been a whole chapter of accidents—"linked catastrophe long drawn out"—but, as we with others looked and waited in vain for such a sensation,

THE EQUINE AND ASININE DISPLAY

became monotonous, palled upon us, and we turned away in disgust. Soon after that the long-suffering municipal government interfered, and obliged their eccentric adopted citizen to divide the one grand circus turnout into three parts. The last time I saw him, some four years ago, he was driving his original six—his son, brought up in the way he should drive, and a groom followed in separate drags—so all his pampered bays were out, and the show lacked only the piquant element of danger. It is Livingston's "fad." We all have them. I would not be ungenerous. If I had all those magnificent horses, he should be welcome to the "fad."

Florentines can remain later in the season with comfort in their big bowl of a city than foreigners, because they know just how to take life there; but all possessed of means treat themselves to a summer change. Many go to the baths of Lucca, not very cool, but salubrious and awfully fashionable, and to the seaside, and but few to the lakes, the air of which is not considered healthy until the autumn. Many seek the mountains—the Apennines, the Tyrol, the Engadine—all the great Swiss resorts, while some go every year to the German baths. Few Americans know what delightful, restful and cooling-off places are to be found in only a few hours' journey from Florence.

AMONG THE APENNINES.

While the August sun was blazing on the parched plains, we once found four weeks of unbroken coolness and freshness at Abetone, amid some of the pine forests on the summit of that lordly mountain range, a point reached by a five hours' drive from the railroad, up one of those wonderful military roads which are among the most useful results of war. Things at Abetone are much in keeping with its ambitious attitude—the winds, the pines, the hotel charges and the airs of the waiters. Life is there a reproduction on some respects (in others too artificial; at least in the best hotel, where we only endured the style and ceremony for the sake of cleanliness and good living. Among a crowd of all nationalities we found three Americans—a youth just from Harvard—but more English than the English in dress, manner, face and speech; and two young brothers, artists, handsome and full of character and talents, as they well might be, being grandsons of Col. Benton and nephews of Mrs. Fremont.

AMONG THE ITALIANS,

I most distinctly remember a large family of Hebrews from Ferrara, said to be exceeding rich. The father was a portly, stately, diamond-studded personage evidently familiar with prosperity, but quiet enough; the mother was pretty and accomplished, dinging modern languages right and left; but ah, the children! When they filed into the dining-room, we exclaimed: "Behold, a troop cometh!" And it was like a troop of horses. Through their noisy, tumultuous progress, except by the command-in-chief, revanche was taken for the impositions of Pharaoh, and the tyrannies of the dual Este family, who used to shut their ancestors up in a crowded and noisome ghetto. There was a baby Jewess who, from her little high-chair, ruled all about her with the very rod of Moses. If anything went against her will or wish, she would set up a howl exceeding fiercery, which pieced the head like Jael's vengeful nail. The presence of this tempestuous infant at table was protested against by several of the guests at our end of the table, but mine host could do nothing for fear of offending such rich patrons. There is no doubt but that the "chosen people" rule Europe by something mightier than the sword—the power of gold—to which must in fairness be added the force of a peculiar genius—astute, persistent, patient. I hope I have no mirror Christian prejudices. For my part, I never forget that our Lord was a Hebrew of the Hebrews, and yet there were times at that table d'hote when I wished that there still existed a ghetto for "the Hebrew children."

AT ABETONE

there were positively no amusements, so-called—no riding, very little driving, no dancing, no lawn tennis. We did nothing for fun but tramp the woods—those interminable pine forests, solemn and sonorous as the sea—full of lonely paths and delicious nooks, and exhaling odors enough to sweeten a continent.

Between Abetone and the railway are several picturesque mountain towns frequented by well-to-do Italians, English and Americans, during the summer heats. At San Marcello is a charming villa kept by the clever and accomplished Mme. Piccioli, whose pension in Florence is so popular.

People who go summering do the Italian lakes will, if they are wise, keep indoors during the heat of the day, taking their walks in the cool of morning and their rides and rows in the evening. All that nature can do to uplift and cheer the stranger's heart, whose lot, according to the pensive Hemans, is "yearning anguish," is done on and beside those glorious lakes. They mirror the most ex Italians—especially Italian—portion and are a sore burden to the fair owner herself as soon as she has been abroad long enough to have some of the nonsense knocked out of her. By the way, I have found after many years of sojourning in trunks, and many thousand miles of traveling, that the most enduring trunks are the lightest and apparently the most slight—those made of well-seasoned oak wood—with no iron about them. The celebrated Bon Marche trunk, light and elastic, has only narrow bands of metal on the corners, which faithful little protectors never budge. I have one of these malles, of the largest size, which has been in almost constant use for ten years, and which is good yet, though, I must confess, no longer goodly to look upon. Not a nail has left its place, not a point projects from its brass-bound corners. I would that some enterprising American manufacturer would figure to himself what this trunk of mine was when it was new and put the "very moral" of it on the market. It would be

A CHRISTIAN ENTERPRISE,

sure to reduce the amount of profane swearing among porters and melt the hard and impenitent heart of the baggage-smasher. If I would in those moments of sore and sudden trial when rich garments are rent on the broken iron bands or refractory nails of the wicked and waylaying trunk, save lovely woman from the sinful thought that in the use of strong expletives man enjoys one of his most enviable monopolies, I would declare to goodness, I would rather hear the thunderer's angry growl than the sound of a big rent in a silk gown. I would rather look on the jagged lightning than a jagged tear in my best face flounce. Even the big tin box of the English tourist, which can, for the nonce be converted into a bath-tub, and which outweighs Plymouth Rock—than the Saratoga, which outweighs Plymouth Rock.

I hope I shall not be accused of a lack of patriotism in preferring foreign articles to home manufactures. If we copy without scruple or copyright French tragedies, why not French trunks; if we steal English brains, why not English boxes? Let us keep on in the good old English republican way of "spoiling the Egyptians."

GRACE GREENWOOD.

To-Morrow at the Globe.

Thousands of Men's Cassimere Trousers at $1.50, $2.50 and $3.50; 25 per cent less than at the so-called 50c-on-the-dollar sales.

GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin avenue.

North St. Louis Items.

Councilman James Durose is back after a short vacation at Sweet Springs.

Pioneer Lodge, A. O. U. W., will give an excursion to-day on the Annie F. Silver.

The Sixth Ward Republican Club will have a rally next Tuesday night at Broadway and Mallinckrodt street.

The Frier Manuerchor of North St. Louis will have a song festival to-day at their hall, Nineteenth and Dodier streets.

The broom-makers in the Kdights of Labor will hold an important meeting next Friday night at the hall, 1260 North Broadway.

The Single Tax League will hold a meeting at 1708 o'clock to-night at Excelsior Hall, Minnesota and Franklin avenue. The subject of discussion and tariff will be discussed.

Over 25, 27, 30 and 32 Men's Fine Cassimere and Worsted Suits are sold for 25 per cent more at the so-called 50c-on-the-dollar sales.

GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin avenue.

ROOM IS WHAT WE WANT
—AT—
THE MODEL.

We received Saturday a car-load of New Fall Goods, and must have room to display them. The Spring and Summer Suits and Trousers must go. THIS WILL BE THE LAST WEEK of the

Great Broken Lot Reduction Sale

SEE WHAT WE OFFER!!!!

1 Line Men's $6 Suits, . . $4.00 This Week
3 Lines Men's $7, $8 and $9 Suits, $5.00 This Week
6 Lines Men's $10 and $12 Suits, $6.00 This Week
5 Lines Men's $13.50 and $15 Suits, $7.50 This Week
4 Lines Men's Extra Fine $15 Suits, $10.00 This Week

The sizes are broken, but if you can find your fit it is big money saved for you.

THIS WEEK Any of our Fine Worsted and Cassimere Tailor-Made Trousers, regular $7, $8 and $9 goods,

GO FOR $5.00!

Our line of $6 Pantaloons cut to $4 and $3.50.

Sweep-Out in Fine Scarfs!

All 75c, $1 and $1.25 Silk Scarfs, 47c.

Regular Slaughter in Boys' and Children's Suits, Kilts, Shirt Waists and Pants.

NOW IS THE TIME TO LOAD UP!

MODEL CLOTHING COMP'Y,
213 AND 215 NORTH BROADWAY.

A LAWN TENNIS QUEEN.

MISS ADELINE ROBINSON'S REMARKABLE SUCCESS WITH THE RACQUET.

How the Champion Lady Tennis Player of America Looks and Dresses—Only Once Defeated in a Score of Tournaments—An Ingenious Young Woman's Success as an Out-of-Door Governess at a Fashionable Watering Place—Woman's Gossip.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, August 18.—The woman who holds the proud title or "Queen of the Nets" and is held to be pre-eminently the champion lady tennis player of America, is a Miss Adeline Robinson of the Staten Island Tennis Club. She is a tall, slender, sunburned girl with short hair, who stands lightly on her feet and has round, tense little wrists that are as strong as iron and quick as thought. Her face is clear cut and handsome, with alert, dark eyes, which follow the ball in every movement, and her lithe body follow their promptings like a flash. There is no fancifulness about her tennis dress, which is meant more for business than show and effect. It is made of white flannel, covered with fine black lines. The skirt is rather short, and is only full enough to allow of free play of the limbs and swift movements. The blouse has a rolling collar, with a white silk tie, polka dotted with black, knotted under it. The blouse is belted with a black leather belt. She wears black stockings, the ordinary rubber-soled tennis shoes, a white Tam O'Shanter, and has a fashion of rolling up the right sleeve to the elbow when she begins to play in order to leave her white, supple wrist untrammelled. The only tournament game in which Miss Robinson was ever defeated was in the spring when she broke her own racquet and had to finish with another. It is said that

SHE CAN BEAT ANY TWO

women players in the country if matched against her, and there are only half a dozen men who can defeat her twice in succession.

Her brother is a skilled player, and the two make a very strong team. They won the mixed doubles at Hastings-on-the-Hudson last autumn, playing together.

She has played in the tournaments at Newport and Lenox, and last September she won the ladies' doubles at the New York Tennis Club tournament. In October she won the ladies' singles, the doubles and the mixed doubles at the Outdoor Club tournament at Staten Island, and at Hastings in the same month she won all three again.

Soon the autumn tournaments will begin and in the meantime Miss Robinson is hard at work preparing herself for them, practicing three or four hours every day.

AN OUT-OF-DOOR GOVERNESS.

There is a young woman at a fashionable resort in the Catskills this summer who has found a pleasant and ingenious method of making her living, to the great joy of mothers of families who find that in the care and anxiety of looking after their children when the little people are freed from the restraints of home, they themselves lose all the benefit of their summer outing. This admirable young woman, then, who has a store of information laid away in the top of her head, and a most agreeable method of giving it out, undertakes to take position of out-of-door governess to the children of summer visitors. For a moderate fixed rate per hour she agrees to take the children off their parents' hands and look after and amuse them. She teaches them out-of-door games—tennis, croquet, prisoner's base, and the like; teaches them how to ride and to swim; gets up their picnics for them; carries them on long tramps to places of interest about the neighborhood on geologizing and botanizing excursions; and in addition to teach them to observe things about them and to really know and enjoy the face of visible nature. She tells them stories, reads to them under the trees, and in short manages during the summer to cram them full of ideas such as they would never get in the school routine of the winter months. She also keeps the poor people dutifully on the galleries, doing fancy work and resting in body and mind. Confident that Johnny is not drowned or lying at the foot of a cliff with a broken neck and that he has not been bitten by snakes and that his feet are not wet.

A NEW FIELD FOR INDUSTRIOUS WOMEN.

Two more industrious women have made their own way of late, and have developed the field of their labors by entering the business of keeping a chemist shop and a book shop, both of which are held to be "ladylike" occupations and not outside of the eccentrically shaped sphere that is held to be feminine. The first is the experiment of two Buffalo girls who have taken a thorough course in pharmacy at a medical college and have begun very successfully the business of compounding prescriptions and selling tooth-brushes and soda-water.

The other experiment has been tried in Boston. Two sisters who had the Helen Harkness sort of education and found themselves with a lot of accomplishments, a nice taste in literature and no funds under-took to establish a book-shop on a new plan. They laid in a supply of new and standard works, and back of the shop fitted up a charming little parlor furnished according to the best canons of decorative art; hung the walls with good etchings and engraved copies of Watt and Millet; strewed a few bits of plaster about—copies of beautiful Greek fragments; covered the tables with the magazines and the new books; and set up a dainty tea-table with Old Dutch silver and Wedgewood furnishings. The plan succeeded admirably. The little parlor began to be a center for clever people who were glad to drop for a moment into the pretty room, where two agreeable women were always ready to give them a cup of tea and talk about the newest books and freshest literary gossip; who could tell them what to read, and were clever at hunting out obscure allusions. Men and women met each other there and discussed their favorite authors, and rarely left without carrying something in covers with them. The shop has prospered, the parlor has had another drawing-room added to it, and the sisters have a respectable little bank account now, but like the business too well to give it up.

To-Morrow at the Globe.

Ladies' Kid Oxfords at 75c; new styles Ladies' Kid Button Shoes at $1.50, $2 and $2.50, Ladies' Hand-Turned Dongola Kid Shoes, reduced from $4.50 to $3; Infants' Hand-Turned Kid Oxfords, 1 to 5, reduced from 85c to 50c. New lines of our Guaranteed $2.50 Men's Calf Shoes.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

A Prize Puzzle Party.

A red-headed girl and white horse puzzle party will be given by the Sunday-school of the Church of the Redeemer on Tuesday evening, August 21. Prizes of various kinds will be offered for the champion puzzlers. The Railwater Band, supported by the Church of the Redeemer cadets and drill corps will give a military moonlight drill. Music and other entertainments will be provided, besides refreshments of all kinds. The party is to be held in the grove near the church. Admission for adults will be 15 cents; all children accompanied by parents will be admitted free of charge.

$8.65 to Pittsburg and Return.

The Ohio & Mississippi Railway will sell tickets from St. Louis to Pittsburg, Pa., and return at $8.65, good going August 26 and returning until September 5, inclusive. For further information call at O. & M. offices, 101 and 103 North Fourth street and at Union Depot, St. Louis, Mo.

DORMANT FOR YEARS.

A Case of Tubercular Leprosy Brought to a Chicago Hospital.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., August 18.—In a little room in a detached building in the rear of the County Hospital is what the doctors believe to be a genuine case of leprosy. The victim of the horrible disease is August Johnson, a Swede, 31 years old, who until recently was a farm laborer in Minnesota. On Thursday afternoon Johnson appeared at the door of the hospital. He had a small bundle containing his few personal effects. He asked to be admitted, but there was something so strange in his appearance that Door-keeper Means refused to let him in before he had consulted one of the doctors. Dr. Earle happened to be at hand and he took the hideous-looking stranger into the examining room. The doctor was convinced after an examination that the man was suffering from tubercular leprosy, or what is commonly known as "black leprosy." Dr. Earle at once had Johnson removed to a room above the dead house adjacent to the ward for contagious diseases. No person except the doctors are permitted to go near him. This morning a photograph of the patient, bare from the hips up, was taken. The negative showed a number of large, reddish patches on the shoulders, breast and abdomen. Down each side of the face and covering nearly all the chin grew to the jaw bones were blood clusters of the same patches, somewhat resembling a cauliflower in appearance, but of a dark brown color. The lower eyelids are swollen and drawn down, adding to the discolored features a horrible expression. Johnson says he came from Sweden eighteen years ago and was born in a district where leprosy is quite common. He was first a sailor, but for the past eight years has worked as a farm-laborer near Ellendale, Minn. About nine months ago he noticed the first manifestations of the disease, a reddish spot in the groin. Similar spots made their appearance all over his body and the disease progressed rapidly. Soon he was shunned by his associates and was finally

DRIVEN FROM THE PLACE.

With a small sum of money which he had saved he came to Chicago and was treated for a while by Dr. Clarke on Clark street, and by other physicians whose names he can not give. Finally, running out of money, he went to the County Hospital as a last resort. His appetite is good and his general health excellent, and it may remain so for years, until the malady makes its way to the vital organs. Dr. Earle said to-day that he believed that it was a genuine case of leprosy. The case was in Dr. Wittmer's hands, however, and he referred the POST-DISPATCH reporter to that gentleman. Dr. Wittmer said he would give no formal opinion. Somebody who had been exposed to Johnson, applied lotions to the swollen spots, irritating them and aggravating the disease, and until the effect of these applications has worn off, Dr. Wittmer said it would be impossible to determine beyond any doubt the real nature of the malady. It is against the rules of the County Hospital to admit patients suffering from contagious diseases, but in this case, Warden Stephens says, it was necessary to take the man in or let him die on the street.

Health Commissioner Dunn was asked to-day what he thought of the case. "I have no doubt that the report is correct," he replied," but there is nothing for any one to fear. Leprosy is not communicated by breathing. Persons in the same building, or the same ward for that matter, are perfectly safe. It is only communicated through close personal contact. It is a loathsome disease, but nothing that should scare any one."

DIAMOND rings at $25, $30, $35, and up to $350. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great removal sale now going on at

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.'S,
Corner 4th and Locust.

BRANDED AS A LIE.

The Rumors of an Ocean Race Between Passenger Steamers Positively Denied.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, August 18.—The ocean race of the four big steamships from New York to Europe will not take place. The commanders and the engineers of the Umbria and the City of New York have been cautioned not to speed their vessels under penalty of immediate suspension. Therefore the Ems and La Bourgoyne will probably jog along at their accustomed gait. The officers of both the Umbria and City of New York say that they positively declared that no thought was entertained of trying to cut down the record and they expressed their doubts as to whether any money had been wagered on the possibilities of such a thing. That the prospect of a race between these two wonders of the sea awakened something more than a passing interest is shown by the continuous stream from Baltimore who had intended sailing by the City of New York decided last night to go by some other line. He was assured by the agents of the Inman line that the rumors of a race were unfounded and existed only in the mind of some imaginative and irresponsible person, but after thinking it over the Baltimorean decided not to take the chances. There is no doubt that there were other people kept from taking passage by this ship and the Umbria for similar reasons. On the other hand, it is said, a gentleman and his wife who had intended sailing for Europe next Saturday, hurried their preparations for departure and engaged passage by the New York to-day simply that they might have the excitement of the race, if there was to be one.

To-Morrow at the Globe.

500 Dozen French Flannel Shirts from 80c up; 500 dozen Men's and Boys' Linen Bosom Reinforced Shirts, 35c; 200 dozen Gents' Nobby Stiff Hats, all colors, at 75c.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

BOYCOTTED FOR BEING AN ATHEIST.

Editor Everett's Unpleasant Experience With Wabash (Ind.) Knights of Labor.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WABASH, Ind., August 18.—The publication of the report of the proceedings of the Wabash Knights of Labor in expelling from their lodge Mr. Arthur C. Everett, the publisher of a labor journal here, because of his aggressive atheism and his vigorous attempts to exclude the Bible from the lodge-room, has elicited for him the sympathy of prominent members of free-thought organizations all over the country. Members of the Secular Union urge him to stand firm in the position he has taken, and promise to assist him in the fight he is to make at the next meeting of the State Assembly of Knights, soon to be held at Indianapolis. Grand Master Workman Powderly, to whom Mr. Everett has written many times for a settlement of his case, has at last replied:

"If the case stands as reported for you, then a wrong has been done. I will cause an investigation to be made. You will hear from me later on."

"Meantime, while Mr. Everett has been waiting to hear from Mr. Powderly, he has been in a very bad way. He says: "I had just got my paper upon a paying basis, when this action of the Knights of Labor destroyed my business entirely. Then it was they tried to bribe me by offering to buy me a new press if I would join the Methodist Church and cease printing infidel literature in connection with labor intelligence. I refused the bribe and was threatened and persecuted. I was stoned as I sat on the porch in front of my residence. They threatened me with tar and feathers and with the destruction of my printing material. They made it so hot for me that I moved to Mount Vernon, Ind. They followed me there with the boycott, and wrote to the prosecuting attorney that they purposed not only to ruin my business, but to drive me out of the State. I have returned to Wabash, but I am still in so much dread that I do not dare to walk on the streets after dark. I am unable to get employment anywhere in this city on account of the boycott."

Mr. Everett's only fault appears to be his atheism, and the opinion is gaining strength that he has been unjustly treated.

MUSIC BOXES, best quality, only $12 to $60. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. 4th and Locust.

The Fair Grounds Concert.

The following selections of music have been made for the concert at the Fair Grounds this afternoon: "Great Atlantic," "Folkfest," "Beggar Student," "Sentimental Gems from All Nations," "Mia Cara," "Light Cavalry," "Merry War," "Oh, How Delightful," "Emani," "Stabat Mater" and "Electric Sparks."

GOTHAM GOSSIP.

THE CAREER OF DR. CARLOTTA, A REMARKABLE ADVENTURER AND BIGAMIST.

His Exploits in New York City—Arrested in Hamburg—"Ham" Diston, a New But Leading Republican Party Manager—The Treatment of Yellow Fever—An Old Sporting Man's Experience in New Orleans.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, August 18.—One of the most distinguished looking foreigners ever seen in New York is Dr. Carlotta, who secured for the Goethe Society's monument in Central Park a marvelous terra cotta bust, who edited the *Kleiner Journal* for Dr. Strousberg, Europe's greatest railroad promoter, and who at the age of 35 had already rolled up a record which would occupy the attention of most private citizens for a reasonably long lifetime. Dr. Carlotta is a 6-footer, slender enough to be distinguished looking, and on the qui vive from the top of his handsome head to the sole of his aristocratic foot. Dr. Carlotta seemed to have been born a promoter. He hadn't been here a week before he had divers schemes in hand for the amelioration of the condition of his fellow man and incidentally of himself. He originated, or at least first brought prominently forward, the plan of a monument to be put up by the Goethe Society to their idol in the park. He circulated diligently the subscription papers—Dr. Carlotta was a "dab" at subscription papers—and a sum of $3,000 or thereabouts was raised for the purpose. The purchase of the bust was left to the gifted doctor, and connoisseurs said that the article he produced to account for the Goethe Society's funds cost about $25. The Goethe Society was, and for that matter is, composed of some of the leading Germans of New York City. Many of them took a fancy to Carlotta, and when in New York he lived in clover. The man's career carried him back—as the officers may some day—to almost every capital in Europe. In nearly every one of them he has or has had a wife. His favorite game is to win the affections of a rich man's only daughter, marry her, take her to London, get possession of all the money and jewels, and abandon her. He has done this to the knowledge of the police a half dozen times. His imposing personality and charming manner enable him to make a pleasing impression wherever he goes. Dr. Carlotta lived some years in Mexico, and came back from there with his medical title. He has made a good many hearts ache in New York. He had an amusing adventure in the Stock Exchange, to the floor of which, by his amazing audacity, he obtained access one day during a "rally" of unusual excitement. Western Union was the stock he chose for his scheme and before he was discovered to be an impostor and put off the floor he had sold his chosen stock down several points by bogus offers and cleared a handsome sum through his "deals." Dr. Carlotta has just been arrested in Hamburg.

HAM DISTON.

Hamilton Diston, colloquially called "Ham" by the Union Republican Club set in Philadelphia, where he has the biggest saw works in the world, has already ceased to be a stranger in the inner circles at Chairman Quay's headquarters in Republican matters here. It is stated on good authority that to Mr. Diston has been assigned the pleasing duty of "frying the fat out" of the highly-protected Republican interests of Pennsylvania, and, incidentally, out of the other rich men and true, the country over, who swear by the G. O. P. of monopoly. Mr. Diston is a very pleasant-spoken, chubby man, of medium height, slender figure, grey eyes and mustache and quiet manners. He has a frank face and an engaging smile, and he knows everybody worth knowing in the Republican party in his State. At Atlantic City, where his red brick and gothic-gabled cottage is one of the show-houses of the place, he has had the opportunity of meeting a great many distinguished men from all over the country. But he is comparatively little known here. He has trained heretofore with the "Bill" Leeds wing of the Keystone Republicans, which ran Philadelphia to suit itself for so long.

THE TREATMENT OF YELLOW FEVER.

One of the most prominent authorities in New York on the turf, and as modest and unpretentious a gentleman as one might meet in a day's journey on Broadway, recently to the interest of his friends at the sporting end of the town has made in the treatment of yellow fever since he had it in New Orleans in 1867. The authorities at Jacksonville, Fla., have been doing considerable in the line of killing the yellow Jack microbe by concussion. The effect of this violent and shocking noise on the nerves of those suffering from the disease, says the sporting man, is said to be considered, and perhaps properly, a secondary consideration to the great end of putting a stop to the contagion. In New Orleans where the fever began in June and had not worked its way up to the more aristocratic residence quarter until September, all church bells, bands, parades and noisy demonstrations were interdicted by the Mayor from the first. A solemn silence reigned over the plague-stricken city which had heretofore been musical at almost every hour of the day with the chimes from some church spire. A glimpse at the symptoms and treatment of the yellow fever patients at that time are given by the gentleman alluded to in this way: One Friday afternoon he felt a queer sensation which he calmly pondered over as the probable beginning of the fever. The next morning on arising he saw in his toilet-glass that the whites of his eye had become yellow. He realized that his suspicions had been confirmed, looked up his office, gave the keys to the police of the nearest station and went to bed, after receiving a hot mustard bath from his faithful colored servants. The following Friday the crisis of the disease had passed, it being the idea then to starve out the bile and alimentary juices and leave the patient weak but purged of infection. The Wednesday following that Friday he rebelved his first stimulant from a physician. It consisted in Madeira, in the shape of a small glass of English porter. In the meantime the quiet of the grave had brooded over New Orleans. The first Sunday night in November "Ole Dan" Bidwell opened the Academy of Music with a minstrel show. It was the custom then in the Crescent City for a concert to be given from a balcony in front of the theater for half or three-quarters of an hour before the curtain rose. The strange, unwonted crash of the tambourines, the tra-la-la of the horns and the boom of the drums swept over the city like thunder, and awakened in ten thousand breasts glad recollections of the life and gayety which had so long been eclipsed. The street in front of the Academy of Music was in a marvelously short time so crowded with people that passage was almost impossible. A party of Northern visitors, who had tried in vain to make their way to the theater doors, said to the now recovered sporting man. "We came here expecting to see a plague-smitten city. This looks like a carnival." And it was—the carnival of the return to health. And on Sunday the church bells of New Orleans rang out such chimes as were never heard before in that city of churches and church bells.

An Escaped Lunatic Creates a Sensation.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ADRIAN, Mich., August 18.—A sensation was kicked up at Sand Lake, a summer resort fifteen miles from here, yesterday by the sudden appearance of a swarthy naked man covered with mud and slime, and whose fierce aspect pronounced him a dangerous lunatic. A hasty exodus of ladies and children followed, and after much trouble the maniac was secured and held until the officers here, who were summoned by telegraph, could take charge of him. He has been identified as Howard Watkins, who recently escaped from the Kalamazoo Asylum and whose home is in Brooklyn, Jackson County.

IT MAY BE MURDER.

Evidences of a Body Having Been Cremated—Detectives at Work.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., August 18.—A singular and mysterious affair, and one behind which the authorities think there is a crime, came to the knowledge of the police to-day. About two weeks ago Miss Gates, daughter of Sealum Gates, a wealthy farmer living at 2496 Crystal Lake avenue, observed movements on the part of two men which aroused her suspicion and later caused the older members of the household to suspect that every thing was not right.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon Miss Gates noticed a man in a buggy turn from the highway and drive on to a pathway on her father's farm. He was soon lost to sight. About twenty minutes later, however, the young lady saw the man drive out from the woodland. Later in the afternoon Miss Gates saw this same man again turn into the side road. He had another man with him. A trunk of average size was fastened back of the seat. This fact especially attracted Miss Gate's attention. Fifteen minutes later the inmates of the Gates household noticed smoke coming through the open windows of the house. The smoke was accompanied by a very unpleasant stench. The odor was so unpleasant that the windows of the house were lowered. Near evening Miss Gates made a general investigation, and became satisfied that a human body had been cremated. A portion of the trunk was not totally destroyed, and there were several pieces of badly burned bones. There was also a lady's collar button and a piece of red cloth, evidently a portion of a dress. The young lady did not disturb the ruins, but informed her brother and sister of the facts. The young people informed their parents, and Mrs. Gates became convinced that there was something wrong. When the spot was visited the ashes had been disturbed and the portions of dress and piece of trunk removed. This afternoon Inspectors Howard and Doyle visited the spot and those bones which could be found were so thoroughly cremated that it looked very much as if the clothing and trunk had been completely saturated with oil. Several pieces of bones, evidently of a young person, were found. The inspectors, while determined to make an effort to unravel the mystery, have very little evidence to work upon.

"DONK'S DOMESTIC," the best, cleanest and cheapest soft coal for household use. Now is the time to buy. Donk Bros. & Co., 816 Olive street.

QUEER POISONING.

One Man and Thirty Hogs Poisoned By a Skinned Cow.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEVADA, Mo., August 18.—After the storm on last Monday night a man by the name of Sullens, living between Schell City and Harwood, this county, went out and skinned one of his cows that perished in the storm. After skinning the animal he turned in his hogs, thirty in number, to eat the carcass. Next day they began to swell about the jaws so they could not eat, and in two days were all dead. Mr. Sullens' arms began to swell in a few hours after returning home, and the last heard of him his arms were as large as a man's thigh. The doctors do not seem to know what is the trouble, but think it will be necessary to amputate both arms to save Mr. Sullens' life.

Some excitement exists in the neighborhood, as the physicians say they never saw a case like it and are perfectly at sea as regards the treatment necessary.

DOINGS IN THE COURTS.

Sundry Suits Filed and Judgments Rendered Yesterday—Notes.

Judgment in short order was rendered by Judge Lubke yesterday in the case of Augusta Mueller against the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of the State of Missouri, the sum of $2,000, the amount sued for, being awarded plaintiff. The latter's brother, Emil F. Romain, held a certificate for the amount named in Standard Lodge, No. 80, to be paid to his legal representative in the event of his death. Romain died in May last, and the Order refusing to admit the genuineness of the certificate, disputed the plaintiff's claim as legal representative of the deceased.

SUIT FOR SHERIFF SUNDS.

Harris T. Robinson has entered suit in the Circuit Court against Sheriff F. Harrington and his bondsmen, asking judgment in the sum of $125, for certain property levied upon at the merchant tailoring establishment of H. J. Robinson, and which, it is alleged, did not belong to the latter. The further sum of $2,000 damages is asked on the ground that the goods at the plaintiff's establishment, 608 Pine street, were taken possession of by the Sheriff in excess of his duty, plaintiff being prevented from transacting business and his reputation being injured, though the judgment obtained by one Ida Robinson was against John J., and not Harris T. Robinson.

Notes in Court.

In the case of Henry Dolde et al. Chas. H. Chapin was appointed trustee, in lieu of S. D. Porter, deceased.

Mary M. Pate filed a suit for divorce from Jas. Henry Pate, alias Pait, who was recently sentenced to the Penitentiary.

Bertha Votier asks for a divorce from Chas. A. Votier and the restoration of her maiden name, Bertha Kreis, alleging abandonment.

Pro forma decrees of incorporation were granted by Judge Lubke to the Chouteau Valley Bowling Club and the Lafayette Park Social Club.

Hannah Kelly has filed a suit in the Circuit Court against the Lindell Railway Co., asking $15,000 damages for injuries received in alighting from a horse-car.

Bridget Matthews was given a judgment of $700, satisfaction acknowledged, in her suit against the Missouri Pacific Railway for injuries sustained by her son in September, 1884.

Louise Finke prays for a divorce from Louis Finke and asks the restoration of her maiden name, Louise Rettig. She claims that her husband compelled her to work out as a servant, has failed to support her for three years, and endeavored to become intimate with a respectable woman.

Half-Rate Excursions.

The first of the series of Harvest Excursions via the Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route to Kansas, Nebrasba, Arkansas and Texas will leave St. Louis August 21, others to follow September 11 and 25, October 9 and 23. Tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip, with a limit of thirty days to return and ample stop-over privileges. Ticket offices, 102 North Fourth street and Union Depot.

The Omaha Fair Grounds.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

OMAHA, Neb., August 18.—The last finishing touches were put upon the new buildings at the Omaha Fair Grounds to-day, and the last vestige of the disastrous fire which swept the locality two months ago is entirely obliterated. Everything is new and in readiness for the Exposition, which opens in September and promises to be the best and most successful in the history of the city.

Mrs. Smith Finds Her Sister.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, GA., August 18.—Two sisters have been living opposite each other here for five years without knowing they were related. Mrs. Smith knew that she had a married sister named Mrs. Green and Mrs. Green knew she had a sister named Mrs. Smith, but neither knew where the other was until to-day.

A Forrestry Convention.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, O., August 18.—A movement is in progress to have a Forrestry Convention in Music Hall in connection with the Centennial Exposition at some time yet to be fixed, to be before October 27. The projectors contemplate having it represent all North America.

Iron-Works Resume Operations.

LANCASTER, Pa., August 18.—The Pennsylvania Iron-mills, which closed down a week ago, have partly resumed operations again.

REAL ESTATE.

SALE OF THE HANDSOME M'CUNE PLACE FOR $30,000.

H. K. Robinson of Gardner, Mo., Buys the Property—Its Admirable Situation and Surroundings—Real Property on the South Side—Sales and Prices.

REALLY the principal event in real estate circles yesterday afternoon was the sale of the property known as Capt. John S. McCune's old homestead, negotiated by S. F. & T. A. Scott, for the grantor, George Shields, to H. K. Robinson of Gardner, Mo., for $30,000. Mr. Shields bought the premises in March, 1887, when the grounds, commencing on the west line of Taylor avenue, extended westward 553 feet 8 inches along the south side of Duncan avenue, thence in a southeasterly course over Audubon place 469 feet to the right-of-way of the Wabash Railway, easterly along that route about 500 feet to Taylor avenue, and thence north over Audubon place, 454 feet, to the place of beginning at the southwest corner of Taylor and Duncan avenues. Since Mr. Shields owned the ground eight 50-foot lots of the Duncan avenue front, commencing at Taylor, and two of equal dimensions, 50x149 feet, on Audubon place, have been sold at auction. This leaves about 1,150 feet of land which has been subdivided into lots in the original tract.

The house, a brick structure of about thirty rooms, was erected by Capt. McCune about eighteen years ago at an expense of $45,000, and its broad verandas and portico of two stories in heighth, supported by symetrical pillars of brick, have been looked upon as a landmark, sitting back in a deeply shaded grove a block and a half east of Forest Park, in a vicinity where there is a good deal of pleasure driving.

There are few places of equal extent anywhere in the suburbs that can excel it in point of elevation and surrounding natural attractions, and Mr. Scott says there has been quite a spirited competition between several parties to buy it lately. Representatives of two different secret societies in the city showed a good deal of energy in trying to buy the place for an eleemosynary institution, but Mr. Robinson effected a purchase which is looked upon as quite a bargain at the price he paid for it.

FISHER & CO.'S LIST.

Fisher & Co. report the following sales: 25x125 feet of ground on the south side of Rutger street, situated 154 feet west of Cardinal avenue, at $25 per foot, from Mrs. E. M. Parks to Samuel Richardson.

The two-story, six-room brick dwelling and 25x118 feet of ground numbered 2710 Dayton street for $4,850, from P. Rothschild to Wm. Dixon.

A 50x150-foot lot on the north side of the Clayton road, commencing at a point 380 feet east of King's highway, at $25 a foot, the property of F. C. Woodruff, to John Haymeier.

An eighteen acre farm on the south side of the Natural Bridge road, one mile west of Bridgeton in St. Louis County, owned by Dr. J. Palmer, at $72.50 an acre, to James Groves.

Four lots of ground on the south side line of Cote Brilliante avenue, situated 1,000 feet west of Marcus, the property of J. H. Burns, to L. Bolto for $875.

D. D. Gordon's 30x162 feet on the south side of Fairfax avenue, located 250 feet west of Pendleton, at $20 a foot to J. C. Newberry.

A lot of 50x134 feet on the southeast corner of Washington and Channing avenues, the property of W. B. Mead of Wichita, Kan., to John J. Blazanzt at $60 a foot.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Ben Von Phul reports the sale of 50x200 feet on the north side of the Old Manchester road, between Talmage and Kentucky avenues, from the Carondelet Building Association to H. J. Robinson, and which, it is alleged, did not belong to the latter. The further sum of $2,000 damages is asked on the ground that the goods at the plaintiff's establishment, 608 Pine street, were taken possession of by the Sheriff in excess of his duty, plaintiff being prevented from transacting business and his reputation being injured, though the judgment obtained by one Ida Robinson was against John J., and not Harris T. Robinson.

C. C. Crone reports the sale of a 50-foot lot on the south side of Blair avenue, between Bissell and Ferry streets, from Wm. H. Cornell to H. H. Brueggeman for $1,000, and seven acres of land in Pope's subdivision, south of Florissant avenue, from Wm. Weis for $1,400.

Ponath & Co. report the sale of the premises numbered 123 South Eleventh street, consisting of a two-story four-room brick house and 25x85 feet of ground, the property of Alfred Hull of Little Rock, Ark., for $4,500. The property is to be utilized for a blacksmith shop.

SOUTH ST. LOUIS SALES.

Hill & Hammel, the South End agents, report the following sales: A one-story three-room frame house, No. 7406 South Virginia avenue, from Frederick Koeln and wife to Mathew Lepp to Herman Krueger, for $600.

A piece of land, lot No. 83 of Sigereen Nursery tract, containing seven and thirty-two hundredths acres from C. F. Burnes to Frank J. Fendler for $700.

A plat of ground being part of block No. 1 of the Bronsdelen tract, commonly south of the River Des Peres, containing eight acres, from L. W. Conn to Adolph Bellior, for $650.

A vacant lot 20x140 feet on the west side of Michigan avenue, between Robert and Upton streets, from S. W. Shrum to Mrs. Broderick, for $450.

Also lot No. 78 Siegersen nursery tract, being nine acres, from L. H. Conn to Frank J. Fendler for $600.

George Wenclick & Bro. report the sale at $25 a foot of a 62x84 foot lot on the north side of Gratiot street, between Linn and Dolman streets, where all street improvements are made, at $25 a foot.

Real Estate Transfers.

John J. Biszants and wife to Wm. Ewe, 20 ft. on Coleman st., city block 1837; warranty deed	$2,400
John Jackson and wife to Hattie S. Dodd, 100 ft. on Maple av.; warranty deed	11,000
Samuel Sherman to Anna Broderick, 25 ft. on Michigan av., city block 3060; warranty deed	450
Annie C. Severance, et al., to John F. Scheele, 50 ft. on Bismarck st., city block 764; warranty deed	600
Louis Finke and wife to Eugene H. Belloir, lot 8 in city block 3143 and other property; warranty deed	1
Jacob Moxter and wife to Steinway & Sons, et al, 60 ft. on Arsenal st., city block 1456, and other property; quit-claim deed	1
Herrmann Sandrock and wife to Frances C. Rafferty, 25 ft. on Rutzer st., city block 2168; warranty deed	315
Martin Kane and wife to Chas. J. Maguire, 25 ft. on Kossuth av., city block 3588; warranty deed	162
Horace H. Dugan and wife, by Sheriff as trustee, to Jos. D. Lawsin, 25 ft. on Lucas pl., city block 1054; trustee's deed	4,550
Alonzo Hall and wife to Catharine O'Day, 25 ft. on 11th st., city block 206; warranty deed	4,500
Henry Kruse and wife to Martin Kaiser and wife, 150 ft. on Illinois av., city block 2561; warranty deed	3,850
Albert T. Flint and wife to Herman H. Seekamp, 50 ft. on Sarah st., city block 3662; warranty deed	2,000
August E. Hermann to Francis Landsettel, 24 ft. 10 in. on 6th st., city block 150; quit-claim deed	1
Katharine Hermann et al. to Francis Landzettel, 24 ft. 9 in. on 6th st., city block 140; warranty deed	4,200
Edward P. Dickson and wife to Alfred R. Wilson, 18 ft. 9 in. on Allen av., city block 1315; warranty deed	3,600
Catherine Weindel and trustee to Peter Kunst and wife, 25 ft. on Ann av., in city block 1783; warranty deed	2,500
Peter Kunst and wife to Frank O. Fisher, 50 ft. on Wyoming st., in city block 1518; warranty deed	480
Anna Stempfi et al. to C. Dell Angelica and wife, 15 ft. in Westminster pl., in city block 2611; warranty deed	1,500
St. Louis University to John Joyce, 25 ft. on Lucas av.; warranty deed	250
Edmund Kassel to Sophie Schweitzer, lot 36, Wash pl., block 4; warranty deed	526
Anthony Buchslinger and wife to Henry Orpen, 50 ft. on Clark av., city block 2554; deed in fee	1
Mary E. Pearson et al. to Henry Ahrens, 100 ft. on Gratiot st., city block 3964; warranty deed	1,500
Neelie W. Spring, et al. to Justin F. Wetsen, 25 ft. on Bell av., city block 4571; warranty deed	450
Wilson Kayser and wife to Margareth C. Winston, 25 ft. on Walnut st., city block 3233; warranty deed	1,400
E. Bergelin and wife et al. to Herman Engert, 50 ft. on DeKalb st., city block 748; warranty deed	9,300

A Y. M. C. A. SUMMER RESORT.

Plans Suggested for Occupying Grand Island in the Niagara River.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 18.—President Gratwick, of the Buffalo branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, is interested in a proposition to establish an International Assembly on Grand Island, a 6x13 mile island in the Niagara river north of Buffalo and this side of Niagara Falls. He has written letters to all the members of the executive committee of the International Association, among whom are Frank L. Johnston of St. Louis, Charles L. Colby of Milwaukee, John L. Wheat of Louisville, Ky.; H. Thane Miller of Cincinnati, Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago, J. L. Houghtaling of Chicago, H. E. Sargent of Chicago, Jacob B. Perkins of Cleveland, H. B. Chamberlain of Denver, James Bowron of Nashville, Tenn., and Thomas C. Day of Indianapolis, and requested their opinions regarding the project.

Grand Island is charmingly located. The healthfulness of the locality is phenomenal, the water facilities good and it is easily reached from Buffalo, where a score of railroads enter. Mr. Gratwick's idea is to build a large hotel, gymnasium, boat and bath houses, a pavilion for meetings and to fix up the place in such shape that it will be an excellent resort for young men in the various branches of the association to spend their vacations. There is now no summer resort at which the restraining influence of the Y. M. C. A. are to be felt, and this, he thinks, would keep up the good work. Grand Island is becoming more of a residence resort for wealthy Buffalo people, and the natural advantages can hardly be equalled. This is the island on which, in 1835, Samuel Leggett, a New York millionaire, bought 2,500 acres of land to found the Jewish city of Ararat, which was to be inhabited by all the Hebrews in the New World. But they did not take kindly to the idea and the project was abandoned.

The expense of an International Assembly, it is claimed, will not be great, and various plans of raising the necessary amount have been advanced, one of which is to organize a stock company in which all of the members can hold shares. As to its financial success the Buffalo men interested say there can be no doubt about the feasibility of the plan. The local committee will meet the first part of next month.

TEASPOONS, triple silver-plated, guaranteed at $1.50 per set. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our cash removal sale now going on.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Corner Fourth and Locust.

NON-RESIDENTS JUBILANT.

An Important Decision in the Chickasaw Nation Tax Cases.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., August 18.—Gov. Guy, accompanied by other Chickasaw officers, together with several non-citizen residents, arrived here last night from Fort Smith and left to-day for Tishomingo, the capitol of the Chickasaw Nation. They were all on their return from Fort Smith, where they had been to get a settlement of the tribal stock-tax difficulty, which has created so much trouble between non-citizens and the Chickasaw authorities. The United States Commissioner Braxton decided at Fort Smith Wednesday that the Chickasaw Nation had no jurisdiction over the person or property of a non-citizen living in the Nation, and therefore had no right of forcibly collecting any tax from him. He stated that the only way to collect a tax from the non-citizens for refusal to pay was by suit through the United States courts. He said that non-citizens residing in that nation were subject to the United States territorial laws. The non-citizens who were arrested a few days ago by Chickasaw militia and United States troops near Ardmore, and, taken to Fort Smith, charged with assault with intent to murder,

UNDRY COMBINE.

T TO OBTAIN A MONOPOLY IS THE BUSINESS.

the Laundrymen's Association Led to the Forming of an Ab ombination—Attempts of the Trust to Control Agencies— eresting Statements.

F THE inside history of the laundry-rate war now in progress in th's city interesting information is furnished on a very peculiar trust. The Monarch, Anchor and Peerless and other smaller laundries are, if the allegation of their managers be true, obstacles in the way of the success of a formidable combination which is endeavoring to crush them out of existence. Last November, according to information received by a POST-DISPATCHER this morning, a laundrymen's association was formed and the laundries of any note with the exception of Munger's and the Excelsior were represented. The managers of these two laundries have not formally join the association, but it is claimed, to abide by all the rules adopted by the organization. The trust has not prosper. It had only been in existence a short time when trouble arose. The cause of the trouble was an alleged breach of faith on the part of the managers of the City, Munger's, Missouri and Dustin's laundries. An agreement had been violated by some of the parties in the establishment of commission rates, which was expressly forbidden.

AS SPECIFICALLY ALLEGED

gers of the five laundries mentioned, L. Leonori, who was president of the Laundrymen's Association, and Secretary-treasurer of the American Steam Towel Co., had opened a commission house on Fourth and Pine streets. Mr. Leonori charged and proved, it is said, that the rent for the place and also the salary he was engaged there. But the managers of the laundries mentioned would not be convinced that the agreement of the trust was being lived up to, and accordingly withdrew from it.

It is said that they then determined to form a combine of their own for the purpose, it is said, of forcing their laundries out of existence and thereby secure a monopoly in the city trade. The first move of the combine was an attempt to break up the American Towel Co. The American Towel Co. is owned by Mr. C. Nulsart, and assistance in this has been much appreciated by the other five laundries. The service he was charging was once reduced to one-half and even less. This proposition was made by the combine that if Nulsart would do so he claims that he would be admitted into the combine that he would be discontinued, but he refused the offer of dividing business among the members of the combine and only one-fifth of what he gave and so he determined to stick it out. Having inaugurated a

VIGOROUS WARFARE

the American Towel Co., the combine turned its attention to the other laundries. How they proceeded, Mr. C. S. Minor, the proprietor of the Laundry, against which the charges were, it is claimed, especially

remember," said Mr. Minor this morning, "I opened a commission house at Fourth and Pine streets. My work was all done by laundry which is a member of the association. The five laundries which I am the combine organized to crush me out of existence, objected to the rates by my commission house. I refused to be dictated to and to take all the work I gave them. After I opened the Monarch Laundry the American Steam Laundry tried to establish branch offices of which they are the managers of these two laundries have not formally join the association, but it is claimed, to abide by all the rules adopted by the organization. The trust has not prosper. It had only been in existence a short time when trouble arose. The cause of the trouble was an alleged breach of faith on the part of the managers of the City, Munger's, Missouri and Dustin's laundries. An agreement had been violated by some of the parties in the establishment of commission rates, which was expressly forbidden.

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A FARMER'S REVENGE.

WILLIAM BEAMAN SHOOTS HIS WIFE'S BETRAYER THROUGH THE HEART.

His Victim, Jack Tabb, Had Been Warned to Leave the Country, But Refused to Go —The Murderer Still at Large—Female Footpads in Chicago—A Prohibition Legislator Caught in His Own Meshes— Crimes and Criminals.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SEDALIA, Mo., August 18.—Jack Tabb was shot and killed at 4 o'clock this afternoon at Beaman, a small village seven miles north of Sedalia, by William Beaman. Beaman is a married man, and found that Tabb had been too intimate with his wife. He wanted Tabb to leave the country, which the latter refused to do. The two men met this afternoon, when Beaman shot Tabb through the heart with a rifle. The wounded man ran about a hundred yards and dropped dead without speaking. Beaman made his escape, but officers are now in pursuit. The Sheriff and Coroner were notified this afternoon and will hold an inquest to-morrow. Details of the affair are meager as yet. The two men were farmers and neighbors and had been on unfriendly terms for some time. Beaman threatened to kill any man who attempted to arrest him. Both men were much feared and disliked by their neighbors. Sheriff Bowers has gone to the scene of the tragedy.

Hunting a Kansas Desperado.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WICHITA, Kan., August 18.—The posse attempting the capture of Wm. McCulley, the desperado who, Thursday, assaulted Judge Monett some miles north of Conway Springs, spent that night within McCulley's hearing. He was flushed yesterday morning and a general exchange of shots resulted in the shooting of one of the constable's horses. McCulley then disappeared, and is now supposed to have taken refuge in a house near by. This was beseiged till 1 o'clock, when it was discovered that he was not there at all. Sheriff Adams of Sumner County and posse arrived about this time, and search was at once commenced for traces of his footprints, which it seems were easily recognizable on account of some peculiarity of his boot. The tracks were found and followed into a dense cornfield, but were soon after lost. The sheriff returned to Conway Springs without having seen his man, but will continue the search to-morrow. It is reported that McCulley has been seen making his way to the Indian Territory, and that he limped, so that he may have been hit when the first shots were exchanged. Another report in this evening is that McCulley has been surrounded by a constable's posse and, as McCulley has declared that he will never surrender, someone is liable to be hurt. McCulley is a splendid shot and spends most of his time in the Territory. The cause of McCulley's attack on Judge Monett was an old grudge against the latter, who in an official capacity was some years ago called upon to take under chattel mortgage a span of mules belonging to McCulley.

Female Footpads Arrested.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., August 18.—At an early hour this morning the notorious Minnie Daly, Lucy Arado and Stella Wright, said to be a sister of Minnie Daly, attempted to rob a stranger on Madison street in front of the Brevort House. Two of the women grabbed him while the third struck him several times in the face with a pair of brass knuckles. The man shouted for help and Officer Ahren heard him and went to his rescue. At the sight of the officer George Starring, a hackman, threw two of the women into his cab and started away at a rapid pace. Minnie Daly made her escape through an alley. The officer followed the cab and ordered the driver to stop, but he refused. The officer finally got into a buggy and caught the cab at the corner of Canal and Adams streets. The women and the driver were placed under arrest and locked up at the Armory. On the way to the station, the women exhibited a large roll of money and offered the officer $100 to let them go. The man who was assaulted was carried away to a doctor before the officer returned, and his name could not be learned.

Caught in His Own Meshes.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 18.—At Flemingsburg the Grand-jury has indicted Hon. James W. Crain, member of the Legislature of 1886, for selling spiritous liquors in violation of the Fleming special prohibition law. Crain is a merchant at Hillsboro, in this county, and sold certain bottles of bitters which seemed to have all the intoxicating effects of old Bourbon. The point Mr. Crain's case is that he was the author of the Fleming County prohibition law and secured its passage while in the Legislature. The law prohibits the sale of spirits as a medicine, and proves a fine of from $100 to $300 for selling or giving away spirituous, vinous or malt liquors. An appeal will be taken to the Court of Appeals, where the right of the Legislature to pass a law to prohibit the use of spirits for medicine will be tested. Great interest is manifested in the issue in this county, and many Prohibitionists who voted for the law now regard it as absurd and express their disgust at its literal enforcement.

Brained With a Car Hook.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., August 18.—Henry Metto, a teamster living at 819 North Halstead street, is lying at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital with a fractured skull, the result of a blow with a car hook in the hands of Ed Smith. Last night Metto, who is employed by John Kauf, was driving along the Halsted car tracks near Clay street, in front of a car of which Smith was the conductor. The driver of the car shouted to him to get out of the way, but he refused to move. A quarrel then ensued, in which the teamster struck Smith with his whip. The latter seized a car-hook and struck Metto on the head with it. The police were not notified of the affray until 9 o'clock this morning when the assailant was placed under arrest. This morning the surgeon trephined Metto's skull, taking out a piece of bone nearly two inches long. The wounded man is still unconscious and there is little hope of his recovery.

Escaped From a New $70,000 Jail.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

GREENFIELD, Mass., August 18.—William M. Williams, one of the Shelburne Falls burglars captured so neatly last week while robbing a safe, escaped from the county jail last night. He and his companion, Moore, had pleaded guilty and were awaiting sentence. The new $70,000 jail has been occupied only a few weeks and Williams was confined in the upper tier of cells. He set his iron bedstead on end, placed a blanket on the floor, and with a nail picked through the mortar and brick, dropping the debris on the blanket. Pulling his naked body through the hole he gained access to the hospital, and, putting on a suit of clothes belonging to "Jack" Woodard, whose escapades created so much excitement last year, Williams took a clothes line, tied it to the cupalo and swung sixty feet to the ground. In descending he went by the turnkey's window and an alarm was given, but Williams escaped to the woods. A reward of $100 has been offered for his capture.

A Wife of Three Days Deserted.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., August 18.—A woman claiming to be Mrs. W. E. McClellan, arrived here last night from Butte City, Mont. She tells a sorrowful tale, in effect that on January 13, 1888, she married W. E. McClellan, son of William McClellan, a prominent citizen of this place at Butte City. After a honeymoon of three days he deserted her, first disposing of all her property and leaving debts to the amount of $600. She has a suspicion that McClellan has another wife living at Obriley, Dak., and has proof that he was corresponding with a young lady of this city. McClellan is said to be living at Denver, but she appears only anxious to learn whether she is his wife No. 1 or No. 2. Mrs. McClellan is a neat appearing woman and exhibits a marriage certificate as proof of her claims. She met with a cool reception from her alleged husband's father, and her position is pitiful as she is penniless.

Fatally Assaulted by a Woman.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MANCHESTER, N. H., August 18.—What will probably prove the first murder in this city for many years, occurred at the South End shortly before 12 o'clock last night. The victim was John Donahue. Donahue had been visiting his son and was on the porch about to start for home, when his daughter-in-law's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Sheehan, came out with a tin pail in her hand. Some words passed between the two, when the woman raised the pail and struck Donahue a heavy blow on the left side of the head, severing the large veins in the temple as cleanly as though cut by a knife. Before the flow of blood could be checked Donahue had sunk into a comatose state, and now lies in a very critical condition. Mrs. Sheehan was arrested.

Shot and Killed His Neighbor.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 18.—A murder was committed last night in Baldwin County, near the line of Jones. Mr. Joe W. Roberts was shot and killed by his neighbor, Mr. Walter Mixon. There are conflicting statements as to the origin of the difficulty, one being that a dispute arose over some of Roberts' cows getting into Mixon's field, and the other that Mixon had been saying some harsh things about a member of Mr. Roberts's household. It seems that Roberts and Mixon met near the former's gate. They both drew knives, but Mixon left the scene. The next morning they met again, when Mixon drew a pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in the back of Roberts' head. He fell dead near his own house. Mixon then went home, and so far has not been arrested.

Prohibitionists Escape a Blowing Up.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LANCASTER, Pa., August 18.—An attempt was made to blow up a Prohibition tent at Manheim, this county, on Thursday night. The Prohibitionists are holding tent meetings, and, on the night in question, the doorkeeper saw three men enter the tent and sit down. One of them struck a match, and they left at once. The next morning those in charge of the tent found a bomb near the place where the three men had sat. It is a piece of 1-inch iron pipe, 5½ inches long, filled with powder and plugged at both ends, with a fuse saturated with kerosene attached. The pipe had been hammered to keep the plugs in place and compel the explosion of the pipe. An attempt had been made to light this fuse. Five hundred people, mostly women and children, were in the tent.

Attempted Wife Murder and Suicide.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

AURORA, Mo., August 18.—A bloody tragedy occurred this morning at Verona, five miles from this place. Mrs. Frank Linbenburg, a young married woman, was preparing breakfast when she was suddenly shot in the temple by her husband, a middle-aged German, who then shot himself in the forehead. Both were alive this afternoon, but physicians have no hopes of their recovery. The couple were married in the spring and have lived happily. Linbenburg, when he married his second wife, deeded all his property to her, but recently had unsuccessfully endeavored to have her transfer it back to him.

Buffalo's Dynamite Sensation.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 18.—What appears to be a genuine dynamite bomb was found by the police to-day near Gerhart Lang's brewery. Salem Lovalley, the powder dealer, said it was a loaded bomb and Police Superintendent Morin sent it to the City Chemist for examination. The bomb is made of gas pipe six inches long and will, together. There are Anarchists in the portion of the city where it was found, and the theory is that some of the more radical of the brewery employes, who have recently lost their strike, have contemplated revenge. When the strike was in progress, most of the strikers were opposed to the Anarchist doctrines advanced by a few of them.

She Tried to Shoot a Reporter.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SIOUX CITY, Io., August 18.—The Josephson family is before the public again. During the last trial of Arensdorf, for the murder of Dr. Hoddock, Josephson and his wife went on the stand and swore that they were eye-witnesses to the tragedy, but their evidence had very little weight with the jury. On Thursday Josephson was arrested, after a row with officers, for cruelly beating his son, and is now out under bond. To-day Mrs. Josephson went gunning for a reporter on an evening paper, and chased him all over the corn palace. The young man's fleetness of foot alone saved him from being perforated with bullets. Mrs. Josephson has not been arrested.

Fatally Wounded at a Dance.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

RED CLOUD, Neb., August 18.—Last night two men named Cole and Henderson went from this place in an intoxicated condition to a dance at Guiderock. The ladies refused to dance with them, and drawing revolvers began firing into the crowd. Charles Grant, a book-keeper, was shot in the groin and will die. Cole and Henderson are under arrest and a lynching is threatened when Grant dies.

Only Two Days to Live.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, August 18.—Gov. Hill, who has already decided not to interfere with the execution of Dan Lyons, was again appealed to to-day. It is not expected that the Governor will interfere. Lyons has two days more to live. Tuesday morning next he will be hanged in the Tombs yard for the murder of Athiete Quinn. Joe Atkinson, the hangman, will erect the gallows to-morrow. Lyons says he is fully prepared to die.

Murderer Johnson Not a Thief.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Md., August 18.—Harvey Johnson, colored, was tried for robbery here to-day and acquitted. He had just been released from the penitentiary, where he served out a sentence for the murder of a white man. He was first sentenced to hang, but was reprieved on the gallows by Gov. White in 1872.

A Forger Pleads Guilty.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., August 18.—Martin L. Lewis, alias Thomas Saunders, alias Thomas Lovejoy, was arrested here to-day for an attempt to pass a forged check on the First National Bank of Southern Kansas. Many checks, aggregating $1,000 on the same bank, were found on his person. He has pleaded guilty and will be held to the next term of the Circuit Court.

Suing Her Betrayer for Damages.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CEDAR SPRINGS, Mich., August 18.—Nellie Bowhalt, a 16-year-old girl of this place, yesterday commenced suit in the Kent Circuit Court against Elliott Stone, a butcher, whom she alleges betrayed her. She wants $5,000 damages.

DILGER'S DOUBLE CRIME.

Witnesses Testify as to How Officers Jones and Rosenburg Were Killed.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 18.—The examining trial of Charles Dilger, who murdered Policemen James Jones and Joseph Rosenburg, took place in the City Court this morning. The room was so densely packed as to be almost suffocating; and it was only with the greatest difficulty that the crowd was prevented from breaking down the railing around the prisoners' dock. Outside the halls were full, and the throng even extended into the streets about the City Hall. There has been talk of lynching ever since the report of the crime was spread, early Thursday morning, and last night it was noised about that fire alarms from several quarters would be rung at 2 a. m. this morning, and the police glad of an excuse would scatter to the supposed fires. Thereupon, it was said, a band of 200 would overpower the jailer and take Dilger out and hang him. This sort of gossip brought to gether at least 2,000 people this morning, most of them hoping to see an outbreak. Among those present were several members of the murdered men's families. There was not a suggestion of violence. Dilger was brought in handcuffed and under extra guard. He ha swaggering air, and said to an officer:

"I only want twelve men to hear the evidence and I will go free. I acted in self-defense."

With him came Buggie Burnes, who was in the room at time of the killing and who is held as an accessory. They talked together furtively during the trial. The principal witness was Mollie Kieth, who saw the murder from the street through an open window. Her evidence showed that Dilger had been beating his mistress, and that Officers Jones and Rosenberg interfered and arrested him. He asked for their warrants, saying he was in his home. They replied that no warrant was needed. "I will kill you before you shall take me," from Dilger, and "Don't you go, Charlie," from the woman was heard in quick succession by the witness, and then followed a struggle and numerous blows. When the fight began a curtain was pulled across the window, but it was lace, and she saw one officer fall. She then ran for help. Her testimony was corroborated by others who stood on the street. It implicates the Burn's woman more fully than at the inviest. The server-knife with which the killing was done was produced and identified as belonging to Dilger. Judge Thompson held Dilger without bail and took the woman's case under advisement. Subscriptions are being liberally made to a fund for the murdered men's families. Two theaters will give benefit performances.

Murderer Cara Captured.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MONTREAL, August 18.—Alexander H. Cara, the murderer of Hotel-keeper Pilon at Coleau Landing, was captured this morning at River Beaudette, about six miles from the scene of his crime. He made a desperate resistance, but was finally overpowered.

A 10-Year-Old Horse-Thief.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 18.—Ralph King, 10 years old, was arrested yesterday for stealing a horse and set of harness. He has been arrested before but never prosecuted.

BLOODY RACE RIOTS.

White and Black Miners Fighting at Round Mountain, Ala.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., August 18.—A special from Gadsden, Ala., says: A big riot is raging at Round Mountain. Last Saturday the white miners at Elliott's pig-iron furnace got drunk and drove off the negro miners, causing the furnace to close down. The negroes were ordered back by Capt. Elliott, and on attempting to return they were stoned and shot at by the whites. One of the white men had his skull crushed with a rock thrown by a negro and he is in a precarious condition. All of the telephone wires have been cut down by the mob. The whites have broken into the commissary department and taken out a large quantity of dynamite. Col. Elliott has ordered the furnace to be started to-night and the whites swear they will blow it up with dynamite if it is started.

Capt. Hersberg, late of the Etowa Rifles, has sent twenty-six guns and 1,000 rounds of amunition to the scene of the trouble. The Sheriff of Cherokee County was sent for and is now on the grounds with 100 men ready for action. The whites declare that they will kill the negroes on sight at every opportunity presents. If they fail now they will kill him later on.

Guns and ammunition have been ordered from Rome, Ga., as well as from Gadsden. An effort will be made to capture the ringleaders, but a terrible fight is anticipated before any arrests can be made.

It is reported that a collision occured between the whites and blacks at Elliott's posse at 9 o'clock, but the result is not known.

A PRETTY GIRL ELOPES.

A Lowe Georgian Infatuates His Employer's Daughter and They Flee.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., August 18.—Brunswick and St. Simons have a social sensation which has been made public to-night. The principal in the sensation is Miss Annie Bell Holmes, a well-known and highly respected young lady of the suburban village of St. Simons, which is practically a part of Brunswick, although situated on the Island of St. Simons. The center of this island occupied by the big St. Simons Lumber Co.'s mills, in which Mr. Henry Holmes, the young lady's father, is assistant superintendent. Wednesday afternoon Miss Holmes, who is only 16 years old, left home with her parents' consent, to visit friends for a couple of days, at the beach. She met Alexander Hessle, which stops both at the mills and the St. Simon's Beach. All went on well until to-night, when a colored hand who works about Mr. Holmes' place handed him a note. Miss Annie and Mr. Lowe had gone, stating that he had seen them take the Brunswick & Western train, from Brunswick for Waycross and Albany, on Wednesday morning. The message was immediately alarmed, as Lowe is a man of almost no character, who had been in Mr. Holmes' employ, but who was discharged a few days before. Mr. Holmes is leaving to-night for Savanna, Waycross, Albany and other points asking the police to look out for the runaway couple and furnish him any information that can be obtained. He also wants the Atlanta Police Department to be on the lookout.

Miss Holmes is a brunette and very pretty. When she left home she was dressed in a dark brown traveling dress, although it has since been discovered that she took a full wardrobe with her. Lowe's initials are J. R. and Mr. Holmes in his distraction says he considers Lowe a heartless scoundrel who looks just what he is. Mr. Holmes is a highly respected gentleman. Miss Annie was a general favorite wherever she was known and much surprise and regret is expressed on all sides at her unfortunate mistake in eloping, especially with a man like Lowe.

OLD HARRY AFTER THEM.

A Blue-Blooded Ohio Damsel Elopes With a Half-Blood Negro and Marries Him.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

XENIA, August 18.—Society is in a state of wild agitation here over the elopement of William H. Morrison, a court balliff, with Mamie Harry, the acknowledged belle of the town and the daughter of Capt. William H. Harry, ex-Postmaster and ex-Government Storekeeper. Miss Harry's mother is the daughter of ex-Congressman J. J. Winans, who served with distinction during three or four years of Congress. The Harry and Winans families are the foremost among the aristocracy of the State. What gives piquancy to the elopement among the lovers of gossip is the fact that Morrison, who carried off the bride, is a half-blood negro, his father being black and his mother a white woman. He has a number of half-brothers and sisters who are jet black. Morrison's father, who lives in the country, was married three times, his first wife being a negro and his second white and his present one black. The sloping balliff is the son of the second wife and his parentage has been kept pretty well concealed, so much so that but few people in Xenia suspected this ancestry, owing to his clear complexion and dark reddish hair which he inherited from his mother. His father educated him at Oberlin College and the young man always held aloof from the colored people, associating with the whites.

Capt. Harry, who knew his lineage, detected a fondness for him on the part of his daughter and tried to break up the intimacy only to precipitate an elopement. The parties fled to Covington, Ky., a few days ago, where an accommodating Justice married them. The bare fact of the elopement set all tongues to going, but when to-day it became all over town that Morrison was a "white nigger" there was a regular cyclone of gossip. The pair is still in hiding somewhere waiting for the parental storm to blow over in Xenia.

Mr. Edward H. Calef and Charles J. Pickering will leave to-night for New York, where they will remain until the latter part of September.

IMPORTED CHEAP LABOR.

BARBOUR'S MILL-HANDS EXPOSE THE NEFARIOUS INSTALLMENT PLAN.

How Paupers Are Brought Over—The Indigent Transported for 50 Cents a Week —Witnesses Refuse to Answer for Fear of Losing Work—The Investigation Revealing Violations of the Contract Labor Law.

NEW YORK, August 18.

SOME more testimony was taken to-day concerning imported contract labor. The Ford Investigating Committee resumed the taking of testimony to-day.

W. J. Reap, a special officer attached to the Eldridge Street Police Station, testified that the Polish and Russian Jews in the Eleventh Precinct live in a filthy manner. They have no regard for home life and they cause considerable annoyance to the police.

Mrs. Jane Ryan, a young married woman of Paterson, testified that in 1885 she came to this country to work for Barbour, a well-known flax thread manufacturer, with four other girls, and after some questioning she finally said that Mr. Long, one of Barbour's clerks, gave her a ticket in Ireland and told her she could pay the price of the ticket back at the rate of 50 cents per week. She earned

SEVEN SHILLINGS A WEEK

in Ireland and $10 per week here. She agreed to work eighteen months for Barbour. About 100 girls came from the same part of Ireland as the witness, and they are now working in Barbour's mills at Paterson. They have all came here since 1885. She could not state positively whether they came under the same circumstances. About one hundred men and boys altogether came here from the same part of Ireland to work for Barbour.

Katie Kearney, who also worked for Barbour in Ireland, testified that she came here in 1885 to work in the Barbour Mills at Paterson. She refused to say whether

LONG PAID HER PASSAGE

and declined to answer further questions. When told she could be punished for contempt she became frightened and hesitated into tears. Both witnesses answered the questions finally, but very reluctantly, as they feared they would not be able to get any more work at Barbour's.

Ellen Collins and Phillip Foster, two employes at the Paterson mills, were reluctant witnesses, and endeavored to screen the employers as much as possible, but sufficient evidence was adduced to partly corroborate the former witnesses' statements regarding the purchase of tickets from Ireland on the installment plan.

Mary Tarney again testified, and admitted purchasing tickets to bring her family out from agents of Barbour, on the installment plan.

ALL OF THE FAMILY

but one, a child, work in the mills at Paterson. She then became stubborn and refused to answer further.

Barbara Crossan, Mary Riscoll and Mary Murphy, all of Belfast, Ireland, and mill hands at Paterson, evidently knew more than they wished to tell. But each admitted purchasing a number of tickets on the installment plan from a Mr. Seaton, who is an agent of the State line of steamers and also Superintendent of Barbour's mills. These tickets were used for bringing themselves, families and friends here, the majority of whom are

NOW WORKING IN THE MILLS.

The committee after recess to-day called John Murphy, who has been here for one year in the Patterson mills. He bought four tickets on the installment plan. One he used and the other three friends of his used, and they are now in Barbour's mills. His wages are $11 a week, out of which $2 is deducted to pay for his ticket.

Sarah H. McCrogan, another of Barbour's employes, was called. She had purchased eight tickets of Seaton, but was not expected to pay for them until her people arrived and had obtained work.

Thomas Mitchell, a watchman at Barbour's mill, testified that he bought nine tickets of Seaton's agency for his wife and eight children. Five of his children are employed at Barbour's. He collects the pay on the tickets. The investigation was adjourned until Monday.

SILK umbrellas at $2.50 each. Come and see now wonderfully cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.

MEMROD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. 4th and Locust.

TOO BROAD FOR BAPTISTS.

Dr. Dowling's Resignation Requested and Close Communion Continues in Cleveland.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CLEVELAND, O., August 18.—There is an inside story to the heresy and resignation of Rev. Dr. George Thomas Dowling that does not appear on the face of the press dispatches sent from here yesterday. These dispatches and the resignation convey the idea that Mr. Dowling's course was due to a reluctance to involve his congregation in the difference of opinion that had arisen between him and those reponsible for the creed of the church and its preservation. The fact appears to be that his resignation was compulsory and not voluntary. The Second Baptist Church, of which Dr. Dowling has been the pastor for eleven years, is located on Euclid avenue, and its congregation is quite fashionable. John D. Rockafeller is a leading member and superintendent of the Sunday-school, and the Chisholms and other millionaires are communicants. The church has a fine organ, the best choir in the city, orchestra of string music for the Sunday-school, and has paid its pastor $5,000 a year, besides house rent and perquisites.

Dr. Dowling's style is somewhat sensational, but under his clever ministrations the church has grown and prospered until it is one of the strongest in the State. A year ago he made the grand tour of Europe with his family, Mr. Rockafeller paying the expenses. The church is close communion. A few weeks ago Dr. Dowling in giving the invitation to the sacramental board included "all who love the Lord and hate the devil and his works," and quite a number who could not qualify under the church doctrine took bread and wine from his hand. The deacons allowed this to pass. They all liked the Doctor and did not want to raise a row. He rendered by this action in giving the experiment, and when a secular paper referred to the innovation he justified himself in the columns of the New York *Independent*. The Baptist papers then took up the case, and a square issue was made. Dr. Dowling must leave the Second Baptist Church or the Second Baptist Church must sever its connection with the synod. Prominent members affirm that Dr. Dowling was confident of his hold upon the church and expected to take it out of the close communion. Conservatism prevailed, however, in the official board and other lay pillars, and his resignation was insisted upon, when the issue was squarely presented. It is probable that both church and pastor regret that there was no way of getting around that issue.

Dr. Dowling is a brilliant orator, immensely popular in the city and the author of the philosophical novel entitled "The Wreckers."

Excursionists at Sparta.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SPARTA, Ill., August 18.—The train of excursionists from Murphysboro, under the auspices of the M. E. Church, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning. They were met by a large crowd of citizens and the Waldner brass band, and conducted to the grove, where they had a basket dinner, after which they took in the mills, factories, gas works and witnessed the illumination at night, returning home at 8 o'clock this evening.

Drowned in the River.

Theo. Holtz, 18 years old, residing with his parents at 1921 President street, while playing on a raft of saw-logs at the foot of Anna street lost his balance and fell into the river and was drowned.

WANTED TO LIVE HIGH.

A Shoplifter Tries to Get a Room at the Southern.

A woman not too well dressed applied at the Southern Hotel for a room last evening about 7 o'clock. The bell-boy who took her name to the office from the reception-room was told that her name was Mrs. Whitby, that she was awaiting the arrival of her husband, who would be here in a day or two. The boy thought she looked "queer" and so informed the clerk then on duty, who asked Detectives Lawler and Desmond to have a look at her. They passed through the corridor past the reception-room door, saw the woman and immediately recognized her as Edna Patterson, alias Schaffner, a shoplifter whom they arrested on June 26 for stealing laces in the Wm. Barr Dry Goods Co.'s establishment. At that time she was boarding at the Southern Hotel under the name of Schaffner. She was tried in the Court of Criminal Correction and sentenced to six months in jail. She had served but one month of her sentence, when Judge Paxson was asked to commute the sentence and did so, ordering her release on last Tuesday. She was then without means and went to an ill-reputed establishment to live. When she was captured in Barr's she had a long wide pocket under her overskirt large enough to hold a bolt of muslin. When searched at the Four Courts last night, among other means for carrying on her disreputable employments a pocket of similar description was found in her dress-skirt. She had a "ringer" on her head, a loose-fitting wig used by thieves to effect a disguise quickly. The "ringer" was of blonde hair, and made her pretense of being but 28 years old plausible. When it was taken off her black hair, streaked with gray, threw her wrinkles into relief and she looked all of the 42 years she admitted. She did not have a cent of money on her person, and it was probably the lack of pelf that induced her to attempt the bold scheme of installing herself in the Southern to rob rooms and persons. She is put down as a common thief. When she was first arrested her photograph was taken by the police photographer for the rogues' gallery. She was given six of the pictures and one was found in her pocket. She will be prosecuted as a habitual criminal in the Police Court.

MAXWELL'S PHOTOGRAPHS.

One Hundred and One Negatives of Him Made While in Jail.

"While Maxwell was in jail," said Harry Newbold, the police photographer, "I made exactly 101 negatives of him. He was always ready and even anxious to have his picture taken. No matter when I visited the jail he was prepared to be photographed, and he always chose his own position and maintained his pose without the aid of a head-rest. Of the 101 negatives, I never printed from more than about twenty, and I have sold over 5,000 of his photographs. Of this number I sold 3,000 to himself, receiving 25 cents each for them, and he sold them to strangers who visited the jail at 50 cents each, sometimes getting as much as $1 for a photo. He sent in his photograph with the picture. Maxwell's photos were in largest demand when he was brought back from New Zealand, and again during the Democratic Convention week. While the convention was in session here I furnished him pictures at the rate of fifty and 100 a day and he sold them all. Preller's picture was a big seller, especially at first, and the set showing the remains, the trunk and the two principals in the tragedy also sold well. Oh, no; Maxwell never sold any of Preller's photos. Preller pretended to know Preller until a POST-DISPATCH reporter one day previous to his trial got him into discussion about a Preller picture and caused him to drop a remark which resulted in the obtaining by the POST-DISPATCH reporter of the first acknowledgement Maxwell ever made of the identity of the remains as Preller's, and that person one of the particulars of the crime. There is still demand for Maxwell's photos, and particularly for the pictures of the little chloroformer as he lay locked in the morgue shortly after he had been cut down from the gallows."

A PERSISTENT RUNAWAY.

A 9-Year Old Girl Who is Missing From Home.

Minerva Emanuel, 9 years old, stout build, light complexion, blonde hair, blue eyes, is missing from her home, 819 Market street. She left her home two weeks ago and has been away ever since. She was found by a farmer who knew her about ten miles from the city. He brought her to town, but at the corner of Twentieth

THE POST-DISPATCH

BRANCH OFFICES

At the following LOCATIONS BRANCH OFFICES have been established where WANT ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received and where the PAPER is kept for sale:

BENTON ST.—1501 ..... O. Sutter
BENTON ST.—3578 ..... A. H. Verdick
BROADWAY—2001 N. ..... O. D'Amour
BROADWAY—4138 N. ..... W. J. Kehrmann
BROADWAY—3613 S. ..... E. Geisler
BROADWAY—3907 S. ..... F. Hemm
BROADWAY—7631 S. ..... L. F. Walbel
CARR ST.—1336 ..... Lion Drug Store
CARR ST.—2201 ..... Crawley's Phar
CASS AV.—1000 ..... Cass Avenue Phar
CASS AV.—1827 ..... C. W. Tomfohrde
CHOUTEAU AV.—1201 ..... H. F. Spilker
CHOUTEAU AV.—2354 ..... C. Schaefer
CHOUTEAU AV.—3857 ..... W. E. Kroeger
CLARK AV.—2136 ..... D. Nake & Bro
DODIER ST.—2248 ..... E. Vogt
EASTON AV.—2130 ..... F. C. Pauley
EASTON AV.—4161 ..... Fischer & Co
ELEVENTH ST.—1903 ..... T. E. Wurmb
ELEVENTH ST.—3701 N. ..... T. E. Wurmb
FINNEY AV.—3537 ..... F. E. Fiquet
FRANKLIN AV.—1900 ..... C. Klipstein
FRANKLIN AV.—3342 ..... J. B. Baseler
GAMBLE ST.—2631 ..... A. Braun
GARRISON AV.—1800 ..... Philip Kast
GRAND AV.—1400 N. ..... F. Sohn & Co
GRAND AV.—1926 N. ..... W. D. Tomm
GRAND AV.—2745 ..... Thos. Layton
GRAVOIS.—2946 ..... B. Jost
HICKORY ST.—800 ..... Ford. W. Sonnewald
LAFAYETTE AV.—1800 ..... Philip Kast
LAFAYETTE AV.—2601 ..... C. E. Neubert
LUCAS AV.—1700 ..... W. S. Fleming
MARKET ST.—2031 ..... C. G. Feaney
MARKET ST.—2546 ..... St. L. Phar
MENARD.—1434 ..... G. Weinsberg
MORGAN ST.—2230 ..... J. S. Procter
NINTH ST.—2625 N. ..... O. Claus
OLIVE ST.—1500 ..... R. Riley
OLIVE ST.—2800 ..... J. L. Royston
OLIVE ST.—3000 ..... J. Guerdan & Co
OLIVE ST.—3301 ..... Louis Schurk
OLIVE ST.—3500 ..... Adam R. Roth
PARK AV.—1927 ..... G. H. Andreas
SALINA ST.—2570 ..... A. P. Kaltwasser
TAYLOR AV.—1900 ..... G. H. Wagner
WASHINGTON AV.—1338 ..... Friman's Phar
WASHINGTON AV.—2338 ..... T. S. Glenn
WASHINGTON AV.—2800 ..... J. Weiner
WASHINGTON AV.—3901 ..... F. W. Conradt

SUBURBAN.

KIRKWOOD ..... L. P. Semm
WEBSTER GROVES ..... Livery Stable
EAST ST. LOUIS ..... O. F. Kresse
BELLEVILLE ILL. ..... Exercher & Stolberg

THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

IN KANSAS CITY.

The SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH has now attained a circulation in Kansas City second only to that of the two chief Kansas City Morning Papers and it is rapidly growing in favor among its readers at the mouth of the Kaw. It will hereafter be kept on hand and for sale by the following Kansas City dealers:

B. GLICK ..... 21 E. Fifth St.
G. A. BETTIS ..... Centropolis Hotel
G. A. BETTIS ..... St. James Hotel
W. E. ASHTON ..... 536 Walnut St.
HENRY T. PIERCE ..... 603 Main St.
J. H. HALL ..... 609 Main St.
JENKINS & WINCH ..... Opposite Post-Office
J. A. CROSBY ..... 1030 Union Av.
J. F. CROSBY ..... Union Depot
MARSHALL & THOMAS ..... 203 W. Ninth St.
J. H. MALONEY ..... 209 W. Ninth St.
H. KLEINPELL ..... 18 E. Eleventh St.
B. J. AUSTIN ..... 1207 Grand Av.
A. L. JENKINS ..... Coates House
J. McARDEL, Junction St. Louis & Union Av.
A. L. ESKRIDGE ..... Twelfth & Locust St.

WYANDOTTE.

W. T. MAUNDER ..... Post-Office
VEIL & McCAGE ..... 1919 Sixth St.
S. J. BERNARD ..... 540 Minn. Ave
J. A. FREELAND, General Agent, 203 W. Ninth St., Kansas City.

☞ Carrier delivery daily and Sunday.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Owing to the early departure of the fast-mail train, advertisements for the SUNDAY MORNING POST-DISPATCH must be in the office before 9 o'clock Saturday night to insure insertion

Parties advertising in these Columns and having the answers addressed in care of POST-DISPATCH, will please ask for check, to enable them to get their letters, as none will be delivered except on presentation of check. All answers to advertisements should be inclosed in envelopes. Parties answering advertisements must have their replies directed to their own POST-OFFICE address.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Congregation "Shaare Emeth" ("Gates of Truth")—Saturday service at 10 a. m. Sunday lecture at 11 a. m. All are welcome.

St. George's Church, cor. Beaumont and Chestnut sts., Rev. Robert A. Holland, S. T. D., Rector. Holy communion, 7:30 a. m. Morning prayer, Litany, and sermon by the Rector, 10:45 a. m. No evening service.

Grand Avenue Presbyterian Church, Grand and Washington avs. Divine service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. On Sunday, August 19, Rev. Joseph R. Wilson will preach, morning and evening. All are invited.

Second Baptist Church, Corner Locust and Beaumont (27th) sts. Rev. Frederick L. Anderson will preach at 11 o'clock a. m.; subject, "The Woman of Samaria." Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Young people's meeting at 7 p. m. Midweek service Wednesday evening. All are welcome.

LODGES.

WEST GATE LODGE, U. D., A. F. and A. M.—Stated communication next Tuesday evening at hall, 3719 Cass av., at 8 p. m. Work on F. C. Degree. Visitors fraternally invited. Take Franklin av. cars to Spring av.
ANDREW RAWSON, Secretary

SOCIETY PINS, warranted gold, at $1.25, $1.50, $2. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. 4th and Locust.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Clerks and Salesmen.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c. per line.

WANTED—Situation by a young man as clerk in grocery and saloon, or drive delivery wagon. Address E 66, this office. 37

WANTED—Marker and shipping or bill clerk; wants situation; must have good salary; good letter and ref. Address Room 20, Hotel Glenmore. 37

HIGBEE'S Novelty Jewelry Removal Sale, 406, 408, 410 Locust, between 4th and 5th sts. Isn't it funny to see a little house worry a large one. We advertise, but in a small way. Our prices are so low and stock so fine we knock the persimmon every time.

SPECTACLES accurately fitted; steel, $1; gold, $5. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. 4th and Locust.

Cooks.

WANTED—$18, by experienced young man as second or order cook. Add. K 70, this office. 40

BUTTER DISHES, guaranteed quadruple silver-plated, $2.50 to $7.50 each. Come and see how cheap we can buy at our great cash removal sale, now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Corner 4th and Locust sts.

Coachmen.

WANTED—Situation by a competent coachman; not afraid of work; good city references. Address M 69, this office. 38

CLOCKS—Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.'S,
Corner 4th and Locust.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Book-keepers.

WANTED—Experienced book-keeper wants situation. Add. Theo. Horn, 1513 S. 11th st. 36

WANTED—By an experienced book-keeper; small set of books to work on evenings or any similar work. Address J 71, this office. 36

DIAMOND RINGS at $25, $30, $35, and up to $250. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great removal sale now going on at
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.'S,
Corner 4th and Locust.

The Trades.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c. per line.

WANTED—Situation by machinist with engineer's license. Address E 67, this office. 38

WANTED — Upholsterer and mattress-maker wishes work for three days per week. Address W 72, this office. 38

WANTED—To stone carvers, etc.—Letterer and carver wants a job either on monumental or architectural work. Address H 64, this office. 38

WANTED—Situation by unfeidergy German man; single; carpenter by trade; understands care of horses and driver; city or country. T. Textor, 40a S. 12th st. 38

GOLD WATCHES—Stem-winding, with Standard movements at $36. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Corner 4th and Locust.

Boys.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c. per line.

WANTED—Situation by boy 13; wages no object. 700 N. Jefferson av. 42

WANTED—Situation in office by boy who has experience as book-keeper; best city references; give me a chance. Address S 66, this office. 42

MUSIC BOXES—Best quality only, at $12 to $75. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great removal sale now going on at
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.'S,
Corner 4th and Locust.

Miscellaneous.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

WANTED—Situation by young man as driver for delivery wagon; three years' experience; familiar with city. Add. P 71, this office. 40

WANTED—Young man of 19, good education, wishes to learn wholesale trade; best of references given; salary no object. J. H. Morgan, Fayette, Mo. 43

CLAM Chowder every day at George Milford's, 114 N. Broadway.

KNIVES, triple silver-plated, warranted, at $1.75 per set. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. 4th and Locust.

HIGBEE'S Novelty Jewelry Removal Sale, 406, 408, 410 Locust, between 4th and 5th sts. Old established, rich Jewelry Houses can and do lose more advertising than we. They tried to down us recently in the want columns, but still we swim. When it comes right down to selling goods at popular prices we can, will, and are making it quite interesting for them. You just notice the crowds at our store now. Everything goes with us at a snap-and-coffee profit.

SILK UMBRELLAS at $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4 and $4.50. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Corner 4th and Locust.

YOUR advertisement in the Sunday Post-Dispatch will be read by everybody.

Waiters.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—200 waiters for the Irish Nationalists' picnic, Sunday, August 26, at Fair Grounds. Apply to James Carroll, 7th and Carr sts. 57

Boys.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—A boy, 12 to 16; a good home with man and wife. Address C 69, this office. 41

LAMPS for the parlor and study, $3 to $25. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great removal sale now going on at
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Corner 4th and Locust.

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WANTED—Fifty teams and shovelers on 3d and Biddle sts.; big job; Monday morning. Fanning & Kennah. 55

Miscellaneous.

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WANTED—Young lady for order clerk. Address N 70, this office. 62

WANTED—A watchman, who understands horses and can take care of yard. Call at once, 2726 Washington av. 62

WANTED—Three pushers; ladies and gentlemen; no capital required; good hard pushing; it pays big; grand fortune; no trouble. Address D. 1., 4th and Washington av. 62

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Corner 4th and Locust.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A lady typewriter and stenographer would like a steady position; work at small salary. Address H 71, this office. 45

Clerks and Saleswomen.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c. per line.

WANTED—A young lady of 22 wishes situation in Exposition. Address T. D., 1090 Franklin av.

WANTED—Young lady desires a position as cashier or copyist to do at home. Address L 70, this office.

WANTED—Young lady would like situation as cashier, or clerk in a store; have had experience. Address C 72, this office. 44

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, $20 to $60. Come and see how cheap you can buy at the great removal sale now going on at
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.'S,
Corner 4th and Locust.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c. per line.

WANTED—A girl wants a place to sew and make her home there. Call at 1611 Biddle, rear. 46

WANTED—Seamstress would like engagements in private families; understands dressmaking. 903 Cardinal av. 46

WANTED—A competent dressmaker desires employment in families at reduced prices. Address D 71, this office. 46

WANTED—A lady would like to have plain sewing to do; also all kinds of fancy needlework. Address A 70, this office. 46

SILVER WATCHES, stem-winders, at $10, $12, $15 and $18. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. 4th and Locust.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A young widow desires a situation as housekeeper; is competent. Address H 70, this office. 47

WANTED—A position as housekeeper in hotel; had years' experience; can give good reference. Add. S 70, this office. 47

WANTED—A widow, active and refined, wants situation; widower preferred; home the object; no objection to country. Address M 68. 47

WANTED—Situation by a lady as housekeeper; take whole charge of house; best of reference given and required. Call 3756 Laclede av. 47

WANTED—By a competent and refined middle-aged widow lady without encumbrance a position as housekeeper for a widower; no objection to children or country; best of reference given and required. Address J 70, this office. 47

ICE PITCHERS, quadruple silver-plated, guaranteed, $4.50, $5, $6 and $7.50. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
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General Housework.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c. per line.

WANTED—Situation by a good house and dining-room girl, or cooking in small family. 1001 N. Jefferson av. 48

WANTED—Situation to do general housework; no objection to the country; wages $14 or $15. 2226 Morgan st.; no postals. 48

CASTERS, GUARANTEED quadruple silver-plated, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4.50 and $5. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. 4th and Locust sts.

Cooks, Etc.

WANTED—Situation by a neat woman to cook in a private family. Address 906 Franklin av. 49

WANTED—Situation by a respectable colored girl as first-class cook. Call Monday at 1822 Mississippi av. 49

Nurses.

WANTED—Situation by a woman to nurse the sick or ladies in confinement; best of city references; no postals answered. 2120 Wash st. 50

Laundresses.

WANTED—Washing and ironing or cleaning house. Call at 123 S. Channing av. 51

WANTED—By an experienced laundress; work by day; city references; 3011 Chestnut st. 51

TEASPOONS, triple silver-plated, guaranteed at $1.50 per set. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our cash removal sale now going on.
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Miscellaneous.

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WANTED—Good home for young girl in quiet family. Address D 70, this office. 52

WANTED—Families can get good German girls and girls good places at 725 N. 12th st. 52

FAMILIES will be provided with good servants; if only such will be recommended. 1610 Park av. 52

WANTED—Work of any kind by a middle-aged woman; city or country. Apply 1513 Market st., down stairs in the rear. 52

GEORGE MILFORD'S ladies' dining-room has been refitted and is now open. 62

HOTELS or private families will be supplied with a first-class cook at once or any other help; none but reliable girls leave my office. Call at Mrs. H. Amplemen, 812 Pine st. 52

SILVER-PLATED KNIVES, guaranteed triple silver-plated, at $1.75 per set. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.
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SCARF PINS—Over 1,000 patterns, $1.50 to $18. Come and see how cheap you can buy at the great removal sale now going on at
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HIGBEE'S Novelty Jewelry Removal Sale, 406, 408, 410 Locust, between 4th and 5th sts. Old established, rich Jewelry Houses can and do don't dictate to anybody what they should buy this hot weather, or otherwise. Our stock and prices settle a little question like that.

THE Bryant & Stratton

BUSINESS, SHORT-HAND AND ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL, corner Broadway and Market st., St. Louis. Thorough instruction is given in the commercial and English branches, short-hand, typewriting, etc. The fall term begins September 3. For circulars address Dr. W. M. Carpenter, Principal. Telephone 164. 53

Clerks and Salesmen.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—Salesmen fully conversant with produce business to sell Texas, Arkansas and Mississippi; no objection to the handling of other lines if not in competition with my own. Address F 65, this office. 54

DIAMOND RINGS at $25, $30, $35, and up to $250. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great removal sale now going on at
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.'S,
Corner 4th and Locust.

MARTIN & HAYWARD'S
Commercial and Shorthand College, 618 and 620 Olive st.; established in 1876; night school. 54

Shorthand.

The BRYANT & STRATTON COLLEGE, corner Broadway and Market st., affords first-class facilities for learning the machine and pencil systems of shorthand. Send for circular. Telephone 164. 54

M'KINNEY'S BREAD,
2841 and 2843 Market st. 54

The Trades.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—At Medart Patent Pulley Co., one first-class shafting turner. 58

WANTED—One good tinner to go to Hannibal, Mo. Add. J 70, this office. 58

WANTED—A man to cut and work on caps. Call at 407 N. 6th st., third floor. 58

WANTED—An experienced broom maker at J. Heiligers, Little Rock, Ark. 58

WANTED—Job molders. Apply at Missouri Car & Foundry Co., 2301 Kosciusko st. 58

WANTED—Carpenter for inside work at Eads & Nicholson Manf. Co., Levee and Brenham av. 58

WANTED—Expert journeyman wire-worker, to take charge of new works here in the city. Address O 67, this office. 58

WANTED—Paving stone dressers; $3 per square; steady work. Bambrick-Bates Construction Co., Main and Madison. 58

HIGBEE'S Novelty Jewelry Removal Sale, 406, 408, 410 Locust, between 4th and 5th sts. Old established, rich Jewelry Houses can and do lose more advertising than we. They tried to down us recently in the want columns, but still we swim. When it comes right down to selling goods at popular prices we can, will, and are making it quite interesting for them. You just notice the crowds at our store now. Everything goes with us at a snap-and-coffee profit.

SILK UMBRELLAS at $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4 and $4.50. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Corner 4th and Locust.

YOUR advertisement in the Sunday Post-Dispatch will be read by everybody.

Waiters.

IF you want work, advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—200 waiters for the Irish Nationalists' picnic, Sunday, August 26, at Fair Grounds. Apply to James Carroll, 7th and Carr sts. 57

Boys.

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WANTED—A girl to do general housework at 2422 N. 9th st. 66

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Apply 1017 S. 10th st. 66

WANTED—German girl to cook, wash and iron. 2907 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for housework. Apply at 1409 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply at 3927 Page av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for housework for small family. 3729 Cook av. 66

WANTED—A house girl for 1619 Missouri av. opposite Lafayette Park. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework in family of two. 3906 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; German preferred. 2743 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework in small family. Call at 2419 Elliott av. 66

WANTED—A good general servant in a family of two. Apply at 3402 Belle av. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework in small family. 3707½ N. 25th st. 66

WANTED—German girl, 14-15 years old; for light housework; call at 1913 Lasalle St. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework; reference required. 2664 Lucas av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in family of three. Call Monday at 2909 Lucas av. 66

WANTED—A good German girl for general housework in small family. 2928 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A reliable German girl for general housework; refs. req. 1206 Chouteau av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; small family; call Sunday. 2226 Clark av.

WANTED — Girl to do housework; must have experience as cook; apply 2791½ De Soto av. 66

WANTED—A faithful German girl for general housework at 1320 Pestalozzi st. Call Monday.

WANTED—A girl for general housework in small private family. Apply, with references, at 1026 Leonard av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework, German preferred. Take Cabole and Narrow Guage R. R. 783 N. Bayard av. 66

WANTED—Steady woman to do all the work for family of six grown persons. 4411 Garfield av. Take Easton av. car line. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework in a small family; must come well recommended. Apply Monday at 1130 N. Channing av. 66

WANTED—A house-girl to assist in the laundry. German preferred. Apply Monday morning, not before 9 o'clock. at 3021 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A girl to do general housework, washing and ironing for a small family on a farm 14 miles in the country. Apply to J. H. Chambers, 914 Locust st. 66

CLAM Chowder every day at George Milford's, 114 N. Broadway.

BUTTER DISHES, guaranteed quadruple silver-plated, $2.50 to $7.50 each. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. Fourth and Locust sts.

ASK your West End grocer for 66

M'KINNEY'S BREAD.

Nurses.

WANTED—A nurse, at 1327 St. Ange av. 70

WANTED—AGENTS.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post Dispatch."

WANTED—Lady agents for Mme. McCabe's popular sanative corsets. St. Louis Corset Co., 2d and Morgan sts. 73

WANTED—Forty agents for the reversible Double Shovel Plow; agents can clear $50 a week. Address F. C. Geiger, Logan, O. 73

GOLD WATCHES—Stem-winding, with fine Standard movement, at $36. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Corner 4th and Locust.

THEATRICAL.

WANTED—A gentleman with a first-class tenor voice; must be an actor, and a lady with a mezzo soprano; must have good wardrobe and good dresses off the stage. Apply at once at Fueger's Costuming Establishment, 521 Walnut st.; also a good lady or gentleman pianist. 75

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MONEY WANTED.

WANTED—To borrow $1,500 to $5,000 on good real estate security. P. O. Box 670, St. Louis.

WANTED—Man to furnish $2,500, to introduce a new agricultural implement (perfected and patented) for an interest. Add. R 69, this office. 25

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WILL pay $150 or $200 for a suitable furnished room house. Address P 70, this office. 3

WANTED—To purchase, a notion store or confectionery, with living rooms. Ad. C 71, this office 3

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PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

UNFORTUNATES look in the Sunday Post-Dispatch for those who can relieve them. 74

ALL good housekeepers have their carpets cleaned at the Star Carpet Cleaning Co., 1623 Pine st. 74

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IF you need a suit of clothes call and see the fine middle at Dunn's Loan Office. 74

NOTICE—One cabinet photograph for 50c, 4 for $1. 1 dozen for $1.50; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Star Gallery, 740 S. 4th st. H. C. Schaefer, proprietor. 74

OLIVE BRANCH, a radicale cure for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Treatment $1 per month. Positive cure guaranteed. SAMPLE FREE. Mrs. G. T. Inman, 1604 Olive st. 74

PARTIES declining housekeeping can realize the highest cash prices for their surplus furniture and effects, in large or small lots, by sending to H. U. LEONORI, JR., & CO., AUCT'R'S, 1008 Olive st.

1,000 BUSINESS CARDS for $1. H. B. Crois & Co., printers, 813 Locust st. 74

BOSTON STEAM DENTAL CO.,
No. 615 Olive st., next to Barr's (formerly 602 Washington av.) The only place in the city where they make the very best sets of teeth for $7, and no charge for extracting. Gold fillings from $1.50 to $2; silver, platina and other fillings, 75c. Extracting teeth with vitalized air or gas, 25c. All work guaranteed first-class. DR. J. H. CASE, Manager.

SODA WATER
DRINKERS
SHOULD READ THESE FACTS.

We charge our carbonated waters ourselves and insist upon having absolutely pure soda, or marble dust. All hydrant water used in making Pine-Ferrone, Vichy and Soda Water is BOILED by steam, thus killing any germs that may be present. We use exclusively STEEL FOUNTAINS and GLASS SYRUP CANS, thus avoiding any possibility of copper or lead poisoning.

No other retailer in St. Louis can truthfully claim these advantages. E. & E. F. ADDINGTON, 700 Olive, 17th and Olive, Grand av. and Olive. 74

SUITS TO ORDER
$20 AT
F. M. HARRIS & CO.'S,
518 Pine st.

PERSONAL.

Advertisements under the head of "Personal" are received subject to revision or rejection entirely. The money paid for rejected advertisements will be refunded when address is given, or by calling at this office with ticket. Advertisements of two lines and over in this column FIFTEEN cents per line.

PERSONAL—Louise: Will be there Tuesday; come earlier than last time. Jack. 1

PERSONAL—Belleville girls. Can not grasp your meaning. Please write and explain, giving your address. G 71, this office. 1

PERSONAL—A gent of 23 wishes the acquaintance of a nice young respectable lady. Object, social amusement. Address W 67, this office. 1

PERSONAL—A middle-aged lady desires the acquaintance of a gentleman of means; object social amusement. Address S 71, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Widow would like to form the acquaintance of elderly gentleman of means; object social amusement. Add. D 72, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Gent of 28, good habits, would like to form the acquaintance of refined young lady; object, social amusement. Address R 71, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Wanted the acquaintance of a young lady from the country not over 20 years old, by a gentleman of means; object, social amusement. Address K 69, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Wanted, by a man of middle-age, who is comfortably situated in business, the acquaintance of a young lady or widow; object social amusement. Address O 71, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Beautiful ladies use Dermazoic; it removes freckles, pimples and tan. All drug stores 25c

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—One or two unfurnished rooms west of Jefferson av. Address O 68, this office. 21

WANTED—Nice flat of four or five rooms; good neighborhood. Ad. with terms, L 66, this office.

WANTED—By September 1, furnished house in western portion of city by responsible party. Address W 69, this office. 21

WANTED—By a lady, a cheap furnished room for light housekeeping, where no reference is required. Address K 71, this office. 21

WANTED—4 room flat in West End or northwest, with all conveniences; no family; rent must not exceed $17. Address R 70, this office. 21

WANTED—Three or four rooms for small family, between 18th st. and Elliott av. and from Olive st. to Morgan st. Address L 920 Franklin av. 21

WANTED—To rent a small furnished house, west of Jefferson av. and convenient to cable road, for family of three adults. Address S 67, this office.

WANTED—Three or four unfurnished rooms, with gas and water; located between Pine and Franklin av. and east of 18th st. Address B 69, this office.

WANTED—For light housekeeping, 2 or 3 rooms between Jefferson av., Grand av., Walnut st. and Clark av; 2d floor preferred. Ad. P 65, this office. 21

WANTED—September 1, 6-room and attic or 7-room house, between Laclede and Franklin avenues, west of Garrison. Address E 72, this office. 21

WANTED—Five furnished rooms for light housekeeping, on Olive st. or Washington av.; family of three adults; state terms, etc. Address A 67, this office. 21

WANTED—Two rooms and kitchen for young couple, between Jefferson av. and 21st st., and Market and Washington av.; please state price. Address J 68, this office. 21

WANTED—Furnished apartments for housekeeping (from four to six rooms) by small family with no children; A1 references; state terms, etc. Address B 70, this office. 21

WANTED—Three furnished rooms for light housekeeping by gentleman and wife; no children, at West End, near cable cars; give location and price. Address E 69, this office. 21

WANTED—By a widow and one child, two rooms and one kitchen on second floor, west of Leffingwell av., either north or south; rent not over $10 or $12. Address P 70, this office. 21

WANTED—Young couple want two rooms furnished for housekeeping, Sept. 1. Must be in good locality and convenient to depot. Address, stating terms, P 71, Colley, 1229 Linn st. 21

WANTED—By young man and wife 3 or 4-room flat; near cable lines; west of 20th, or in vicinity of Lafayette Park; give particulars and lowest price to permanent, responsible tenant. Address J 72, this office. 21

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FOR RENT—ROOMS.

3021 EASTON AV.—Four unfur. rooms, 2nd floor; also one fur. room, 1st floor; without board. 13

3040 EASTON AV.—One handsomely furnished front room, second floor, suitable for gent and wife. 13

SHERIDAN AV.—A half of a complete fur. house for housekeeping; neighborhood 13

OLIVE ST.—Furnished or unfurnished 2d-story front room, private family. 13

LACLEDE AV.—2 or 3 unfurnished rooms. 13

OLIVE ST.—Elegant front, corner room, with adjoining if desired; private family; Hotel Beers.

EVANS AV.—Four nice rooms, 2d floor; good location.

COOK AV.—2 2d-story front rooms nicely furnished; reference required.

FINNEY AV.—Two large rooms, single or en suite; southern exposure; newly papered; also hall room.

EVANS AV.—Four rooms, second floor; one block from cable.

FOR RENT—Four rooms, first floor, stone front; newly cleaned; rent, $20 with water. 2628 Pine.

FOR RENT—To colored people, 2 nice rooms; water, attic and cellar; 1st floor. Inquire at 2727 Bernard st.

FOR RENT—Three-room flats; marble mantels; water in kitchen; centrally located. Philip Riley, 28 S. 15th st.

FOR RENT—A pleasant nicely-furnished room for 1 or 2 gentlemen; without board; location West End. Address D 68, this office.

FOR RENT—S. w. corner North Market and Hogan st.; $7; 2 rooms in fine order, large yard, shade trees, coal shed. See Mrs. Waldron.

FOR RENT—A small private family in West End will rent two delightful unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping. Address L 69, this office.

FOR RENT—One or two very nice unfurnished rooms, one or two gents, near Lafayette Park; private family. Address, giving reference, S 62, this office.

FOR RENT—Two large front rooms, gas, hot and cold bath; second floor; West End; will rent cheap; near Grand and Easton avs. Address P 68, this office.

FOR RENT—Two handsomely furnished rooms, southern exposure, single or en suite; convenient to cable and Northern Central; terms reasonable; private family. Address E 67, this office.

TEASPOONS, triple silver-plated, guaranteed, at $1.50 per set. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our cash removal sale now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. 4th and Locust sts.

Try McKinney's Bread,

2841 and 2843 Market st. 13

ROOMS are quickly rented or advertising in the Sunday Post-Dispatch. 13

FOR RENT—FLATS.

723 VANDEVENTER AV.—5-room flat; all conveniences.
P. G. GERHART & CO.,
104 N. 8th st.

1319 PINE ST.—A flat of four unfurnished rooms, en suite; terms reasonable.

3403 WALNUT ST.—Elegant 5-room flat; all the modern improvements. Keys at 3407 Walnut st.

37561 LACLEDE AV.—Five-room flat; use of front rooms for gents or light housekeeping; stable for horse and buggy; all nicely papered.

A DVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post Dispatch."

FOR RENT—Elegantly arranged new flats with all modern improvements, south side Albion place one-half block west of Lafayette Park. Address A 72, this office.

FOR RENT—At 3748 Olive st., the most desirable 6-room flats in the city with every modern convenience; bath, hot water, elegant porch, nice yard, laundry and janitor; will rent to suitable parties for $30 per month; keys at 3670 Olive st. For particulars see J. B. Legg, Bank of Commerce Building.

FOR RENT—An elegant 5-room flat with large attic, just being completed; it is properly built, with furred walls, seasoned floors, etc., and fitted up with all modern conveniences; two blocks from Benton Park, 7 blocks from Tower Grove Park; will rent for $20 a month; take Blue car to Gravois road and Arsenal st. 2851 Arsenal st.

GOLD WATCHES—Stem-winding, with Standard movement, at $36. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Corner 4th and Locust st.

FOR RENT.

BARNETT'S FLATS.

No. 2601 Chestnut st.; 3 elegant suits; 1st floor; west end; 5 rooms and bath; one suite, 6 rooms and bath; 2d floor, east flat, 8 rooms and bath. Every possible convenience. Call early.
R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO.,
902 Chestnut st.

DESIRABLE FLATS.

3711 N. 25th st., 4 elegant rooms, 1st floor; price order; $16.

3702 Vest av., 4 rooms, 1st floor; marble mantle, electric bells; $18.

3728½ Vest av., 4 beautiful rooms, 2d floor; in excellent order; $18.

RUTLEDGE & KILPATRICK,

720 PINE ST.

BOARDING.

611 N. 12TH ST., near Washington av.—Newly furnished rooms with board.

792 N. 20TH ST.—Handsome front room, second floor; also hall room; with or without board; private family.

1021 N. 18TH ST.—Back parlor furnished suitable for one or two gents, with or without board; private family.

1026 N. LEFFINGWELL AV.—Nicely furnished front room with board for one or two gentlemen.

1120 NORTH MARKET ST.—Furnished room, with or without board.

1125 VALLE AV. (one square south of 10th st. and Chouteau av.)—Couple in want of nice home and comforts can secure, with excellent table, nice second-floor room, nicely furnished; hot and cold water, bath, closet, and every convenience; detached house, stone front; nice neighborhood; convenient to Union Depot, two lines street cars, central location; no children; private boarding only; moderate price, $40 per month, to permanent party; references exchanged.

1419 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished front rooms, with board, for gentlemen, with gas and bath.

1431 LUCAS PLACE—Desirable rooms with board.

1424 FRANKLIN AV.—Elegant furnished rooms, with or without board; reasonable.

1604½ OLIVE ST.—Rooms with board; terms reasonable.

1631 WASHINGTON AV.—Neatly furnished rooms, with or without board.

1716 OLIVE ST.—Delightful rooms; central and choice; nice home; first-class board; private family.

1721 WASHINGTON AV.—Room and board.

1800 WASH ST.—Large desirable furnished rooms for housekeeping or with board.

1834 LUCAS PLACE—One large and two small rooms, well furnished, with board.

1927 OLIVE ST.—A pleasant front room, second floor, with or without board.

2026 PINE ST.—One furnished room, with or without board.

2109 WALNUT ST.—One furnished room, with or without board.

2305 CHESTNUT ST.—Furnished rooms with board; also two unfurnished; gas, bath, all conveniences.

2307 OLIVE ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite, with board; transient boarders accommodated.

2329 MARKET ST.—Second-story front room and newly furnished, with or without board; also back rooms.

2349 CHESTNUT ST.—2d-story front room; one or with or without board; terms moderate.

2635 CHESTNUT ST.—Second story front and adjoining room; single or en suite; board if desired.

2628 CHESTNUT ST.—A handsomely furnished second story front room, suitable for one or two gents; with or without board.

2810 LOCUST ST.—Handsome rooms with board; table boarders accommodated.

2923 CHESTNUT ST.—Handsomely furnished 2d and second-story front and other rooms, with board.

2934 PINE ST.—A nicely furnished 2d-story front room with board.

3028 CHESTNUT ST.—A handsome, furnished, 2d-story room, southern exposure, with bath room; hot and cold water connected; terms for two gents, $45; single, $25, with board; private family.

3404 FRANKLIN AV.—An elegant suite of rooms, newly fitted up with handsome modern furniture, suitable for party of three or four; unexcelled table.

BOARDING—Two very pleasant connecting rooms in a very desirable location. Address H 66, this office.

FOR RENT—One or two nicely furnished rooms, with board, hot and cold baths, home comforts and private family.

FOR RENT—Private family would like man and wife or two ladies to board; terms, $6.50 per week for 2d people. Address G 70, this office.

FOR RENT—Two very pleasant adjoining rooms with first-class board; will be let together or singly; terms reasonable. Apply at 3057 Easton av.

BOARDING.

FOR RENT—Parties desiring meals furnished in their rooms would apply to 1721 N Washington av.; day and transient boarders accommodated; special attention to meals sent out.

FOR RENT—To quiet couple or single lady, an elegant second-story front room; southern exposure; board for lady if desired; rent reasonable; gas and bath; central location. Ad. W 66, this office.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room for quiet couple, with board for lady. Ad. T 66, this office.

WANTED—A child to board; a good home and the best of care. 815 N. 23d st.

WANTED—One or two young men to board in private family were they will be like home; terms reasonable. Apply 1508 N. 12th st.

CAKE BASKETS guaranteed quadruple silver-plated. $3 to $12. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. 4th and Locust sts.

USE no other bread than

M'KINNEY'S,

2841 and 2843 Market st.

BOARDERS are secured by advertising in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

Wanted.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—To buy match horses and mules. Apply to S. R. Scott, corner 9th and Gratiot.

GILBIRDS' six stallions, making a full season, at 5441 Page av.

CLOCKS, nickel clocks, at $1, $1.25, $1.50. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale, now going on at
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.'S,
Cor. 4th and Locust.

For Sale.

A DVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

FOR SALE—Top buggy. Call at 1614½ Franklin av.

FOR SALE—Horse suitable for light work, cheap. 2801 Sheridan av.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a first-class horse and buggy. Call at 710 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—A good 2-horse coal wagon, in good repair, at 2234 O'Fallon st.

FOR SALE—A blue roan horse; sound in every respect, $60. 22 S. 10th st.

FOR SALE—Mare, phaeton and harness, all first class; $100. 911 N. 23d st.

FOR SALE—Handsome pony, for riding or driving. Lindell Avenue Livery Stable.

FOR SALE—Young, stylish horse; cheap, gentle. Child can drive it. 900 S. 18th st.

FOR SALE—$50 will buy a good work horse; 6 years old. 17 hands high. 3022 Magazine st.

FOR SALE—2 horses, wagon and harness. Apply to D. Oswald, 4326 New St. Louis Water road.

FOR SALE—Heavy draft horse; sound and works well in single or double harness. 1614 Wash st.

FOR SALE—Top buggies, park, grocery, baker, butcher and dry goods wagons. 1604 N. Broadway.

FOR SALE—Four city broke road horses; either can trot in 3 minutes. Apply H. A. Hammel, 702 Pine st.

FOR SALE—An excellent team of horses, harness and spring wagon, almost new. 2701 Washington av.

FOR SALE—The gentlest, best and prettiest pony in St. Louis at Brockman's livery stable, 310 Walnut st.

FOR SALE—One gray horse, 15 hands high, 8 years old; works single or double; guaranteed sound. At 317 N. 10th st.

FOR SALE—Cheap—$165 for a fast sorrel horse, 7 years old; family broke; 15¾ hands high and sound. 1210 Washington av.

FOR SALE—Fine bay horse, 5 years old, 15¾ hands high, sound, city broke; any lady or child can drive. Call 219 S. Jefferson av.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a handsome horse; good trotter; very fast; a speeder; 5 years old; 15¾ hands high. Marley, 2022½ N. 8th st., or 2841 Shenandoah st.

FOR SALE—Two second-hand steam wagons and one top buggy, all in first-class order, which will be sold at a bargain at Jos. F. Long's, 1128 S. 11th st.

FOR SALE—Middle-sized mare; drives single and double; suitable for barouche or delivery; no reasonable offer refused; call Sunday. 837 S. 7th st.

FOR SALE—Ten good work horses, suitable for light delivery wagon or 4-horse spring; also one light canopy top Lawrence; call at S. Brockmann, 315 Walnut st.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, 2 elegant and stylish mares, a Bashaw and Abdallah; both safe and good trotters; apply at residence, 3870 Olive st., or office, Bank of Commerce Building. J. B. Legg. 12

FOR SALE—Sorrel horse, 5 years old, straight and sound, works anywhere in harness; also one stationary speed; shows now a 3:10 clip without training; also big bay horses; must be sold at once, as owner leaves city. Apply St. James Stables, 10th and Walnut sts.

GOLD WATCHES, stem-winding, with Standard movements, at $36. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. 4th and Locust.

M'CABE, YOUNG & CO.

Have a large stock of Butchers', Bakers', Grocers', Whiteners', Laundry, Drygoods, and all kinds of top and open

DELIVERY WAGONS

of our own manufacture which we are selling very low for cash. Every vehicle is fully warranted first-class in every particular and hand-made. Send for catalogue to 1122 to 1126 N. Main.

DANCING.

A DVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post Dispatch."

GRAND OPENING—Central Dancing Academy at G Union Hall, Broadway and Benton st., Thursday evening, August 23; $6 per term. F. E. Parke, Mgr.

GRAND OPENING of the regular fall term of Prof. R. M. Adams' Dancing School at Entenpe Hall, Jefferson av. and Walnut st., Monday evening, September 3. Afternoon class commences Saturday, September 1, 3 p. m. Office 314 N. 6th st. Send for circular.

SOCIETY PINS, warranted gold, at $1.25, $1.50, $2. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on. Cor. Fourth and Locust sts.

WANTED—Gentleman wants to take private lessons in dancing. Add. G 69, this office.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—In answering advertisements under this head mention the Post-Dispatch.

FOR SALE—A good variety store on Broadway near Maine st., East St. Louis; cheap.

FOR SALE—Small job printing office; good locality; a cheap rent; price $225. Address C 70, this office.

FOR SALE—Grocery and saloon at a bargain if sold at once. Inquire at Henry Kaiser, Assignee, 901 Franklin av.

FOR SALE—Cheap—One covered express or grocery wagon suitable for one or two horses. 3807 California av.

FOR SALE—Restaurant and store, near Union Depot; good business; account of leaving city. 1215 Poplar st.

FOR SALE—A small restaurant two blocks from Exposition Building; $100; no rent to pay. Address F 71, this office.

FOR SALE—An old established and well patronized coal and wood yard. For particulars apply to G. H. Pennewell & Co., 1015 Clark av.

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT—Restaurant; centrally located; doing well; reason owner has two businesses. CHAS. KUHN, Real Estate and Financial Agent, 521 Pine st.

FOR SALE—In consequence of ill health, will sell my furniture business at 210 and 212 N. 7th st., will sell the lease or rent the store or part of it. A. SKEELE.

FOR SALE—Room and boarding-house, on account of sickness, all or part of my furniture; a bargain for some one; call Monday. No. 3311 Franklin av., next door to power-house.

FOR SALE—A grocery business doing $25,000 business per annum; carry about $3,000 stock; in one of the best river towns in Missouri; will sell half or entire interest. Address O 68, this office.

FOR SALE—A first-class boarding-house, conveniently located to business district; will sell cheap if sold before September 15, as I wish to leave city. For full particulars address W 66, this office.

912 N. 6TH ST.—Saloon and fixtures; good location. Apply 519 Franklin av.

PLATED KNIVES, triple silver-plated, at $1.75 per set. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great removal sale, now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. 4th and Locust.

BOOKS.

EVANS BOOK CO., 11th and Olive sts., sell the Century and Harper's Magazine for 25 cents.

ICE PITCHERS, quadruple guaranteed silver-plated, at $4.50, $5, $6 and $7.50. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. 4th and Locust.

EDUCATIONAL.

WHITE'S Phonography taught by the author, $15 per month; Pitman's and Graham's systems, $10 per month. Mound City College, 4th and Chestnut sts.

WANTED—A lady wishes young children to teach at her home for two or three hours during the day; English, and music if desired. Address S 69, this office.

ALL SORTS.

SILVER-PLATED BUTTER DISHES, guaranteed triple silver-plated, at $2 to $7. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. 4th and Locust.

PANTS TO ORDER $5

—AT—

E. M. HARRIS & CO.'S,

TAILORS,

74 512 PINE ST.

BIG MUDDY COAL.

LEHIGH VALLEY ANTHRACITE.

82 J. H. SIEGRIST, 313 Olive st.

Cards, Show Cards and Advertising Novelties made in Quantities of

CELLULOID

Or Polished Ivory, Metal and Wood Pulp.

ST. LOUIS SIGN WORKS,

613 Chestnut st. CHAS. GALLE.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—In answering advertisements under this head mention the Post-Dispatch.

FOR SALE—One sofa bed and one parlor set. 2203 Wash st.

FOR SALE—Billiard table in good order. 2745 Market st.

FOR SALE—A No. 1 talking parrot; very gentle. 800 N. 15th st.

FOR SALE—No. 2 remington typewriter in perfect order. 2902 Washington av.

FOR SALE—A stenograph machine, nearly new; $15. Apply 1706 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Mount St. Bernard dog; 6 months old; can be seen at 2707 Franklin av.

FOR SALE—A young deer, three months old; tame and fond of children. 3581 Franklin av.

FOR SALE—A fine, large-size Angora goat, harness and handsome wagon. 1638 Ohio av.

FOR SALE—Victor bicycle, 54-inch, in perfect condition, Apply at No. 3414 Franklin av.

FOR SALE—One Radiant home square base burner and Charter Oak range at 1537 Chouteau av.

FOR SALE—By Buckley—Dearborn and Riwers two bit Silhouette for trading, hunting or family use.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A small block of United States Depository mining stock. Address E 70, this office.

FOR SALE—A lot of nice and elegant furniture for 6-room house by piece or bulk. Address G 68, this office.

FOR SALE—Genuine cocker, crossed with water spaniel, pups 6 weeks old; they are fine. 1525 Elliott av.

FOR SALE—Beautiful stuffed peacock; suitable attraction to any exposition display or for hallway. 500 N. 15th st.

FOR SALE—A large, flat-top black walnut office desk; side drawers and book partitions. Inquire at 2014 Olive st.

FOR SALE—E. A. Skeele, furniture dealer, selling off at close figures, for cash or on time payment, to close out. 210 and 212 N. 7th st.; store to rent.

FOR SALE—Furniture, cheap—I will furnish bedroom and kitchen for $25 and upward for cash or time. All goods at bottom prices. D. A. Clark, 111 N. 12th st.

FOR SALE—The entire outfit of household furniture of an 8-room house will be sold cheap, immediately, call at 2301 Eugenia st., Monday and Tuesday at 6 o'clock.

FOR SALE—Parties leaving the city wish to sell 5 stoves, bedroom set, ice-chest, bed-lounge, hatrack, dining-room and kitchen furniture and gas stove; call at once at 1317 Destrehan st.

FOR SALE—2719 Dickson St.—Look at this fine 7 cosey home; hand painted walls, laundry, baths, nice front yard; only $3,500. MORGAN & SPERRY, 708 Chestnut St. 5

FOR SALE—At the old stand of Joel Swope & Bro.s 311 N. 4th st; all the store fixtures and shelving, benches, show cases, brass window fixtures, gas fixtures, a soft coal furnace, a sewing machine for putting in new goring, back and front stays, etc., Will sell at a bagain.

HIGHEST Novelty Jewelry Removal Sale, 406, 408, 410 Locust, between 4th and 5th. The lowest priced jewelry-house in America for first-class goods. Many call this fact, but now it justly belongs to Mr. Hirbee. Note prices:

Fine music box, reduced from $20 to $10.
Fine music box, reduced from $15 to $8.
Fine music box, reduced from $50 to $25.
Fine music box, reduced from $100 to $60.
Fine music box, reduced from $150 to $80.
Ladies' solid gold watch, Elgin stem wind and set, reduced from $35 to $21.
Gents' solid gold watch, Waltham stem wind and set, reduced from $45 to $27.
Silver mug, gold lined, fancy engraved, reduced from $1.50 to 50c.
Triple-plated silver castor, reduced from $5 to $2.
Quadruple plated silver ice pitcher, double wall, large size, fine shape, elegant and engraved, reduced from $7.50 to $4.50.
Solid gold spectacles and eye-glasses, reduced from $5 to $2.75
Fine silk umbrellas, reduced from $3.50 to $1.50.
Solid headed canes (ebony sticks), reduced from $4 to $2.50.
Solid gold baby rings, reduced from $1.50 to 75c.
Gold pen in gold holder, in morocco case, reduced from $3.50 to $1.75.
Exposition souvenir pocket-knife, with a picture of the building in rivet (every one warranted to shave), reduced from $1.50 to 65c.
Rogers Bros.' silver-plated spoons, reduced from $2.50 to $1.25 per set.
Rogers Bros.' triple-plated knives and forks, reduced from $3 to $1.50 per set.
Fine clock, gilt and bronze, half-hour cathedral gong strike, reduced from $12 to $6.
Fine eight-day office clock, reduced from $7.50 to $4.
Fine eight-day office clock, reduced from $10 to $5.
Fine eight-day office clock, reduced from $18 to $10.
Nickel stem-wind time, reduced from $1.50 to 75c.
Nickel stem-wind alarm, reduced from $2 to $1.
Pure 18-karat gold wedding ring at a very slight advance of the value for old gold.
Rogers Bros.' butter knife and sugar shell, reduced from 75c to 50c each.

Our entire stock is new, fresh and first-class, very novel in designs and extremely moderate in prices. Country orders promptly filled; the money will be returned on any order not entirely satisfactory.

SINGER Sewing Machines from $5 to $12, all in perfect order, at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av.

SILK UMBRELLAS at $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4 and $5.50. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. 4th and Locust.

1,000 UNREDEEMED gold and silver watches, 2,000 rings, 500 clocks and large quantities of gold and silver chains, bracelets, jewelry, etc., for sale cheap, at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av.

ON TIME PAYMENTS.

I will furnish your house with good or medium furniture cheaper than any other furniture house in the city. Call and be convinced for yourself. H. Walker, 208 N. 12th, between Olive and Pine.

YOUR advertisement in the Sunday Post-Dispatch will be read by everybody.

STORAGE.

A DVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

ST. LOUIS Storage, Packing and Moving Company. Estimates for packing, shipping and moving furniture, pianos, etc., to any part of the country. 2722 Franklin av. Telephone No. 3084.

STORAGE—Furniture, pianos, baggage, etc., safe, reliable; rooms and separate apartments; money loaned, moving, packing and shipping (with care) a specialty; warehouses, Jefferson av. and LaSalle st.; send for our pamphlet containing full details, get our rates. R. LEONORI, JR., & CO., 1005 Olive st.

CASTERS, guaranteed quadruple silver-plated, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4.50 and $5. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cost removal sale now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. 4th and Locust sts.

Furniture, Pianos, etc., stored; money advanced when desired; packing and shipping a specialty; moving with care. Eugene Brown, Manager. Office, 1008 Pine st.

STORAGE-MOVING!

Furniture, Pianos, Household Goods.

The largest, safest and best storage rooms in the city for furniture, pianos, boxes, trunks and valuable goods of all kinds at lowest rates; cash advances made on goods stored. Genteel service; furniture, pianos and household goods from house to house done by experienced men. Packing furniture, pianos, pictures, china, glassware a specialty. WM. O. LAWLESS & CO., 1004 and 1006 Morgan st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROPERTY

A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest some surplus funds will loan $25 and upwards on household furniture and other security; parties wishing advances will be treated fairly and can secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1017 Morgan st. 31

MONEY loaned on clothing, diamonds, watches, chains, guns, pistols, musical instruments, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av. 31

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal; any amount; lowest rate. John C. King, 813 Morgan.

LOANS on furniture in residence, city real estate and all good securities; fair and reasonable terms. Forter & Williams, room 2, 904 Olive st. 31

MONEY LOANED—$5 and upwards on furniture without removal; also on any good personal securities. My terms are the best in the city. M. E. Dougan, 803 Pine st., up-stairs. 31

DIAMOND EAR-RINGS at $35, $50, $75, $100, $150. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale, now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. 4th and Locust sts.

FURNITURE LOANS.

$25 and upwards to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. C. F. Betts, 1003 Pine st. 31

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

MONEY to loan on city real estate in sums to suit at the lowest rates of interest; parties who wish loans please call and see us.
LEON L. HULL & CO.,
Real Estate and Loan Agents,
31 604 Chestnut st.

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate at lowest rates of interest
E. H. PONATH & CO.,
Real Estate and Financial Agents,
515 Chestnut st.

SILK UMBRELLAS at $2.50 each. Come and see how wonderfully cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.'S,
Corner 4th and Locust.

$20,000 TO LOAN in sums to suit on St. Louis real estate at 6 per cent. Address B 71, this office. 31

MONEY TO LOAN.

At 6 per cent. on St. Louis Real Estate; in large or small amounts.
Apply to TAAFFE & GRAY, 710 Chestnut St. 31

MONEY TO LOAN

On city real estate at lowest rates.
PAPIN & TONTRUP,
31 626 Chestnut st.

MONEY TO LOAN!

$20,000 in sums to suit, 6 per cent interest on real estate. CHAS. KUHN, Real Estate and Financial Agent, 521 Pine st. 31

MONEY TO LOAN

In large and small sums on city real estate at lowest rates.
Special inducements to those wanting large sums.

Rutledge & Kilpatrick,

31 720 Pine st.

MONEY, MONEY, MONEY. HALF A MILLION, Eastern Funds, To Loan

In sums to suit, on City Real Estate. Certified checks ready as soon as papers are made out.
FRANK ORMAR, Real Estate Broker,
31 Room 45, Turner Building, 304 N. 8th st.

EASTERN FUNDS

AT

6 Per Cent Interest

on city improved and unimproved real estate, in sums to suit, from $1,000 to $100,000.

M. R. COLLINS, JR., & CO.,

623 Chestnut st.

FINANCIAL.

A DVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

DIAMOND EAR-RINGS at $35, $50, $60, $75, $100, $150. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great removal sale now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. 4th and Locust sts.

FOR SALE.

Twenty-five shares Missouri Mutual Building Association Stock. Value $80 per share. Will sell at once for $70 per share. Address J 68, this office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TEA SETS, guaranteed quadruple silver-plated, at $13.50 to $40. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. 4th and Locust.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT

IN AN ESTABLISHED

Foundry and Machine Shop

HELENA, ARKANSAS.

My Superintendent died April last. I want to organize stock company, enlarge facilities, and operate with capable mechanics—shareholders—managing. Parties of experience, good character, and money to invest, only need apply. Address this week "Southern Hotel," St. Louis, later Helena, Ark.
C. R. COOLIDGE.

MUSICAL.

BARGAINS in pianos; $175, $185, $190, $225, $230, $240. At Koerber Piano Co., 1102 Olive.

COMPETITION bewildered! Customers delighted! Hear a Krakauer piano sing at Koerber Piano Co., 1102 Olive st.

HEAR the soul of a Krakauer piano sing at Koerber Piano Co., 1102 Olive.

KOERBER Piano Co., 1102 Olive, sells first-class new pianos at $6 per month.

KOERBER Piano Co., 1102 Olive, sells all grades of pianos $50 less than any other house.

MILLER, Emerson, Harrington, pianos on small time pa ments or cash at really low prices. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1111 Olive st. 27

ONLY legitimate business; no lottery scheme; at Koerber Piano Co., 1102 Olive.

PLATED TEASPOONS—Triple silver-plated, guaranteed, at $1.50 per set. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great removal sale, now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. 4th and Locust.

REMOVAL—P. G. Aston, first-class pianos. 1110 Olive st.; old pianos taken in exchange. 27

STEINWAY'S former leading man make the Krakauer. Ish-Bach pianos. Koerber Piano Co., 1102 Olive.

TO hear a Krakauer piano sing is to buy it. Koerber Piano Co., 1102 Olive.

VIOLIN—For first-class instruction on violin go to Lowell Putnam, 1121 Leonard av.; very best of references and terms reasonable.

$6 PER MONTH will rent first-class new pianos at Koerber Piano Co., 1102 Olive.

$6 PER MONTH will buy first-class new pianos at Koerber Piano Co., 1102 Olive.

$75 WILL buy a good piano, on small sum payments or cash. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1111 Olive st.

$175 WILL buy an excellent upright piano, nearly new, at Koerber Piano Co., 1102 Olive.

$250 WILL buy a fine Chickering upright piano at Koerber Piano Co., 1102 Olive.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. D. JACOB,

Dentist, 1409 Franklin av., formerly of the Palmer Dental Rooms. 24

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

1903 S. JEFFERSON AV.—A nice 2-story brick; has 6 rooms, hall, etc.
TAAFFE & GAY, Agents,
14 710 Chestnut st.

2239 MISSOURI AV.—Ten rooms, fine location; water license paid; $36. Inquire 2262 Shenandoah av. 14

3308 MORGAN ST.—Two-story stone-front house, 7 rooms; all modern improvements; new porch. Apply 3437 Morgan st. 14

3711 HICKORY ST.—A new 9-room frame, stable, etc., $18.
TAAFFE & GAY, Agents,
14 710 Chestnut st.

4308 FAPIN ST.—One nice three-room cottage, with one stable and one shed; cistern and good cellar; all these are first-class; will rent at reasonable terms to the right parties. For particulars apply at 1517 Gratiot st., 2d floor. 14

4559 COOK AV.—New 7-room brick, convenient to two cable railways; key at 4527 Cook av.

4738 COTE BRILLIANTE AV.—8-room house, water, grass and shade; lot 50x205. Apply to W. H. Wickersham, 822 Washington av. 14

FOR RENT—A 6-room cottage, stable and large yard, cheap. Enquire on premises, 207 Dougla st., North st. Louis. 14

FOR RENT—1623 Texas av., near Lafayette Park; 7-room dwelling in complete repair; near cars, $27.50.

1308 Armstrong av., near Lafayette Park; 7 rooms; high location.

1630½ Ohio av., 6 rooms; every convenience; near Lafayette Park; $20.

1105 St. Louis av., 10 rooms; stone front dwelling; every convenience; gas fixtures; no objection to two families; good order, $40.

1117 Dolman st., 10-room dwelling; stone front; furnace, gas fixtures, large closet; every convenience; front and rear yards; choice location. $35.

Also other dwellings, store rooms, etc. Telephone 754.
JOHN MAGUIRE,
14 519 Walnut st.

4 N. GRAND AV.—Splendid 8 rooms; all improvements; gilt paper, etc.; see it; $45.

3804 Finney av., 6-rooms, large lot; $25.

3115 Clifton place, 6-room brick; $20.

4231 A St. Ferdinand st., 7-room stone front cottage; $19.

4371 St. Ferdinand st., 3 nice rooms; $10.

4312 St. Ferdinand st., 4-room cottage, $12.

STORE.

4025 Easton av., and rooms over; $18.

DESIRABLE ROOMS.

782 S. 8th st., 2 handsomely papered, 2d floor; $7.

1485 N. 12th st., 2 good rooms; $6.

1435 N. 12th st., 3 good rooms, 1st floor; $10.

2905 N. Jefferson av., 8 first-class rooms; $11.

508 Mound st., 3 rooms, 2d-floor; $6.

529 S. Ewing av., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $10.
BRADLEY & QUINETTE,
14 719 Chestnut st.

BUTTER DISHES, guaranteed quadruple silver-plated, $2.50 to $7.50 each. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. 4th and Locust sts.

FOR RENT—
1230 Clark av., house of 11 rooms.
No. 3001 Hickory st., cor. Jeab. store, suitable for grocery and meatshop, and 4 rooms above.

D. B. BRENNAN,

14 816 Chestnut st.

LAFAYETTE PARK RESIDENCE FOR RENT.

An elegant 10-room house, with all the latest conveniences, 1529 Missouri av., facing the west side of the park. A most desirable location; rent, $83.85 per month. GUIGNON & MILTENBERGER,
14 804 Chestnut st.

Furniture Moved,

Packed for shipment or stored in private rooms; rates cheaper than the ordinary moving wagons. New York Furniture Van Co., 310 N. 7th st. Telephone 2155. Estimates given. 14

DAVID BAILEY.

Real Estate,

809 Chestnut St.

DWELLINGS.

2626 Lafayette av., 3-story brick, 10 rooms ...$40 00
2612 Lafayette av., 3-story brick, 9 rooms ... 30 00
3508 Kossuth av., 2-story brick, 6 rooms... 20 00
3509 Bailey av., 2-story brick, 6 rooms, stable. 25 00

STORES.

214 Locust st., 2d and 3d story; cellar and elevator ... $55 00
2213 Olive st., large store and cellar ... 20 00

FLATS AND ROOMS.

1400 N. 14th st., 2 n'th rooms (front) 2d story 6 00
709 N. 6th st., 2 rooms, 2d story... ... 9 00

FOR RENT—STABLES.

A 2-story frame stable, three or four stalls, rear 2632 Lafayette av.; $5 a month. 14

FOR RENT.

4236 Lucky st., 5-room frame; $12.
Fingrove, near Ashland, 7-room brick; $20.
BARNARD,
Other small houses. 14 4101 Easton av.

FOR RENT---DWELLINGS.

We are now offering at very low rates of rent the following desirable dwellings:

No. 2727 Compton av.; 7 rooms; very desirable; $30.
No. 3248 Olive; 10 rooms; all conveniences; $40.
No. 3212 Page av.; 6 rooms; $20.
Apply to FARRAR & CO., 624 Chestnut st. 14

2208 RANDOLPH ST.—8 rooms; $16.

1911 N. Grand av., 6 rooms, modern conveniences, $27.

2914 Kossuth av., 6 rooms, $15.

4420 N. 19th st., 3 rooms and hall, $13.

Flats for Rent.

2223 Lucas av., 3 rooms; $10.
2261 Missouri av., 4 rooms; $16.
2701 Howard st., 5 rooms; $25.
3622 Garfield av., 5 rooms (new), $18.
2904 Madison st., 4 rooms, first floor, bath, gas, separate entrance; new house, $18.
1951 North Market st., 3 rooms, first floor, $11.

PONATH & CO.,

14 515 CHESTNUT ST.

FOR RENT—

DELOS R. HAYNES & BRO.

911 N. EIGHTH STREET.

Have for rent the following:

DWELLINGS.

2648 Washington av., 11 rooms, stable, etc. ...$33 35
2622 Washington av., 10 rooms, all conveniences ... 75 00
2943 Dayton, 9 rooms, opposite park, large yard ... 55 00
2944 Gamble corner Garrison, 9 rooms ... 45 00
3140 School st., 6 rooms ... 23 35
1943 Papin, 6 rooms ... 25 00
3855 Arsenal st., 5 rooms, water ... 8 00

FLATS AND ROOMS.

Corner Page and Easton avs., 3d floor, flats, 6 rooms, hot and cold water ... 27 00
2947 Gamble st., 5 rooms ... 20 00
1410 Garrison, 4 rooms, bath, etc ... 16 00
1903 Papin, 3 rooms ... 15 00

OFFICES AND STORES.

3514 Easton av., new ... 30 00

TERRY & SCOTT,

621 Chestnut Street,

HAVE FOR RENT

2810 Dayton st., 10-room stone front ... $50
2913 Lucas av., 9-room stone front ... 45
2812 Lucas av., 12 rooms, stable, etc ... 40
1847 Russell av., 8 rooms, bath, gas ... 20
3903 Wash st., 6 rooms, bath, gas ... 20
928 Montgomery st., 6 rooms and yard ... 15
1211 S. Cardinal av., 5-room house ... 15
1111 Ohio st., 5-room brick ... 15
1403 Dodier st., 5-room house ... 15
1130 Brooklyn st., 6-room brick ... 15
2270 N. Market st., 4 rooms ... 10
2704 Papin st., 6-room house ... 10

FLATS, ROOMS AND

1109 Glasgow av., 7-room flat ... 25
2607 Wash st., 4

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

PERCY & VALLAT,

Successors to

F. W. KEFERSTEIN & CO.

115 NORTH EIGHTH ST.

DWELLINGS.

109 S. 15TH ST.—10 rooms; hall, gas, bath. $40.00
811 S. 9TH ST., 6 rooms, hall, gas, bath. 25.00
815 S. 6TH ST., 6 rooms, hall, gas, bath. 25.00
1004 CHOUTEAU AV.—10 rooms, all conveniences. 50.00
1128 ST. ANGE AV.—10 rooms; all modern conveniences. 60.00
1309 PARK AV.—9 rooms, hall, gas, bath. 32.50
1325 DILLON ST.—9 rooms, stable, etc.; cheap. 30.00
1333 LINN ST.—8 rooms; all conveniences. 25.00
1618 HICKORY ST.—6 rooms, hall, gas, bath. 25.00
1736 PARK PLACE—9 room house with all conveniences. Cheap.
1814 PRAIRIE AV.—9 rooms; gas, water, etc. 12.50
1827 LAFAYETTE AV.—9 rooms; all conveniences. 45.00
2503 SPRING AV., 8 large rooms, hall, gas, bath. 30.00
2656 SHENANDOAH ST.—Six rooms, hall; gas, bath, etc. 25.00
2715 WALNUT ST.—8 rooms, all conveniences. 35.00
3244 OLIVE ST.—10 rooms, all modern improvements. 40.00
3327 S. 9TH ST.—7 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc. 25.00
3423 LACLEDE AV.—12 rooms with all modern conveniences.

FLATS.

19 S. 16TH ST.—3 rooms, first floor. 17.00
510 POPLAR ST., 3 rooms, 2d floor. 12.00
300 PINE ST., 4 rooms, in first-class condition. 27.50
1220 PINE ST.—5 rooms, 2d floor, etc. 25.00
1317 S. JEFFERSON AV.—New flats, 6 rooms each, all modern conveniences, separate entrance. 27.50
2108 RANDOLPH ST.—New flats, 4 rooms, separate entrances. 16.00
2656 SCOTT AV., 3 rooms. 12.50

NORTHWEST COR. 13TH AND PARK AV.—5 rooms, with southern exposure, all modern conveniences and in first-class order, cheap.

STORES.

10 S. COMMERCIAL.—Large store. 25.00
621 PINE ST.—Large store cheap.
1619 PARK AV.—New store and cellar; cheap. 25.00
2739 CLARK AV.—Store and two rooms. 18.00

OFFICES.

208 N. 6TH ST.—One office, 2d floor. 10.00
615 OLIVE ST.—4 large rooms, 3d floor, first-class location. 25.00
303 N. 4TH ST.—Two offices, 3d floor. 15.00
W. COR. BROADWAY AND PINE ST., one office room. 16.00

CHOICE DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

$470 LACLEDE AV.—10-room stone front, hot and cold water, electric bells, furnace; house in first-class condition.
$432 LACLEDE AV.—9-room stone front, hot and cold water; handsomely papered.
$526 LACLEDE AV.—10-room stone front, all modern; with or without furnace.
2848 LAFAYETTE AV.—A new 2-story stone-front, 8 rooms, bath, linen room, electric bells, hot and cold water and furnace.
14 THERESA AV.—8-room stone-front, in first-class order.
517 CLARE AV.—9-room stone-front, all modern improvements; half block from Olive st. Cable.
2817 OLIVE ST.—8-room dwelling, with large front yard.
2712 LUCAS AV.—8-room stone-front, hot and cold water, in first-class condition; low rent.
1628 PINE ST.—8 rooms, bath and laundry.
1721 DOLMAN ST.—6-room stone-front, bath and laundry.
2712 WASHINGTON AV.—6-room brick.

For terms apply to

Green & LaMotte

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

S. E. Cor. 8th and Chestnut Sts.

FOR RENT, 3907 EVANS.

Nice six-room detached house, hall, bath, laundry, etc.; will rent to good tenant for $20; worth $30.

JOHN DOCKERY, 904 LOCUST ST.

24

WM. C. WILSON & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGTS

619 CHESTNUT ST.

HAVE FOR RENT.

DWELLINGS.

717 N. 14th st., 4 rooms; $16.
2805 Laclede av., 9 rooms, hall; $25.
2623 Stoddard st., 6 rooms, bath; $35.
2230 Washington av., 2d floor, 6 rooms; $22.50.
1626 Morgan st., 6 rooms; $20.
31 N. Cardinal av., 8 rooms, bath; $35.
1049 Beck av., 2-room cottage; $6.

ROOMS.

826 N. 20th st., 4 rooms; $10.
1237 Wash st., 3 rooms; 2d floor; $10.
1130 N. 14th st., 2 rooms, 1st floor; $7.
2602 Glasgow av., 5 rooms, 2d floor; bath; $15.
123 Spruce st., 2 rooms, 2d floor; $8.
2030 Hebert st., 2 rooms, 1st floor; $7.
1005 Park av., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $15.

STORES.

213 S. Main st.; $15.
105 N. Sixth st., 2d floor, elevator, etc.
520 S. Second st.; $15. 14

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—12 acres nicely improved, on Rock road and railroad, suitable for poultry, fruits and gardening, for $1,500; land and improvements cost $4,000; all new. John R. Boaz, 815 Chestnut st. 79

FOR SALE—Farm of 200 acres of the very best land, all under cultivation excepting 15 acres of woods; good brick house and other buildings; well watered; will be sold for one-half its value if closed this month; terms of payment to suit; location 14 miles from the city, out St. Charles Rock road. Apply J. H. CHAMBERS, 79 914 Locust st.

ICE PITCHERS, guaranteed quadruple silver plated, at $4.50, $5, $6 and $7.50. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. 4th and Locust.

500 ACRES.

Splendid improved farm on Iron Mountain R. R., with good house, barn and complete equipment, in good order.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,

79 626 Chestnut st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

WANTED—I want to buy 6 to 8 room brick house and lot; give location and price; must be cheap. Address A 71, this office.

WANTED—I want to buy an 8 or 10 room dwelling in western part of city; any party wishing to sell please give me particulars. Address W 70, this office.

WANTED—To lease or buy a six or eight room house with stable or room to build between Cass av. and Clark, Jefferson and Compton avs. Address T 66, this office.

WANTED—To buy a 6 or 8-room house, stone front; furnace and modern conveniences; n. and s. exposure; where $30 or $35 per month will be accepted. Add. P 67, this office.

SILK UMBRELLAS at $2.50 each. Come and see how wonderfully cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor 4th and Locust.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED—A small improved Missouri farm in exchange for an improved quarter section in Kansas. Address T 67, this office. 80

SILVER-PLATED FORKS, guaranteed triple-plated, at $3.25 per set. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. 4th and Locust.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

210 AND 212 N. 7TH ST.—This large store, 30x130, at $150 per month. E. A. Ikseele. 17

307 N. 3D ST.—Third story, suitable for private office or light manufacturing. 17

719 FRANKLIN AV.—3-story building; well-lighted; rent $100; upper floor suitable for photograph gallery; would rent separate.
JOHN MAGUIRE,
17 519 Walnut st.

2102 CLARK AV.—A small store and room; rent low; No. 1 business stand. 17

2310 N. BROADWAY—$10; small store; 2 living rooms; good business place. See Mrs. Green.

2316 N. BROADWAY—$12; Store; 2 stories; 4 living rooms; good place for any business.

2701 GAMBLE ST., cor. Elliott av.—Store and 8 rooms, established as confectionery; good location for that business.
JOHN MAGUIRE,
17 519 Walnut st.

FOR RENT—At 517 N. 7th st.; brick stable, 6 stalls, a loft and one small stable. 17

FOR RENT—Large warehouse for storage or manufacturing purposes, half block from Union Depot, 411 S. 12th st. 17

FOR RENT—Space in a barber shop suitable for laundry office, cigar stand, coal office or such; 2 blocks from Post-office. Ad. T 69, this office.

FOR RENT—Large lot with building, stable and 7 sheds; adapted for teamsters or laundry, near Cass av. and 20th st.
REILLY & CO.,
17 624 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—Grocery store, new corner, best location in the West End; drug store now in same building; call for particulars.
W. P. NELSON & CO.,
17 106 N. Eighth st.

SILVER-PLATED FORKS, guaranteed triple-plated, at $3.25 per set. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWERY CO.
Cor. 4th and Locust.

STORES FOR RENT.

We have the following well-located stores for rent at the following low prices:
No. 708 N. 4th st., 4-story, with elevator, etc., at $75 per month.
No. 412 N. Main st.; entirely new; was rebuilt after the Shapleigh fire; is 4-story, with elevator, and runs through to alley, at $62.50 per month.
No. 209 S. 3d st.; suitable for tailor or shoemaker or painters, at $15 per month. FARRAR & CO.,
17 624 Chestnut st.

406 N. BROADWAY.

For lease, five-story building and four upper floors of adjoining building, 408 (connected); possession January, 1889. LANCASTER & TIERNAN.
17 202 N. 8th st.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR RENT.

SILVER teaspoons, $5 per set of 6. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. 4th and Locust.

TO BUTCHERS.

For Rent at Benton Station.

I have a first-class stand, suitable for a good butcher shop. Apply to L. D. PICOT,
16 618 Chestnut st.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—$40 per foot, Delmar av., s. s. near Pendleton; lot 67x142.
JOHN MAGUIRE,
8 519 Walnut st.

FOR SALE—To builders: 400 feet on Evans av. and 100 feet on Vandeventer av. that I will sell at a bargain. CHAS. KUHN, Real Estate and Financial Agent, 521 Pine st. 8

FOR SALE—Business lot on Franklin av. east of Channing, 50x134.8 feet; solid ground, and offered at a bargain. WM. C. WILSON & CO.,
8 Real Estate Agents, 619 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—$700 cash, bal. on time, will buy 68 feet on Cass av., cor. of Bacon st., one block east of Grand av. CHAS. KUHN, Real Estate and Financial Agent, 521 Pine st. 8

FOR SALE—25 or 50 ft. north side of Page av., between Sarah and Pendleton; lays between 3 and 4 ft. above grade; will sell at a bargain to close.
KEELEY & CO., 703 Pine st. 8

FOR SALE—Better than a bank—I have 20 lots 500 feet from a street car, about six blocks from Franklin av. cable, each lot 25x172 feet to 20-foot alley, which I will sell with $50 to $100 cash, bal. $10 monthly; nice location, and if lot is paid in full I will build a house on month's payments. See a plat in my office. CHAS. KUHN, Real Estate and Financial Agent, 521 Pine st. 8

BUILDING association, lodge and mercantile books opened, closed and adjusted. Address F. P. Foeller, Secretary Mound City Commercial College, 322 Chestnut st. 8

DIAMOND EAR-RINGS at $35, $50, $60, $75, $100, $150. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. 4th and Locust.

For Sale at a Big Bargain,

Forty acres on Page avenue, a short distance west of the Wabash station. This is rising property and you can double your money before the end of three years older. Call at once on
ADAM BOECK & CO.,
8 207 N. 8th st.

CHAMBERLAIN PARK.

Beautiful lots, n. s. Maple av.

BIG BARGAIN

to first purchaser who will build. G. B. DODGE,
8 Room D, Turner Building.

COOK AV.

30x160, east of Vandeventer av.; only $50 per foot; very low.
ADAM BOECK & CO.,
8 207 N. 8th st.

For Sale--Choice Residence Lots.

LINDELL BOULEVARD, near Newstead av.; high ground; street and sidewalks all made.
PINE AV., near Taylor av.; high ground; best lot on street. Look at these!!! There are none better!!!! Apply to

FARRAR & CO.,

8 624 Chestnut st.

BELL AV. BARGAINS.

Several hundred feet on Bell av.; cable road, 5c fare; near Newstead. W. P. NELSON & CO.,
8 106 N. 8th st.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY—FOR SALE

FOR SALE—At Webster Grove: a fine 7 room house, modern built, with 8½ acres a perfect park, large grapevine on the place, only $7,000; for particulars apply to MORGAN & SPER Y, 708 Chestnut St. 9

CLOCKS, nickel clocks, at $1, $1.25, $1.50. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale, now going on at
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.'S.
Cor. 4th and Locust.

BENTON HEIGHTS COTTAGE.

That Queen Anne cottage, 6784 Garnier av., 7 rooms, square hall, summer kitchen, trees, etc. entire outside shingled in modern style; any reasonable terms; must sell; leaving the city. Call for free tickets to see it at 106 N. 8th st. 9

HOTEL CREVE CŒUR.

Creve Cœur Lake, St. Louis County, 18 miles from city; 14 rooms, dancing pavilion, boat-house, 5 acres beautiful ground, bath and shrubbery; 6 trains daily; good reason for selling.

PONATH & CO.,

9 515 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

Suburban fine stone residence with several acres at Shrewsbury Park, 7 miles out on Frisco Railway, with beautiful surroundings; fine stone house, fitted up. Call at premises and examine same. Apply to
FARRAR & CO.,
624 Chestnut st.

Or J. T. Brent, Kirkwood. 9

BENTON STATION. FOR SALE

At a great bargain; the owner, a non-resident, is anxious to sell a beautiful 7-room cottage; good stable, carriage-house, large chicken-house; fine fruit and shrubbery; situated only three blocks from depot; house been built but 3 years; lot 50x175; will yield 10 per cent net on investment, with certain increase in valuation. Price $3,000. L. D. PICOT,
9 618 Chestnut st.

At Fairview, 2 Blocks From Station.

20 minutes ride on Missouri Pacific Railroad. 8 acres, 5-room house, stable, etc., on monthly payments; $2,500.

PONATH & CO.,

9 515 Chestnut st.

BENTON HEIGHTS.

For Sale.

Suburban home; modern dwelling, with all conveniences; 11 rooms; place highly improved; land from 5 to 10 acres, to suit purchaser. Extensive views. Apply to LOUIS D. PICOT,
9 618 Chestnut st.

IMP'D CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—New 6-room house; bath, water and gas; lot 20x120 ft.; No. 1705 Bacon st. Inquire at 4226 Norfolk av.

FOR SALE—New five room brick cottage, 4516 Lucky st., near Taylor av.; tow steps to Easton av. cable; $2,000; time given. 7

FOR SALE—On monthly payments 5-room house; terms $2200, one hundred down, balance $20 per month; near Benton Park. L. B. Jones, 610 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Three, 4, 5 and six-room brick and frame cottages near Franklin av. cable line. CHAS. KUHN, Real Estate and Financial Agent, 521 Pine st.

FOR SALE—2864 Lamp av., 2-story brick, 10 rooms, arranged for three families; lot 25x130. PERCY & VALLAT.
7 115 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—2830 Dickson st., a new 8-room stone-front; $5,800; lot, 25x115.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
7 720 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Chance for a home. A new 5-room brick house on Finney av., will be sold for $2,900 if sold at once; lot 25 ft. front. PONATH & CO.,
7 515 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—1006 Chestnut st., fine large 3-story brick house of 12 rooms, hall, gas and bath; lot 21½x109 feet; could be altered for store or office on first floor. KEELEY & CO., 703 Pine st.

FOR SALE—6-room 2-story brick; built two years ago; water inside; $1,900; monthly payments.
PONATH & CO.,
7 515 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—2826 N. 12th st., 6-room house; must be sold; commands fine view of Wright st.; near cars; nice locality; cheap. A. BOECK & CO.,
7 207 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—2931 Lucas av., near Garrison, nice 2-story, detached, stone-front house, 7 rooms with hall, gas, bath, and stable in rear; lot 25x135 feet. Call and get keys at KEELEY & CO'S, 703 Pine st. 7

FOR SALE—This is a bargain; King's highway, east side, adjoining Narrow Gauge R. R.; 110x160; we can sell this for about half the price that adjoining ground is held at.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
7 720 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Two modern brick stores on Plum st., between 2d and 3d, with dwellings above; granite pavement; rent well; price cheap. $8,000 each.
WM. C. WILSON & CO.,
7 Real Estate Agents, 619 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Two-story, 6-room brick residence on north side of O'Fallon st., between 14th and 15th sts.; St. Patrick's church parish; terms can be made favorable. GUIGNON & MILTENBERGER,
7 804 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Cheap—On monthly payments, 2 new 3-room cottages, marble mantels and grates; convenient to Franklin Avenue Cable; $180 down, $15 per month; also a 6-room house very cheap. Apply to owner, 4582 Cote Brilliante av. 7

FOR SALE—2441 N. Garrison av., 1 block from North Market st.; nice 1-story brick cottage of 3 rooms; lot 20x125 feet; price, $1,600; terms, $400 cash, balance $15 per month. Get keys at
KEELEY & CO., 703 Pine st.

FOR SALE—Desirable, well-improved, central business property increasing in value, producing a large rental; price, $20,000.
WM. C. WILSON & CO.,
7 Real Estate Agents, 619 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—811 N. 20th st., a nice 6-room, stone-front house; hall, water, bath, gas, etc.; modern improvements; price, $2,500.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
7 720 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—One and a half story frame cottage, near Water; lower will be sold for $1,100; lot 25 feet front; one block from city; monthly payments if desired.
PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—A bargain, No. 1717 Elliott av.; frame and brick building; formerly occupied as a grocery store; improvements first-class; almost new; two blocks north of Cass av.; worth $3,000; price $1,600; lot 40x128 to alley. Look at it and be convinced.
LEON L. HULL & CO.,
7 604 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Monthly payments—4046 Morgan st., 1 block from Delmar av., and 1 block west of Vandeventer av., brand new 2-story stock-brick front houses of 7 rooms, hall, gas, bath, hot-water pipes and boiler; inside w. c.; lot 25x155 feet; price $4,000; terms, $800 cash; balance $35 per month. Open all day Sunday.
KEELEY & CO., 703 Pine st.

FOR SALE—2651 and 2653 Bernard st., two neat 2-story 6-room bricks, water, etc.; large stable; fine place for teamster.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
7 720 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—An 8-room house with bath-room and laundry; Hecla's fresh-brick front; Lake Superior sandstone trimmings; marble vestibules; stained and beveled glass in doors and windows; electric bells and speaking tubes; gas; hot and cold water; Baltimore heaters, fitted so as to heat bath-rooms; also arranged for furnace; all rooms on second floor on a level; no crooked stairs.
No. 3806 Cook av., a good house in a good neighborhood; just finished; open for inspection.
GUIGNON & MILTENBERGER,
7 804 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—No. 4019 Bell av., new house of ten rooms; reception hall; No. 1 house in every respect; $3,000 will buy No. 4118 Cook av., a neat six-room brick house. $3,200 will buy No. 920 Benton st., a good nine-room brick house. $1,350 will buy new 5-room frame house on Lay av.; lot 75x150. $2,350 will buy No. 3326 Rutger st.; lot 63x126; 6-room house and stable. Building lot on Ann av., west of Jefferson, cheap. 480x180 feet on Bayard av., very cheap.
D. BRENNAN,
7 813 Chestnut st.

1302 OREGON AV., one block from Lafayette av.—6-room two family house; owner going to Los Angeles.

$2,100 WILL buy 6-room brick No. 2732 N. Garrison av. PAPIN & TONTRUP,
7 626 Chestnut st.

ICE PITCHERS, guaranteed quadruple silver-plated, at $4.50, $5, $6 and $7.50. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. 4th and Locust.

LOOK AT THIS HOUSE.

4239 Finney av., new stock brick front, with porch in front, 6 rooms, hall, bath and bath-room, cellar, water, gas and sewer. Lot 25x145. Price, $4,000. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
7 720 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

2612 Belleglade, 3-room frame, 50 ft.; $1,500.
4327 Kennerly, 3-room frame, 29 ft.; $900.
Call and get monthly list.
BARNARD,
7 4101 Easton av.

ONLY 2 LEFT!!

Coleman st., south of North Market st., two blocks east of Grand av., new 6-room stone-front houses (real estate) price $4,400. Small payment down; balance with your rent money. One of the grandest chances for those with small means to secure a home. Don't fail to examine these at once and take advantage of the inducements offered. Inquire on the premises of John J. Bisantz, or

RUTLEDGE & KILPATRICK, 720 Pine.

Do Not Miss This Chance!

Good 3-room frame cottage, with stable, one block from mule cars; will be sold for $1,100; lot 25x200; monthly payments if desired.
PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. 2834 Delmar av.

A new modern stone-front house and lot; has 11 rooms, hall, gas, bath, furnace, fine gas fixtures and hardwood mantles in every room. This house is handsomely decorated throughout and in fine condition. It is one of the best 7-room houses for sale in the West End. We will sell it at a great bargain. For terms apply to TAAFFE & GAY, Agents,
7 710 Chestnut st.

PINE STREET STONE FRONTS.

Two elegant stone-fronts on Pine near Cardinal; rental, $1,200 per year; choice investment; mid-summer bargain; $2,500 cash only required; will sell one or both; price reduced to $10,500 to sell quick; take lot in exchange. W. P. NELSON & CO.,
7 106 N. Eighth st.

FOR SALE.

3147 and 3149 School st., two 7-room press brick houses, all improvements, lot 46x100 feet.
Goode av., near Easton av., new 7-room brick, 50x130 feet; $3,400.
5518 Wells av., 4-room brick, lot 40x241.6; this property is low at $2,000.
3730 Evans av., 6-room house, all improvements made; price $2,500.
208 Center st.; this house is too small for owner, 4 rooms, 25x75; price $2,000.
1518 Garrison av., detached 6-room stone-front; lot 25x125 feet; lowest price, $4,200.
3036 Cass av., this 8-room brick; lot 25x130 feet; will sell very low.
3028 Cass av., 7-room brick detached; lot 25x125 feet; all in good order; low price.
Thomas st., near Easton av., 8-room detached brick; lot 25x150 feet; price $4,350.
Good av., near Easton av., 9-room brick; lot 25x190 feet; $1,000.
1119 Leonard av., detached 7-room brick; hall; every improvement; price, $5,000.
1208 Prairie av., 8-room brick, detached; lot 25x137 feet; $1,650.
2815 Sheridan av., 6-room brick, detached; lot 20x150 feet; $2,600.
I have quite a long list of houses for sale. See list at office.

UNIMPROVED LOTS.

Sheridan av., near Garrison; 50x150; price, $40 per foot.

JOHN McMENAMY,

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENT.

9 3189 Easton av.

IMP'D CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—In answering advertisements under this head mention the Post-Dispatch.

GET A HOME IN HORTON PLACE

8-Narrow-Gauge Railroad at Hodiamont st. Street improvements made; most desirable neighborhood. This property is rapidly enhancing in value. Apply to

RUTLEDGE & HORTON,

7 801 Locust st.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS for the removal of about 200,000 cubic yards of earth, for the laying of about 4,700 linear feet of sewer pipe and for building a brick sewer requiring about 2,100 cubic yards of brickwork, will be received at my office up to 2 o'clock p. m., August 20, 1888.

Plans and specifications will be ready August 16. A deposit of $500 as security will be required with each bid. JULIUS FITZMAN,

Engineer for the Catlin Land & Impr. Co.

HAPPY YOUNGSTERS.

STREET GAMINS REVEL IN NORTH ST. LOUIS FREE BATHS.

The Safe Place for Bathing Provided by Mr. N. O. Nelson—A Structure Which Prevents Drowning and Gives the Urchins Plenty of Splashing Room—How the Frequenters Enjoy the Water—Crowds Flocking to the Fenced-In Part of the River at North Market Street.

HOWLS, splashing and boyish laughter render the air vocal in the river above the North Market Street Ferry. The noise proceeds from what appears to be a fenced-in yard afloat in the river. This structure is the free swimming school for poor children and gamins.

Appreciating the danger with which swimming in the river is attended and the resultant drownings, Mr. N. O. Nelson hit upon the scheme of a floating cage, which was constructed by Mr. J. D. Lawnin, and for which Mr. Nelson paid out of his own private purse. The arrangement consists of two barges, oblong box-shaped, 36 feet wide, 28 feet long and about 4 feet deep. In between these floats a cage is lowered, composed of long slats, three feet deep at one end and five feet at the other, its length being 28 feet and its width 28. Around this entire structure is a substantial seven-foot pole fence, opening in gateways, one at the northern end of each float. The cage when in operation is lowered so that the top slats of the sides are on a level with the decks of the floats, and the youngsters can easily tumble into the swim.

IN PLACING THE CAGE

in position the northernmost portion is the deepest and in case a boy, unable to swim, gets over his head the current will bear him into the shallow portion in safety.

One week ago, last Thursday, the apparatus was placed into position and jumped into immediate popularity. By that subtle telegraphy through which news travels among the gamins the advent of the free swimming school was heralded abroad.

The Bathing Inclosure.

Boys of all sizes and ages, under majority, are to be seen in the inclosure to such an extent that nearly one thousand youngsters per day wallowed around in the aquatic cage. There being no restrictions or laws hampering full enjoyment, the patrons can go into the swim as many times between sunrise and sunset as their own sweet wills dictate. Owing to this condition of affairs one squad of gamins will splash around awhile, come out, dress and sit on the shore. It another delegation, known by them, approaches, they will doff their attire and take one with them. This is repeated over and over until the average boy can get in and out of his clothes as expeditiously as a "lightning change" artist. As a pair of pants and a shirt generally comprise the entire wardrobe, this feat is not very difficult.

THE APPARATUS IS IN CHARGE

of Superintendent Baker, who remarked yesterday that "this thing is 'catching on' with the boys. They're tickled to death with it, and some of 'em almost camp out here for the entire day. They help me push the cage down into the river and pull it in again; they arrange the plank between it and the shore and do every thing that is necessary about it."

The advantage of Mr. Nelson's apparatus is especially apparent in the neighborhood in which it is exhibited. Heretofore it has been a regular death trap for careless boys who either became swamped in the adjacent sewer and sucked under the nearby rafts. There is no color line; colored youngsters as well as white children splash around with the easy familiarity and abandon of children. The current running through its course down river keeps the water in the cage ever changing. Those skylights of the "aquatic Kids" known as "rollers," or swells, cast by passing steamboats, sweep through the cage to the same height as upon the outside. Altogether it is a success.

A POST-DISPATCH reporter heard a streaked youngster remark yesterday, "It's bully Mike, beats de deck. De gang's e'en up Sunday 'n' we'd better g'long." Mike said he would and with him are expected a couple of thousand other boys who will participate in a swim to-day in "de cage."

Aspects of the Fly Question.

From the Oil City Blizzard.

Russell Sage considers a fly an omen of illluck. John Anderson does not—John Anderson, who escaped alive finally from the caved-in well at Johnstown, Neb., a few days ago, and who had this to say among other things concerning his thrilling experience: "About the sixth day I felt something crawling on my hand, and found it to be a fly." There had been times in Mr. Anderson's life, perhaps, when he had boasted, "There are no flies on me." But the tables had turned. "Just imagine," says the Philadelphia *Record*, drawing a moral from the incident, "that man's thrill of joy at the touch of that fly! Haggard's stuff becomes flat beside it. Here we are every day cursing and damning the flies, when, under certain conditions, we should welcome the touch of the despised thing as an angel from heaven. Learn a lesson from Mr. John Anderson, who was buried nine days in a well. Life is worth living; and you would say so if you should be put in John's pinch once every ten years." The *Record* might have added such experiences are occasionally necessary to elevate the consensus of public opinion in reference to the usefulness and importance of the fly. The fact that Dr. Tanner, after fasting thirty one days, accidentally swallowed a fly and gained a pound and a quarter was altogether too quickly forgotten.

ALL ABOUT CABLEGRAMS

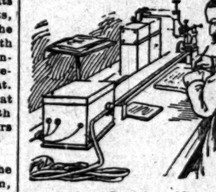
HOW THE FIRST THREE OCEAN-GOING WIRES WERE PUT DOWN.

New York Had a Grand Celebration Over the Completion of the First Cable, But During the Festivities It Broke—Splicing the End in Mid-Ocean—Improvements in Transmitting Messages Under Water.

OWING to the war between rival companies the rate for cable messages to Europe got so low recently that the public lost sight of the fact that a great many million dollars are invested in the dual enterprise of communicating electrically with the Old World and providing the sharks and other inhabitants of the deep with clothes lines and lightning-rods combined.

A combine of all the cable companies has been made again, and the rate advanced. In investigating the subject it was ascertained that few people, even among those connected with the various electrical companies, knew that there was a cable laid across the Atlantic Ocean prior to 1866, and yet that was the third cable put down.

The first suggestion of the practicability of an Atlantic cable was made by Prof. Morse in 1843, nearly two years before his first telegraph line was in operation, and the first submarine cable known to have been laid was completed in September, 1851, and connected England and France. April 1854, the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Co. was incorporated, and on May 6 the first meeting of the Board of Directors was held, and preparations were begun for laying a cable between America and Europe.



Receiving a Message.

In July, 1856, soundings were made in the Atlantic for a cable route, and the next summer the work of laying it was begun, but on August 10 the cable end was lost at sea and could not be recovered and spliced, and hence the first attempt proved a failure.

In the meantime, however, a second Atlantic cable company, called the Atlantic Telegraph Co., had been formed, of which Cyrus W. Field of New York, was a prominent member, and he became the manager of the company before the work was completed. On April 24, 1857, the steamship Niagara sailed from New York to assist in laying this second cable, and August 15 the cable squadron, comprising the Niagara and the British naval vessels, the Gorgon and Indus, sailed from Queenstown and commenced the work, which was pursued until interrupted by winter and resumed again June 10, 1858. The end in mid-ocean was successfully grappled and spliced, but a few days later the cable parted again, but was again spliced, and on August 5 the work was completed. On the 16th the shore connections having been made, the President of the United States and the Queen of England exchanged congratulations over the completion of the cable, and New York began preparations for one of the biggest celebrations known to the city. The event took place on September 1, and the account of it filled twenty-eight and a half columns of the *Herald* of the next day. The city and surrounding country were fairly wild over the accomplishment of the great undertaking and put in two days and one night making it memorable. The city was overrun with visitors and the streets were described as containing "over half a million of jubilant people," and nearly every building was decorated. From the battery to Union place, as it was then called, Broadway was so densely packed that the Seventh and Seventy-first regiments, acting as an escort to a grand procession, could scarcely crowd their way through. There were services during the day in Trinity Church, where Bishop Doane delivered an address, and there were services elsewhere and a grand reception to Mr. Field and the officers of the vessels at the Battery. The reception was given by the Common Council and afterwards the procession escorted the guests to the Crystal Palace, where congratulatory addresses were delivered and hundreds of telegrams received from other cities, among them being one from Roscoe Conkling, Mayor of Utica.

A BUG IN THE CABLE.

During the festivities the next day the announcement was made that "a bug had got into the cable," and it was wisely concluded to postpone further rejoicing to celebrate the eviction of the "bug." It was never got out, however, and the cable was useless from that date, except as a tow-path for summer tourists of the Niagara. Mr. Field and his associates, although sadly disappointed, were not entirely discouraged, but the war came on before they could get to work again, and the first Atlantic cable was not ready to lay until about the 1st of June, 1865. On July 22 the shore end was laid, and the next day the Great Eastern, which had failed to find any other end, was seaworthy, commenced paying out the cable. Experience gained from the two previous ventures proved valable in the third enterprise, but even yet there was much to learn about ocean cable laying. Owing to the immense size of the Great Eastern the work could be done more perfectly, and as coil after coil of the cable was wound off the reels and dropped into the sea extreme care was taken to make the splices to the following sections as strong as the body of the cable was, but, nevertheless, on August 2, the cable parted and much difficulty was experienced in grappling the ends and splicing them. As the cable was completed, section by section, tests were made through each of the shore. After a few months' delay the Great Eastern resumed work again in 1866, recovered an end which had been lost and completed the cable, which remained for business July 29, the tariff being fixed at £20, or $100 a message. Four days later the cable parted in mid-ocean and the Great Eastern again grappled the ends. Communication was restored September 8 and the cable worked twelve years, having been abandoned in 1878. In the meantime, however, other cables had been laid, and the tariff was reduced first to £8 and later in 1870 to £5, and then cables began to multiply so fast that the rates got much lower.

THE TWELVE CABLES.

The difficulties encountered in the first ventures have to some extent retarded all efforts to lay Atlantic cables, but nevertheless there are now twelve of them in operation, ten from North and two from South America. The capacity of the cables has been increased since 1880 by working them duplex, that is, making two circuits on each cable. All of them are not so worked, but six of the ten are and the others can be when business requires it.

The cables are owned as follows: The Direct United States Cable Co., 3; Anglo-American Co., 4; American Co. or Western Union, 2; French, 1, and Commercial Cable Co., 2. All of these, except the Commercial cables, are in the pool and are practically tributary to the Western Union Co. The Commercial is the only company that has a cable actually running into New York, the others being landed in Nova Scotia, or the vicinity, although some of them have sub-cables to adjacent points in the United States. The Commercial Co.'s main cables land at Cape Canso, Nova Scotia, crossing the ocean from Waterville, Ireland. From Cape Canso one cable is extended to Rockport, Mass., and thence by aerial cable to the city limits, whence it is run underground to Nova Scotia. The second cable is run by sea to Coney Island and under ground from there to the office, the only place it is in the air being under the Brooklyn Bridge. When this cable was first laid it ended in the cable house just east of the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach, and all telegrams over it had to be repeated there, but it was extended to New York City, and now the apparatus may be seen just inside the first window south of the company's office in the Drexel Building in Broad street.

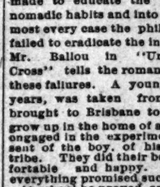
HOW THEY ARE MADE.

Atlantic cables are usually constructed of seven small copper wires wound together so as to form one conductor, and covered with a heavy coating of composition insulation, largely composed of rubber and paraffine, around which other and larger iron or steel wires are wound, protected by another coating of insulating material, and protected on the surface by other and still heavier wires, although some have another coating outside the wires. The shore ends are about two and one-half inches in diameter and the mid-ocean sections from an inch to an inch and a half.

Up to this date they have been made with but one conductor in each cable except a section of the Commercial Co.'s running from Rockport, Mass., to Cape Canso, Nova Scotia. The action of the static or earth currents is so great in the both-half inches that it is doubtful if two conductors could be worked in a single cable, and they are too expensive to warrant taking any chances with in the way of experiments, as it is generally conceded that they will carry but little battery, what is technically known as thirty volts being the limit put upon a cable circuit. This is less current than is required to feed a single arc electric light, and an ordinary arc circuit would feed all of the Atlantic cables and leave a large surplus.

TRANSMITTING MESSAGES.

The work of transmitting messages over the cables has been materially reduced of late years by improvements in the machinery. The first effort made to transmit messages was by means of the Morse code of signals as used on ordinary telegraph lines, but owing to the introduction of the current, which does not affect aerial lines to an appreciable extent, it was found that only one or two words a minute could be sent. Sir William Thomson, the great English electrician and scientist, then devised a means of signaling by the aid of a needle and looking-glass. Charging the wire with a positive current would deflect the needle from the zero line in one direction and a negative current in another. Thus positive and negative ticks were combined to form the letters of the alphabet. This was more rapid, as many as twenty-five words a minute being sent, but it required two operators to receive a message, as one had to watch



The Sending Key.

the reflection of the needle in a transparent scale and call the letters off to another, who wrote them down. This also caused some errors owing to the similarity in the sound of certain letters, and the operators adopted the plan of pronouncing a word commencing with the letters M, N, P, B, as M for mutton, P for pudding, etc. There was also need of a more reliable record, and Sir William Thomson invented a recording instrument on which Charles Cuttriss, electrician of the Commercial Cable Co. in this city, made some valuable improvements, and it is now generally used.

ELECTRIC WRITING.

A small needle is vibrated to and fro by the alternate currents. Attached to the end of the needle is a siphon about the hundredth part of an in

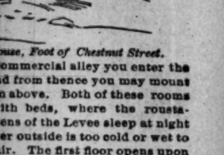
AS THE CENTURY.

STONE HOUSE AT THE FOOT OF CHESTNUT STREET.

Eighty-Four Years Ago by a Fur Trader—Peter and Jesse Store in It—Afterward Green Tree Inn—Now It Is a ging House.

HERE is on the corner of Chestnut street and the Levee a little stone house whose walls have withstood the battering of time and the weather for nigh on to a century. It was once the pride of y stone housethat St. Louis pos- r it is passed by almost without stood upon an eminence that icuous along the river front, ralls glistened in the sunlight, old, worn out, dirty. The with the dust and decay of lls have warped out of shape e is as wave-like as the bosom shutters hang broken and the windows and the crev- e stones betoken the gradual is going on.

est building now standing in eighty-four years it has stood river front and silently great city grow up about more and it will be gone. ed as a saloon and lodging.



ouse, Foot of Chestnut Street.

ommercial alley you enter the d from thence you may mount above. Both of these rooms ith beds, where the roustaens of the Levee sleep at night er outside is too cold or wet to ir. The first floor opens upon a cheap drinking shop for the it does a thriving business. is built in 1804 by a Spaniard, fur-trader, who subsequently with Pierre Chouteau, William Labadie and others in the . Lisa spent most of his time ee Indians. The house then eminence some twenty or above the flat rock that was river front. It was an abrupt ill of rugged stone. The only e river could be reached was arket-place, by wagon own to the river had been cut to Washington avenue, where had been made. The market ed northward as it descended ington avenue road curved e direction. These crooked then than now gates to the city e Lisa house one of the ent there for their drinks. een built up to the bluff and it so difficult of access as the ad been. It was here that the old the news of what they rips and drew all the gossip- been had when a boat the details would ist's. What had happened York six months before was y vessels to New Orleans and eads of the steamboatmen, "news" into the listening grouped about them. The ld have succeeded to this rity which Christy's had enbe time it was started more ting places had been establ town and the old stone house , which has continued ever

Tragedy in Algeria.

Gazette.

ible massacre perpetrated by nes from Oran, in Algeria. A amed Rollin lived with hi hall children on a farm near and had in his employment a negro named Emboree. One time, Rollin was alone in the wo children, her husband having work in the fields, she felt her- ed by the hair from behind, the blackamoor brandishing ich he soon plunged into her ollin received no fewer than d was also fearfully hacked the face. Wonderful to re- she has survived and relates who seemed to be "smiling" ying to butcher her, left her to the room where her little ng. The negro battered out e children with a shovel and to escape, but was captured, n condemned to death at the

ON THE BOURSES.

A REVIEW OF THE GRAIN, PROVISION, STOCK AND MONEY MARKETS.

Wheat Continues in Its Strong Position—Corn and Oats Dragging—Provisions Easily From Their Depression—"Old Hutch" still an Important Factor in Speculation—The Situation in Wall Street—Local Markets—Chas From 'Change—Personals.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., August 18.—The feeling of weakness has gone out of wheat and the market looks, acts and feels stronger than it did at any stage of the April and May boom that carried the price to 91¾c. Then the advance was largely on sentiment based on anticipated shortage in the winter wheat crop. Since then a large deficiency in the European crop has developed, the improvement in winter wheat proves to have been deceptive and last and worst of all, the spring wheat crop is threatened with serious damage from a succession of bad frosts. The outlook is exceedingly unpromising and to add to the unpleasantness reserves of old wheat are very, very low. It is no exaggeration to state that an amount of wheat equivalent to two-thirds of the visable supply or more has been bought for shipment to England and the Continent. The foreign markets have been steadily advancing, leading American markets right straight along. The enormous purchases of cash wheat and futures have found American speculative sentiment indifferent and unresponsive. Foreigners have looked with amazement at the spectacle that is presented and wondered why prices have not kited. Thier wants for the present and near future have been supplied and so long as our markets show no decided tendency to boom they have no excuse for adding to their lines. Indeed, it is not improbable that should the market evince a tendency to work back a considerable proportion of this wheat would be sold out in the expectation that it could be replaced at cheaper prices later on. Advancing American markets would stimulate buying for foreign account, insure the shipment of the grain that is crowding toward the seashore and render it reasonably certain that farmers would get a good price for their wheat. Usually high prices on short crops come too late to do the farmers any good. Possibly this year will be no exception to the rule, but indications point the other way. That astute speculator, "Old Hutch," has shifted his position once more and is now a pronounced bull. He has been buying steadily for several days and is probably the leading bolder, unless it should turn out that Phil Armour has been loading up, as many believe. The "pointer" was out several days ago, before he turned, that he discovered that he was selling wheat to Armour. There is only one man on earth Hutchinson is afraid of and that is Armour. The latter denies that he is in wheat or that he knows anything about it, but he is known to have sold out a big lot of St. Paul stock lately and as the wheat-market owes him a couple of million dollars, he may think that this is a good time to get it back. The promise is made that export clearances from the Atlantic ports during the month of September will reach 16,000,000 to 18,000,000 bushels. This must be taken with some allowances in spite of the further statement that a large number of steamers are being taken fro m European waters to engage in the grain-carrying trade, being tempted by the high ocean freight rates now prevailing. The weakness in the market this morning was caused by the delivery of about 1,000,000 bu of cash wheat on which storage had run out and by a flood of private dispatches from Minneapolis and Duluth that reports of damage from frost had been grossly exaggerated. Later advices from the most reliable men in the elevator and grain trade in Minneapolis, Duluth and other important points in the spring wheat country were in a different key. The conservative men are not disposed to make light of the frost or to underestimate the damage, though they are naturally reluctant to send out bulletins of a sensational character. They know that damage has been done, and they are trying now to find out its extent. Not a few of them show plainly in the tone of their advices that they are dismayed at the prospect. It is, nevertheless, true that the gravity of the situation is not generally understood, for the reason doubtless that the great run of traders are trained to discredit crop damage news on general principles, and it takes a mass of evidence to convince them.

* * *

The corn market is in a nervous tremor. The little shorts have been scared in on the fears of frost, and the big shorts are undetermined whether to run or double their lines. The same uncertainty afflicts Hutchinson on the other side. He is long 5,000,000 bushels. If he felt sure there would be a frost he would double up. If he thought there wasn't going to be a frost he would dump his load. That is all there is to the market. Receipts and shipments are liberal, but indications point to a falling off of receipts in the near future.

* * *

The huge crop of poor oats is dragging the oat market down into the slough of depression.

* * *

Yellow fever is out of provisions. The early part of the week Yellow Jack had full possession of the market. He was king, and as the advices from Florida, where he now abides, promised his spread or subsidence, values and business fluctuated accordingly. From the opening up to Thursday morning, when the news indicated that the authorities would be able to confine the scourge to Jacksonville, where it first made its appearance, the bear side had complete sail. Declines followed declines as a daily feature, and there was apparently no one audacious enough to make an effort to stem the tide. The bull party was simply routed and the bears had no opposition to speak of to meet or overcome. On Thursday, however, the Florida advices brought about a change, and during Thursday and to-day a sharp reaction was experienced. The ground previously lost was, in fact, more than recovered, yet the feeling was far from healthy. Confidence in the situation was by no means restored, though with no unfavorable news, the advances established were more likely to be maintained than otherwise. Speculation is still narrow and mainly on local account. The break was doubtless taken advantage of by the shorts of all classes to reduce their lines, and the trade at the present time is believed to be better evened up than for months. Hutchinson is credited with being the largest speculative holder of pork, while short ribs appear to be well distributed. Lard remains under the control of English houses. They own the bulk of the stock here, and are long of the market sufficiently to make their influence felt whenever they desire. If short ribs and pork were in as strong hands as lard less uneasiness would be felt over yellow fever's influence. The movement in cash property is just now limited. To meet current wants, packers, of course, are favored with some orders, but the activity witnessed during the last half of July in the general buying has subsided. The distributive trade is slow and its early and permanent revival will be governed by the health reports from the South. If it escape the yellow fever scourge the South, with its good crops and prosperous business, will unquestionably be a good buyer of provisions this autumn. In the way of stocks and assortments Chicago is the central depot of the country. Chicago packers are forced by the small supply of hogs coming forward to curtail operations. Last week they slaughtered perhaps about 25,000, added to their previous returns, make their packing since the opening of the summer season March 1, 1,220,000, against 1,415,000 a year ago. Only six houses are now running. JASON.

STOCKS AND MONEY.

The Wall Street Report on the Financial Situation at Home and Abroad.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ALL STREET, NEW YORK, August 18.—The market was firm for a time at the opening to-day, but the bears renewed the tactics of yesterday and forced prices down, but there was a partial recovery, and at 12 o'clock prices were not materially changed from yesterday's closing. The market opened rather unsettled, fourteen stocks showing advances of ⅛@⅜ over last night and eleven stocks declines of ⅛@⅜. During the greater part of the first hour the market was lower, the decline from opening prices having been ⅛@1⅛ per cent, the weakest stocks having been Missouri Pacific, St. Paul and Western Union. The bank statement at 11:40 a. m. showed a decrease of $2,370,575 in the surplus reserve, all of which was represented by a similar decrease in the money reserve. The loans show an increase of $2,118,600, while the deposits were reduced only $455,700. After the appearance of the bank statement there was a small decline in prices, but the market was dull. The high prices were made in the first half-hour and the low prices about 11 o'clock. There was little news during the forenoon, but considerable gossip was going on respecting the next dividend on St. Paul, which is offered in the market as low as 1 per cent. The dividend period is still some time off, but such talk has its effect in helping to depress the stock. The upward movement has met a check for the time being, and during the past week the market has been lower, the chief factors at work to depress values having been reports of damage to the crops, the accuracy of which is not beyond question. While some damage has undoubtedly been its extent is much less than stated in the reports telegraphed from Chicago, which were doubtless more for speculative purposes than as indicating the actual condition in the Northwest. The Chicago operators are bears on the market and are credited with being largely short of the grainer stocks, against which the efforts of the bears were principally directed, although late in the week an attack was made on the Gould stocks and the Vanderbilts. The coal stocks, particularly Lackawanna, held up much better than the general matter, the large earnings and the advance in coal prices to go into effect in September having had a sustaining influence. There was some selling of long stock to realize profits, but this was a small percentage in the operations of the week, which primarily was for the short account. There is no large supply of floating stock; in fact, the scarcity of stocks is a feature, and when the shorts attempt to cover, the market cannot help advancing.

London sold to some extent, but also bought some of its favorites, such as Louisville, Wabash preferred and Erie, and any buying movement here would doubtless bring large orders from the other side.

The total sales for the day were 94,000 shares.

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The money market has hardened somewhat during the past week, and at the Stock Exchange call loans have ruled at 1½@2 per cent, with the higher rate more frequent than at any period for several months. In some instances as high as 2½ per cent has been paid, but this rate was exceptional. Time loans do not change much, but there is no large amount of accommodation offered at 4 per cent. For two or three months the rate is 3½@3 per cent on first class collateral, and for longer periods the rate is 3@4½ per cent.

There has been a movement of currency to the country and exchange on New York is 50@60 cents per $1,000 discount at Chicago. This movement will continue, and as the demand for money for the movement of crops will soon become more important, the Eastward flow of money will increase. At the same time there is less need for drawing on this center than formerly, as large amounts which have gone to the West have not returned, and the establishment of other reserve cities makes less the necessity for sending funds from New York.

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The foreign market has ruled firm and call loans in London are 1½@1⅝ per cent, while the stock of gold in the banks is much smaller than usual at this period of the year.

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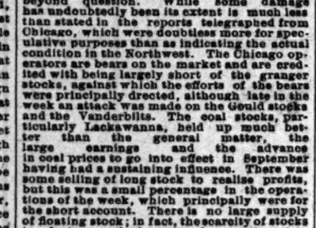
The Treasury during the week purchased $4,880,050 bonds, but there is a disposition to hold out for higher prices than the Secretary is willing to pay.

FROM THE FLOOR.



The August shorts in wheat had a good scare last week. It looked at one time very much as though they would be badly squeezed, and they may be yet. Predictions were rife that August would sell as high as December. The two options have come together in Toledo, and they crawled within 2½c of one another in this market. If the August shorts have some of their money squeezed out of them they will not receive much sympathy. With a very small percentage—about 17 per cent—of the receipts grading No. 2 and a stock of contract grade that was simply insignificant, they would persist in hanging on to their short sales, knowing that it was practically impossible to obtain the wheat to fill their contracts. Yet they hold on, hoping against hope that by some hook or crook they would be able to get out with safe skins. There was not such a large shortage, but it was owing to men who wanted the wheat, or said they did, and so wanting or so saying, the principal longs refused to settle on the market. Hubbard & Bartlett hold most of the long contracts and there is supposed to be somewhere between 250,000 and 500,000 bu owing them. Floor talk has it that this firm represents in this matter a couple of leading exporters here. Hubbard & Bartlett, so far as can be learned, haven't settled a contract, except where the actual wheat has been delivered them, and that was very little, so that if there is any squeezing to be done H. & B. will probably perform that amatory act. It was supposed that D. R. Francis & Bro. and S. W. Cobb & Co. were long large lines of August, but it is positively known that the Francis concern is out of the deal. Cobb has been selling August very steadily on the quiet for some days past. They are probably satisfied with the figures they are settling out at, the price having reached 89½c yesterday. Who the shorts are it is difficult to say, though report has it that Moses Fraley is the largest. The balances are the Toms, Dicks and Harrys of speculation. Whether the longs really want the wheat as badly as they say is another thing. It is known that good No. 2 wheat has been offered to exporters at a price that was below the August figure, but they didn't take it. This makes it seem probable that the longs would be better satisfied to squeeze the shorts than receive the wheat. The August shorts may yet have to walk up to the captain's office.

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Wheat bears have had a tough time of it during the last few days. They started in all right, and early in the week had September hammered down to 87½c and December to 85½c, but there they bumped against a few bull influences that drove all inclination to sell clear out of their mind. For two or three days a perfect avalanche of bull news came pouring upon the market. Most of it was cabled over from Europe. When it wasn't cold, wet and unfavorable weather it was short crops and estimates of the immense amount of wheat that the United Kingdom and Continent would find it necessary to import this season. And these were backed by such an authority as the London *Times*, "The Thunderer" asserting that the United Kingdom would require 160,000,000 bu. As if this wasn't enough, a frost in Minnesota and Dakota, with a quarter inch of ice formed in Dakota, came along and the spring wheat crop was ruined. If half of all the reports received were true, wheat should be cheap. As it was, there came a boom that lifted September to 85¾@87c and December to 86½c, and shorts were driven to cover and bears turned into bulls at a great rate. There was almost too much of this calamitous news, and there were too many bulls materialized. Latest developements are that the weather abroad is improving the crop prospects, that the shortage in the United Kingdom is not near so great as had been asserted, that the European markets' keen edge had been dulled and that the spring wheat crop of the Northwest was not in such a bad way as had been claimed. And the speculative crowd here, in Chicago and in every other market is loaded up with high-priced wheat. They'll want to dump their long stuff, if the strong bullish news fails to continue, and there's no eager demand now to take it, as the shorts are about all out. If the weather will only help them out by remaining unseasonable across the water, and by sending a few more frosts to blight the spring wheat, the longs may come out all right, but the market just now has a topheavy, overloaded appearance.

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According to the report of the Treasury Department at Washington the export of wheat and flour from the United States for the past cereal year was equivalent to 116,000,000 bushels of wheat. Sixty million of people are supposed to have consumed 270,000,000 bushels, or at the rate of 4½ bushels per head. Fifty-three million bushels are estimated to have been used for seed, and 10,000,000 bushels for animal food, starch, sizing, etc., making an aggregate of 449,000,000 bushels of 60 pounds. The crop of 1887–'88 was estimated by Mr. Dodge at 449,000,000 bushels weight.

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There was one feeble spurt of activity in corn, but during most of the week speculation has been in what John Crangle and President Cleveland would call a state of "innocuous desuetude." Wheat was too attractive to the average trader to allow him to dally with corn. The spurt in it set the first news from the North sent September up from 40½c early in the week to 41¾c Friday, and there was a ripple of excitement in the stagnant pool of speculation, but a slight improvement in trading attending the advance. Since then all interest has died out and the price sagged back. Except that exporters were loading corn into the barges, there wasn't anything particularly interesting in the actual spot article. While exporters have been taking this corn, yet they haven't shown any inordinate greed for it. One exporter kicked like a steer because a few more thousand bushels were loaded out than he ordered. And of late dock room is important to want but very little. As a consequence, the cash article had produced to quite a low point, and if it continues so low it will be impossible to bring corn to this market. Ben Nott, Dan Byrne of the Redmond Cleary Commission Co., a leading receiving house and one that has bought most of the corn that has come here lately: "The best bid for August is 40½c, and that is 4½c under Chicago, so can't bring corn here at that difference, and are entirely shut off now from purchasing in the country."

* * *

The seed market is slowly awakening from the lethargy into which it has been plunged for months past. The first sign was a small-sized squeeze that receivers here suffered. They had sold timothy seed for the first half of August, but a late and wet season prevented them from getting the seed in, and D. L. Bushnell & Co. and the Plant Seed Co., who had it bought, promptly jumped the price up and made them settle on it. This late and wet season has checked the movement to market greatly, but appears now to be over. Good receipts are expected from now on, and while speculators are paying $2.40 bid for spot timothy, the September option is not worth over $1.70. A sale of cloverseed for October made yesterday at $4.90 shows that another squeeze is not likely to be on in front. The flaxseed crushers of St. Louis received a lesson that year last seems to have taught them something. They last year allowed shippers to get the bulk of the early offerings of flaxseed at low prices. Some was sent East from here that was bought at 94c. When crushers got ready to purchase they found there was hardly any seed to be had, as their wants were supplied they had to send into Chicago territory and pay as high as $1.40, and even $1.50. This year they took time by the forelock. They went into the field as early buyers to enter the market. They would not allow Chicago, Indianapolis or any other market to compete with them and they met every advanced bid of these points by going them one better, until they finally put the price up to $1.15, where it is now. But they are getting the seed.

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The demand for money remains the same; in fact, there has been no appreciable change in the local banking situation in any respect. Local customers are the best customers banks have, but while the demand for discounts from commercial, manufacturing and manufacturing lines has been steady, it was by no means brisk; the outside has offered very little paper. The supply of money continues plentiful and the usual rates are being quoted for months past—quoted at 6@7 per cent for best paper and 7@8 for the outsider. Considerable currency has been shipped to the country, but in large volume. Eastern exchange was plentiful and weakened from 25c to 50c discount on New York, Philadelphia and Boston; Chicago, Louisville, Cincinnati and New Orleans is still par.

	Clearings.	Balances.
Past week	$17,235,000	$2,645,691
Last week	17,141,160	2,824,704
Same week, 1887	15,946,802	2,963,017

* * *

That coming contest over the "corner rule" promises to be an exciting, red hot fight. Those who wish it stricken from the rules of the Exchange are organizing their forces, preparing their ammunition in the shape of written and oral arguments and getting every thing in readiness for a hard struggle. They depend largely upon the great outside vote and will use every effort to draw this vote in on September 1. Their opponents are working just as hard, and, having their old leader, J. C. Ewald, with them once more, feel confident that they will once more carry the day and retain the rule. The last contest will undoubtedly be laid away in the annals both in the size of the vote cast and the feelings excited in two weeks from yesterday.

* * *

"Where is Frank Ryan and John Thyson?" some one asked on the curb the other day when there was on its bosom.

"They are in Angelo's, shaking," was the reply.

And a bystander remarked: "Well, I'd be shaking too, if I was as short as they are."

* * *

John Wahl & Co.'s circular on the lead market says: "Speculation in pig lead continues active, and the great operator and his associates have during the week just ending given the market increased infusion and have added further large blocks to their former holdings. Prices, as a natural consequence, have advanced from $4.20, the opening figure of the week, to $4.30. At the latter lead has buyers at the close and but few sellers. Consumers have come forward and have purchased quite liberally when they could get it, and a general disposition has been shown by them to lay in supplies for remote requirements. Evidently they have become imbued with the idea that the boom has come to stay and that the same is not likely to be taken as quickly as did the several immediate predecessors. Manufacturers of argentiferous lead are offering their output only in small quantities, and the unanimity among them, as regards making sales is unprecedented. Transactions for the week will probably aggregate 1,200 to 1,500 tons, the major portion of which went into the hands of the manipulators. New York has been comparatively quiet and steady at prices ranging from $4.35 to $4.40c. Our foreign reports are firm, and the cables show a slight elevation. Our to-day's London cable announces foreign lead £13 17s 6d."

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Walter Bain is one of the strongest, bloody-shirt, rampant, dyed-in-the-wool Republicans there is on the floor. The other day Walter was delivering a fiery oration before an audience of one, and he spoke of the "grand old party," its great principles, its greater leaders, as nibly as though he was addressing a ward meeting. He was especially eulogistic of the Republican candidate for Governor of Missouri. His audience listened to him patiently, and after Walter had wound up with a peroration that was a perfect burst of eloquence, he said: "Walter, by the way, what is the name of the Republican candidate for Governor?"

Bain looked at him a moment and then exclaimed: "Name! His name is—his name is—hum, ha! By Jove, that's funny. Hullo, George! What's the name of that blamed fellow who's running for Governor on the Republican ticket?"

* * *

Said the Old Member: "There are some queer things you see on 'Change. Perhaps there's one you can explain. Why is it that every other member is run off the floor at 1 o'clock, and is brought before the board and fined if he is found on the floor after a quarter past 1, except Harry Chandler and Doc Smith? Is it because Chandler is Chairman of the Floor Committee and that Doc Smith is his partner? SCALPER.

SILVER teaspoons, $5 per set of 6. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. 4th and Locust.

LOVE IN THE MOUNTAINS.

M. Quad in Detroit Free Press.

The next day after the affair at Burton's in Tennessee I went over to Andrews' Fork, seven or eight miles away, and was made heartily welcome at the largest of the three cabins. Andrews had a daughter about 20 years old, and I soon understood that she was to be married next day. Indeed, the lucky young man was on the ground and waiting. He was a six-footer, slim as a toothpick, awkward as a calf, and dead in love. The girl was more shy, but not to be bluffed by my presence. When I entered the front door, the young man, who answered to the name of Davy, ran out of the back. He felt confused and embarrassed, and, taking his seat on a log about thirty feet from the house, he hid his face as much as possible behind a sapling. Andrews called to him, then Mrs. Andrews called, but he put his finger to his mouth and would not come. Then his Susan went out and said:

"Now, Davy, what's the scrimmage? He'un hasn't come yere to hurt we'uns."

"I ain't scart."

"Then come along in. All of us will be ashamed of ye."

"Got a headache," said Davy, as he hung back.

"Honest?"

"Yes, orful honest. Feels like it 'ud split."

"Shucks! You's bashful! You's afraid he'll poke fun at we'uns! But he won't, Davy. Pop's dun told him so, and he says it's right. He'un won't laff, Davy."

"Fur shore?"

"Fur snake shore. Come in, Davy."

She came leading him by the hand, and I did my best to put him at his ease. In this I succeeded so well that after dinner he took me into his confidence. We were lying under a tree, and I had given him the first cigar he ever saw, when he suddenly said:

"Would yon—you—run away?"

"What! From getting married?"

"Yes."

"No, sir-e-e! You are a lucky man to get such a girl as Sue."

"But folks'l laff."

"Let 'em laugh."

"And wink and titter and make fun."

"Pooh! What of it?"

"It's jist orful, but mebbe I kin do it. I've killed b'ars and rattlers and wildcats, and I've had fights and rows, but this skeers me."

I got him braced up after an hour's talk, and then we took a cut through the woods to see the new cabin which had been erected for the bridal couple. It was an humble structure made of poles, with no door to the doorway and no sash in the window. The ground was hard-packed clay, there was a hand-made fireplace at one end, and a bedstead had been made of poles laid in crotches. Davy's mother had given him a bear-skin, a kettle, a skillet and a jug, and these were placed in the room. Susan's parents had given her a pan, a kettle, three tin plates, two spoons, two knives and forks and a bottle of vinegar, and these were placed in another corner. That was the whole outfit.

The mountaineers were very friendly. They had gone to every trouble to oblige me, and here was an opportunity to requite their kindness. There was a genuine country store about a mile away, and I got rid of Davy and went down there. I had a little talk with the storekeeper and wrote out a list of things and tendered the pay, and his voice actually trembled as he said:

"Twelve hull dollars! Stranger, ye can't mean it!"

"Oh, but I do."

"And all a free gift to Dave and Sue?"

"Yes."

"Well, it beats sarpints! 'Deed, it beats b'ars and wildcats? Put it thar', stranger! I've seed strange things in my time, but this clutters me!"

That evening Andrews and his wife had to go over to sit up with a sick neighbor, leaving me alone with the lovers. After the "sputter" had been lighted Sue said to me:

"You won't tease, will you?"

"About what?"

"And pop said you wouldn't laff nor titter."

"What at?"

"Dave and me is goin' to court."

"Go right ahead, my dear girl. I am very near-sighted and hard of hearing, and you needn't be afraid of me."

They sat down on the door sill, and after a minute Dave queried:

"Hain't nobody lookin', be thar?"

"Guess not."

"Yess I'm goin' to!"

"Now you hain't!"

"But I must, 'cause I orter!"

He put his arm around her waist, and there was another long silence. Then he said:

"Kin I squeeze yer hand?"

"Noap."

"But I orter."

"Well, mebbe."

"And you hain't kissed me fur an hour."

"David!"

"But I orter be kissed. And you orter be kissed."

"I can't consider."

"But you orter. Nobody'll see."

"Well, mebbe you know best."

"Course I know best. Haven't I killed b'ars and wildcats?"

"Sartin, fur I seed their hides."

"Don't sot way off thar, Susan. Sot clusser."

"Noap."

"But you orter. Yer pop would say yer orter. Hain't we most married?"

"Well, mebbe I orter."

"We's gwine to be crackingly happy."

"Yes."

"Never git mad."

"Noap."

I went off to bed and left them there, and I shouldn't wonder if they put in most of the night at it. At about 10 o'clock next morning the people began to drop in, and at 11 the marriage took place. The groom had a week spell, but I braced him up, and when the fatal noose was adjusted and the trap sprung his conduct was fair to medium. After dinner we formed in procession and escorted them to their new home. Everybody had come laden with a present of some sort. In the center of the cabin was my surprise and no crowd of people were ever so dumbfounded. Mrs. Andrews drew the articles out and it took everyone's breath away as she shouted:

"Real tea and coffee and saleratus! And here's cotton cloth and pins and thread! And here's sugar and molasses and soap! And here's crockery—real crockery—and knives and forks and spoons and——"

But all the women were crying by that time, and all the men were trembling with excitement. They laid it onto me, and I had to own up, and then Andrews called out:

"Here—Dave, Sue—git right down yere on yer knees and sw'ar to the stranger that you'll pot-luck with him an' his'n as long as Rockwater runs, and may the Lord never desert him!"

And who could ask for a greater reward?

A Pelican Dance.

From the Virginia City Territorial Enterprise.

The Pintes had a grand fandango at Pison Switch last Sunday night. About eighty Indians were present. A big fire was kindled, and in some dances about fifty Indians were circling about it, all at once coming down flat-footed upon the bosom of mother earth. The object of the gathering being to bring rain, the principal performance effort of the evening was the "pelican dance." In this about thirty Indians appeared, all wearing headdresses which were good imitations of the pouches and great bills of the pelican. In dancing, these huge wooden bills were constantly snapped in time with the drums, the snapping being effected by pulling a concealed string. The Indians think that by means of their dances they have brought about all the recent thunder showers and cloud bursts.

AMONG THE MINES.

NEWS FROM THE CARBONATE CAMP AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

Strike in the President—Iron Shipments From the Virginius—The Continental Chief Paying Dividends—Rich Strike in the Lillian—Increased Output of Leadville—Higher Price of Lead—Increased Receipts — Local News and Mining Gossip.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LEADVILLE, Colo., August 18. THE President Mill in Tennessee Park will be put in operation to-morrow, having been idle for several months. The mill will run on ore from the new strike in the mine. President Inslee of the company is in Leadville, and will remain here, having assumed personal direction of the company's affairs. The Virginius is now shipping fully sixty tons of argentiferous ore per day. The iron is of good grade, and much of it nets over $3 per ton. The Virginius mine will be operated at a profit of quite $2,000 per month above all operating and prospecting expenses.

NEWS FROM THE CONTINENTAL CHIEF.

The Continental Chief mine is showing up more ore than ever, and since the wagon road to the mine was completed has been paying dividends of nearly $20,000 per month. A few years ago this mine was offered in St. Louis for $30,000. In six months of this year the mine has produced many times that amount, and has as much more in sight. The Continental Chief is working in the same ore body as the famous Hill Top mine in Horseshoe. The latter is paying dividends of $25,000 per month, and the limits to the great ore body have not yet been reached. The Glass pending shaft is now down a little more than three hundred feet, and has encountered water. As yet the flow is not large, and is being handled all right by means of a bucket, so that sinking is progressing steadily. This shaft is expected to reach the contact in about one hundred and fifty feet or within two months, unless accidents interfere.

INCREASED OUTPUT OF LEADVILLE.

An estimate of the production in the camp prepared this week puts the tonnage output at 1,100 tons of ore per day, against only 750 only a fortnight ago, when lead was so much lower. On this basis the output for the entire camp of Leadville for this year will be several million dollars less than it was last year.

STRIKE IN THE LILLIAN.

The most important strike made this year is that which was made in the Lillian two months ago. Hisherto it has been kept from the public. The mine is now producing 500 tons per month of good smelting ore, and a large body of it has been opened.

The cross cut drift of the second level of the President Mine has just run into a body of rich smelting ore, one streak eight inches wide has been cut, and another of eighteen inches. The ore assays two hundred ounces. The hanging wall of the vein has not yet been reached. The vein is lying very flat, which is regarded as a good indication by miners familiar with the Saint Kevin district. Drifts and cross-cuts in the mine started from it in the rich ore just struck, and its limits have not yet been found.

THE ADAMS AND SELLERS.

The Adams mill is now in operation, running on low grade ore hoisted through the Brookland shaft. The Adams management will begin to increase the supply of ore shipments this week. The Col. Sellers Mine is said to have more ore in sight at the present time than at any time during the last five years. Lead ore has been struck in all parts of the mine, and the total shipments now average nearly 40 per cent lead. The mine is producing about 75 tons of ore per day. The Oliver Branch mine of the Lee Basin Co. is now producing only about 500 tons of ore per month, but the ore is of excellent grade. For the past month no ore sacking under 100 ounces has been shipped. The Olive Branch workings are in ore in all places but one. The El Paso is building ore bins and will commence shipping very soon.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE TIP TOP.

The Tip-Top Mine, which is owned largely by the Taussigs of St. Louis, is now being worked again by its owners. The lessees opened the mine so that it could be worked at a profit, and it seems as if the Tip-Top was about to enter upon a new era of prosperity. Altogether the mining outlook of Leadville is rather bright just at present.

LOCAL MINING GOSSIP.

A Dull Market—Stocks Sold and Prices Obtained Yesterday.

The mining market was unusually dull yesterday, few stocks selling, although good prices generally prevailed.

* * *

'Frisco advanced sharply, rising from 7½ to 8¾, at which 1,000 shares sold on 'Change and 1,500 on the street. Sid Francis was the most marked bull, bidding in 1,000 shares at 8¾; 500 shares sold at 8⅞ at a late hour in the evening. The cause of the boom is ascribed to the rumor that ruby and gray copper has been struck in large quantities in the 400 foot level.

* * *

News was received from the Black Oak that a run of the sulphurets had been made, yielding $250 to the ton. The new pipe is on its way from San Francisco, and the water power will be turned on in a few days. Work on the shaft is progressing, and it is believed that when an additional depth of fifty feet has been reached the ore will be much richer than any hitherto obtained. Five hundred shares sold on the street at 39, which price was bid for more.

* * *

News from the Grey Eagle is to the effect that stoping has been commenced, and that several tons of ore, assaying $112 in silver and 16 per cent lead, have been crushed. The stock was 5¾ bid, offered at 6, but no sales were made.

* * *

The directors of the Boss received a most encouraging report, stating that in the lower level a rich vein of ore showing much free gold had been struck, and that 150 sacks of ore were ready for shipment. The stock opened at 12½, at which 200 shares changed hands, and closed at 17½ bid, with no offers.

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The Paymaster Mining Co. has called a stockholders' meeting for Monday evening, August 20, at 8 o'clock, at Mercantile Club, 706 Locust street.

* * *

Jumbo was 5¾ bid; 100 Pat Murphy sold at 23½; 100 Golden Era brought 22½, the stock afterwards dropping to 21¾, 22½ asked; Caribboo was 17½ bid, offered at 18¾; 200 West Granite sold at 15; Wire Patch was 30¾ bid; Small Hopes was offered at 87½; 13¾ was offered for Buckskin; Silver Age was 50 bid; Lily of the West was offered at 15; 65 was bid for Mary Foster; Silver Bell was offered at 58¾; L. X. L. was 2½ bid, 3 asked; Keystone was offered at 50.

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Hope was offered at 24.65 the lowest price it has yet reached; 5% on a share was offered for the privilege of putting it at 21 within twelve months. The following report was yesterday received: "230 rounds West contence sold at 15; Wire Patch was 30¾ bid; Small Hopes was offered at 87½; 13¾ was offered for Buckskin; Silver Age was 50 bid; Lily of the West was offered at 15; 65 was bid for Mary Foster; Silver Bell was offered at 58¾; L. X. L. was 2½ bid, 3 asked; Keystone was offered at 50.

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The Paymaster Mining Co. has called a stockholders' meeting for Monday evening, August 20, at 8 o'clock, at Mercantile Club, 706 Locust street.

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Jumbo was 5¾ bid; 100 Pat Murphy sold at 23½; 100 Golden Era brought 22½, the stock afterwards dropping to 21¾, 22½ asked; Caribboo was 17½ bid, offered at 18¾; 200 West Granite sold at 15; Wire Patch was 30¾ bid; Small Hopes was offered at 87½; 13¾ was offered for Buckskin; Silver Age was 50 bid; Lily of the West was offered at 15; 65 was bid for Mary Foster; Silver Bell was offered at 58¾; L. X. L. was 2½ bid, 3 asked; Keystone was offered at 50.

* * *

Hope was offered at 24.65 the lowest price it has yet reached; 5% on a share was offered for the privilege of putting it at 21 within twelve months. The following report was yesterday received: "230 rounds West contence sold at 15; Wire Patch was 30¾ bid; Small Hopes was offered at 87½; 13¾ was offered for Buckskin; Silver Age was 50 bid; Lily of the West was offered at 15; 65 was bid for Mary Foster; Silver Bell was offered at 58¾; L. X. L. was 2½ bid, 3 asked; Keystone was offered at 50.

* * *

'Frisco advanced sharply, rising from 7½ to 8⅝, at which 1,000 shares sold on 'Change and 1,500 on the street. Sid Francis was the most marked bull, bidding in 1,000 shares at 8⅝; 500 shares sold at 8⅞ at a late hour in the evening. The cause of the boom is ascribed to the rumor that ruby and gray copper has been struck in large quantities in the 400 foot level.

* * *

News was received from the Black Oak that a run of the sulphurets had been made, yielding $250 to the ton. The new pipe is on its way from San Francisco, and the water power will be turned on in a few days. Work on the shaft is progressing, and it is believed that when an additional depth of fifty feet has been reached the ore will be much richer than any hitherto obtained. Five hundred shares sold on the street at 39, which price was bid for more.

* * *

News from the Grey Eagle is to the effect that stoping has been commenced, and that several tons of ore, assaying $112 in silver and 16 per cent lead, have been crushed. The stock was 5¾ bid, offered at 6, but no sales were made.

* * *

The directors of the Boss received a most encouraging report, stating that in the lower level a rich vein of ore showing much free gold had been struck, and that 150 sacks of ore were ready

THE CAR OF JUGGERNAUT

MONCURE D. CONWAY SAYS IT IS NOT SO HORRIBLE.

He Claims That Christian Bigotry Is the Cause of the Delusion—Some Corroborative Evidence—More Religious Suicides in England Than in India—The Real Meaning of Juggernaut.

[Written for the POST-DISPATCH.]

MORE widespread horror does not exist than that of the Car of Juggernaut. No church or chapel or Sunday-school room is unfamiliar with the vision of idolators throwing themselves beneath the blood-stained wheels. There are few American girls—boys even—who have not shed tears and dimes for the victims of that cruel idol. The dreadful self-immolation has added a proverbial similitude to pulpit and platform eloquence. Grim Juggernaut has got into cyclopædias. But the chariot of truth is passing through the world; many cherished fallacies must be cast beneath its remorseless wheels; among them must be crushed this world-wide notion about Juggernaut. It is a delusion. Hard as it is to lose one's pet horror, this one must be given up. The supposed custom of immolation under the wheels of Juggernaut does not prevail, never did prevail; on the contrary, Juggernaut is the most humane of all Oriental deities, and his cult the most civilized.

I could fill a column with official and unquestionable proofs of this paradox, but reserve the space for some facts of more interest to the reader. It will be sufficient to substantiate the point by a few competent authorities whose testimony has not been disputed. Dr. W. W. Hunter, Gazetteer General of India, says in his *Orissa* (1872):

AN EXPLANATION.

In a closely packed eager throng of a hundred thousand men and women, many of them unaccustomed to exposure or hard labor, and all of them tugging and straining to the utmost under the blazing tropical sun, deaths must occasionally occur. There have doubtless been instances of pilgrims throwing themselves under the wheels in a frenzy of religious excitement. But such instances have been rare, and are now unknown. At one time several unhappy people were killed or injured every year; but they were almost invariably cases of accidental trampling. The few suicides that did occur were, for the most part, cases of diseased and miserable objects. The official returns now place this beyond doubt. Indeed, nothing could be more opposed to the spirit of Vishnu worship than self-immolation. Accidental death within the temple renders the whole place unclean. The ritual suddenly stops and the polluted offerings are hurried away from the sight of the offended god. According to Chaitanya, the apostle of Iaganath, the destruction of the least of God's creatures was a sin against the Creator. Self-immolation he would have regarded with horror. The copious religious literature of his sect frequently describes the Car Festival, but makes no mention of self-sacrifice; nor does it contain any passage which could be twisted into a sanction for it. Abul Fazl, the Mussulman observer, is equally silent, although from the context it is almost certain that, had he heard of the practice, he would have noted it. So far from encouraging self-immolation, the gentle doctrines of Iaganath tended to check the once universal custom of widow-burning. Even before the British Government it was to our officials observed its comparative infrequency at Puri.

BEING IN INDIA ELEVEN YEARS

after the above was published, I conversed with Dr. Hunter on this subject, and found that the evidences even for suicide, under the car at Puri, had diminished since his work was written. The English Commissioner of Orissa had in four years known but one death by accident, and two in which the victims had rid themselves of excruciating complaints. This was just after the province passed under English rule, which did not interfere with the festival. Prof. Bain of Aberdeen University says (1876):

An Indian civil servant, Mr. James Geddes, who had been resident magistrate at Orissa, where the festival is held, informed me, from his own knowledge, that no trace of the practice of immolation could be found in the public records of the district.

According to Wilson, the Orientalist, pilgrims to Juggernaut have been customary for only some 150 years, so that the annals are traceable. Dr. Hunter has gone carefully through them, has conversed with the oldest inhabitants, and found no allusion of the sacred reputation of the cult. It is surmised that some early missionary who witnessed the Car Festival did not understand that the reason why human beings drew it, instead of animals, is lest one of these should get killed, and so pollute the sacred precinct. The man was asked if he is ill or exhausted, but not the beast, who might be driven to his death. Shocked by an apparent degradation of humanity, meant to preserve animal life, such murders as I first broke down on, recording his mistake. Hunter, after sifting the matter, will suppose it part of the programme. His physical and moral nerves, unsettled, might inflate the story; and when this gained currency in missionary meetings and swelled collections, its inflation would hardly diminish. There is an evolution in stories; a survival of the fittest for raising contributions might so develop a Juggernaut accident or suicide that the original witness would not recognize his narrative as told in the tabernacles.

SUICIDE

is different from self-immolation. There are more religious suicides in England than in India. On the day after the Prince of Wales attended a thanksgiving at St. Paul's for his recovery I read a paragraph stating that several persons were at one point crushed to death. The item might float like a thistle seed to some far land and spring up to a belief that in England human victims are offered on the recovery of a prince from illness.

The West understands the East as little as the East does the West. When India passed under direct English rule a difficult problem was presented by the enormous possessions of its various sects. The new Government was compelled to appoint temple trustees and idol guardians. England will be realized that its Queen was all the heads of many-headed idolatry. Her Viceroy disbursed revenues of Parasnam. Under a formal pledge of protection to the great Temple of Juggernaut an annual sum was assigned the Brahmans from the revenue of the annexed province. In 1845 a tremendous polemic arose in England about this particular patronage, the Government being charged with subsidizing idolatry. The excitement became in India a cry that the English were about to destroy their religion, and contributed not a little to the mutiny of 1857, than had ever been sacrificed to all the gods of India together. And all the time Juggernaut, the deity whose fictitious victims largely occasioned the slaughters, was awaiting, in wooden harmlessness, the era of Oriental research which now proves him a form of Vishnu, the lord and protector of life, to whose sacrifice, even animal, is an abomination. So it appears that Christian superstitions can be cruel also.

JAGANATH

(the right spelling) means "Lord of the World." It is an epithet of Krishna, who is a form of Vishnu, the Hindoo savior. His great shrine is Puri, Orissa. At one of his two annual festivals the image is bathed; at the other he is drawn in his car. According to his legend Krishna was killed by a huntsman. His bones were found under a tree, and a king, Indradyumna, was directed by Vishnu to form an image of Jagnath and place Krishna's bones inside it. Viswakarma, divine architect, undertook to make the image, but being hurried by the King left off in anger. So Jagnath was left without hands or feet. In compensation for this Brahma gave the image eyes and soul, and presided at its consecration.

It is discernible through [illegible] legend that it was originally on account of the saintly bones within it that the image was venerated. And although to the Christian spectator the worship may appear merely that of a painted "stock," this is not true. It symbolizes a resurrection of Krishna's dead body. The only sacrifices before it are flowers, each a hope of immortality. The associations with Juggernaut are unique, and the spirit investing the shrine so far in advance of anything else known in India that the cult has become of social and political importance. Forbes, in his "Plea for Indian Missions" (1865), says: "Caste is the devil's yoke," and "Juggunath was invented by devils." This is not felicitous, for at the shrine of Juggernaut caste disappears. It is the one temple in India where the prince and the pauper, the Brahman and the Pariah kneel together. Through this peculiar characteristic of equality has been developed a means by which a certain fraternization with the English has been secured. It has long been caste law that those of Brahmin family can touch any soil but that of India without defilement.

YOUNG HINDOOS

were for a long time restrained from visiting England to prepare themselves for the civil service, because of the really defiling and costly ceremonies of purification entailed on their return. Yet in recent years it has been ascertained that it is only necessary for the returning traveler to go straight to the Shrine of Juggernaut. Having obtained a certificate of pilgrimage to Juggernaut no further questions are asked; his caste is safe. In this way Juggernaut, while still signifying savagery for Christian pulpits, has become a potent patron, not to say missionary, of English civilization in India.

Juggernaut has also become the shrine of religious toleration in India. At all the great religious festivals his image may be seen with peaceful Buddha seated beside it. Buddhism was exterminated from India many centuries ago. There is no Buddhist temple nearer than Ceylon; but the great and gentle teacher, whom we are all beginning to love as the "Light of Asia," has, within a few generations, been taken by the hand, so to say, by Juggernaut. Buddha is gradually coming back to the heart of India through the liberalism of the worshipers of Juggernaut. This is the most important sign of moral progress and intellectual movement among the 200,000,000 of India. Juggernaut and Buddha are now venerated together in every part of the country. They are the gentle, or one may say, the gentlemanly gods of the land.

NO VIOLENCE,

no cruelty nor blood stain can approach them. The pious devotee will not slay an insect near their temples. Such is the record of the actual as contrasted with the imaginary Juggernaut, whose only human sacrifices have been drawn from the pious pockets of Christendom. In Juggernaut are summed the line of avatars representing those whom Hindoos call their saviors, as distinguished from Liva, the destroyer's incarnations. In him are Vishnu and Krishna and Buddha. I have before me the puranic regulation for the only sacrifice permitted at the altars of Vishnu-hrishna-Juggernaut, these three being one: "He who adores the Supreme Being should behold him in every creature and every creature in him. The Lord of Life should not be worshiped with flowers that have faded. Those of thine own garden are far better than those of any other. With the flowers gathered must be reverence—itself a flower. There is in the intellect a sacred lotus to which every breath is wafted and in it lost. He who shall contemplate this flower shall find it full of splendor beyond the collective light of many moons and near unto the deity." MONCURE D. CONWAY.

BUTTER dishes, guaranteed quadruple silver-plated, $2.50 to $7.50 each. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. 4th and Locust streets.

CAUGHT IN HIS GAME.

J. L. Miller Arrested for Swindling Wanamaker & Brown.

A man who gave the name of J. L. Miller tried to play a rather smart trick on Wanamaker & Brown, the Broadway clothiers, yesmorning, but he laid his plans badly and was caught. About two weeks ago he went into the store and called on Mr. Galligan, the manager. He had a draft for $15 on John Wanamaker of Philadelphia which he wanted cashed. Mr. Galligan asked him who he was, and was not inclined to waste much attention on the fellow, but inquired what he was doing with a draft on Wanamaker, and Miller said that he was employed in the wholesale house in Philadelphia. He was traveling for them, he said, and had left them with his samples at the Merchants' Hotel, where he was staying. Mr. Galligan asked him who he knew in the Philadelphia store, and Miller told him about everybody from top to bottom. He knew them all and what positions they occupied, and chatted so glibly about them that Mr. Galligan, who also knows them, concluded he must be an employee of the house or he never could have acquired so much information concerning it, so he cashed the draft. Miller told him he would have a remittance in a few days and would come in and take up the draft if Mr. Galligan would not send it to bank. Mr. Galligan consented to this, and the draft has not been heard of ever since. Friday afternoon Miller showed up again and wanted more money. Mr. Galligan wanted time to inquire about him, and sent a telegram to Philadelphia. He did not receive an answer at once, and he wanted Miller to wait over here to-day. Miller wanted to leave last night and wanted $60 to go away on. Galligan would not give it to him, but did let him have $7 to pay his small expenses until yesterday. Miller showed a telegram from R. H. Hilburn, the Philadelphia manager, saying that he was all right and to draw on him through Wanamaker & Brown. The telegram looked suspicious and Galligan inquired at the telegraph office and learned that no such message had been received here. Miller agreed to wait over until yesterday and did, and at 12 o'clock he went to the office and wanted his draft for $60 cashed. Galligan's detective was there as at once arrested for Hilburn had wired Galligan that he knew nothing of Miller and he was not authorized to draw. Miller protested his innocence at first but finally broke down and admitted that he had been trying to swindle the firm. He was taken to the Four Courts and is locked up there now.

School Suits at the Globe.

Our Nobby Children's Suits at $1.50, $2.50 and $3.50 are sold for 25 per cent more at the so-called 50c-on-the-dollar sales.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

PREPARING FOR THE SHOW.

Manager Johnston of the Exposition Makes His Report—Derelict Exhibitors.

The directors of the Exposition held another meeting yesterday afternoon to discuss the affairs pertaining to the rapidly approaching Exposition and to hear from Manager J. H. Johnston, who had just returned from Maine. Mr. Johnston read a report, in which he stated that the Exposition would be fully up to what it had been in past years, and there would be several new departments which had never before been included among the exhibits that were made. He was disappointed in some firms, which had shown a disposition to withdraw. Four or five of them which had taken space months ago and seemed anxious for it then, now are inclined to save the expense which their exhibits would cost them. Mr. Johnston has been a good deal worried over this, not that it will at all affect the Exposition, but he thinks that when merchants voluntarily reserve space for months ahead they ought to occupy it, for if they do not the directors must hurry around and find others who can make a display on short notice. The injustice may reach as far as the other exhibitors, too, because, if through the negligence of one who has received space and kept others out his exhibit is not up to the standard it reflects upon his neighbor also, whose earnest efforts may lose half their force because of the inconsiderateness of the other. There is another feature of the case which those who are thinking of withdrawing seem to have forgotten or ignored. They have made a promise and that promise has been depended on by the managers.

Mr. Johnston is anxious for the exhibitors to begin work at once. Most of them are already at work, but there are some who have not started, and he wishes them to begin now in order that when the Exposition opens it may be as it has been in the past, ready to receive its visitors.

MANTEL clocks, 8-day, gong-strike, mahogany, cabinet, at $5. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale now going on.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Corner Fourth and Locust.

HUNDREDS OF DRESSES

WHICH A ST. LOUIS LADY HAS MADE HERE AND WEARS AT SARATOGA.

Other Fashionables Have But Few Toilettes—The Number and Style of Gowns Owned and Worn by Local Society Women—Elegant Taste Displayed in the Selection of Materials and the Fashion of Designs.

FROM the newspaper correspondents at the Eastern watering places comes the usual wonderful accounts of Mrs. Fraley and her marvelous gowns, and jewels, and maids, and dogs. Each year the gowns are doubled in number, as are also her trunks, the maids, and the dogs, while the richness of her jewels and her wealth is multiplied indefinitely in the telling of it. This year she is said to have forty-eight trunks, containing five changes of raiment for each day, the same dress never being used twice, making 300 dresses for the season of two months. In addition she is receiving daily packages by express containing articles of dress. She is said to have five maids, one of whom takes exclusive charge of her wardrobe, another takes care of her shoes, numbering 200 pairs, another dresses her hair, a fourth dresses her, and the fifth has charge of the dogs, of which there are six. Not a word is said of her horses and carriages, but she did take with her from St. Louis two carriages and a cart for her daughtes, and five horses, and a groom and a coachman. Her jewels are reckoned at a million, and her laces as priceless.

Of course these things are very greatly magnified. Mrs. Fraley has superb jewels, which are valued at about $100,000, which is not too high an estimate, for she has over fifty sets and a great many beautiful jewelled aigrettes for her hair, of the most precious stones. Her collection of diamonds is no doubt the handsomest owned by any lady in St. Louis. She has a great many beautiful dresses, certainly over a hundred—but they are not imported, as is supposed, or manufactured by Worth. On the contrary, she is a lady of excellent taste and

DOES HER OWN SHOPPING,

chiefly in New York. A great many novelties and rich stuffs she orders from Paris direct, and she has a capital dressmaker here in St. Louis to whom she pays a regular salary, and keeps her busily employed in making her own and her daughter's dresses. With the aid of Paris fashion-plates she designs, with the assistance of her dressmaker, her own gowns, which are certainly very beautiful and artistic. All the marvels of gold and crystal and steel and jet, of which the fashion-plate students speak, is done for Mrs. Fraley right here in St. Louis by her own exclusive dressmaker.

The people of St. Louis however, are rarely ever favored with a sight of the number of things. While she is always well and richly dressed, there is not that stunning effect and variety, which one would expect. Her fine feathers are folded up, and she is worn after the summer's campaign, and only upon some such occasion as the Veiled Prophets' ball does she array herself in gorgeous splendor. It is said that she does not even appear in them at the exclusive Harmonie balls, but wears usually all black toilettes of fine lace or tulle, richly studded with jet, which is said extremely becoming to her, and a most effective setting for her superb jewels. Perhaps she does not consider the St. Louis ladies as "foreign" enough to be worthy of such display, to that extent they are not, for considering the enormous wealth of many St. Louis families there is very, very little rich and elegant dressing among the ladies, though there are quite a number of them who dress tastefully and well.

No doubt among the families of the old French regime great quantities of valuable things may be found laid away for the grandchildren to marvel at and use for tableaux and masquerades, but there are but few instances of these beautiful articles being worn on dress parade. Mrs. Bathurst Smith, nee Virginia Christy, famed for her beauty and accomplishments in her youth, has a perfect store house of lace of the finest textures and velvets and satins and brocades that never see the light of day. She was extremely fond of display in her beautiful bridal, a number of more numerous, perhaps, than any other lady of that day and generation. Her jewels are also of great value, but, having worn mourning for several years, these things have almost ceased to be thought of except among her friends.

LADIES WHO DRESS WELL.

Mrs. Rebecca W. Sire was another of the ladies of that day who wore dresses of the most elegant stuffs and had rare laces and elegant jewels.

Mrs. Julia Moffit, Mrs. Charles P. Chouteau, Mrs. Dr. Johnson, Mrs. Peter L. Foy, and a score of others who might be named, were at one time noted for the elegance and beauty of their dress. Of late years the ladies who are in mourning have adopted the customary black dress of silk, a velvet, or fine lace, which needs no other garniture than the rich gems which they wear at their throat and in the ears.

Mrs. Mary V. Scanlan, who has exhibited marked taste in the furnishing and decoration of her house, has a number of elegant toilettes of velvets or brocades, and is very fond of fine laces, black and white. In the latter she has a lovely bisque figure of a costume of white lace, and her silver-grey hair a la pompadour, she looked the picture of the French beauties.

Mrs. Rufus J. Lackland is remarked everywhere for her exquisite taste in dress. She affects the delicate tints, pale blue, and pink, and lilac, which, made in picturesque fashion and harmonizing with her silver-white hair and dark brown eyes, reminds one of the pretty French water colors.

Mrs. D. M. Frost has a wonderful array of heavy brocades and satins and velvets, with the accompanying fine laces and jewels.

Mrs. Erastus Wells connes herself chiefly to black velvets and laces, with rare jewels, but no lady in St. Louis had a more bewildering display of fine gowns and jewels and laces than had she when she devoted more time and attention to society.

Mrs. Miles Sells, who has a superb figure, rarely ever wears anything but black—silk or velvet or lace, which becomes her well.

Mrs. John O'Fallon has an endless variety of Paris gowns ot the handsomest materials, which she seldom cares to wear, and her daughter, Miss Caroline O'Fallon, is said to have had the loveliest trousseau for a debutante ever brought to this city from Paris. Among them was one striking Watteau costume of pale blue brocade, garnitured with Jacqui-minot roses.

Mrs. Henry Overstolz has laid aside her gay attire for widow's weeds, but locked up in her closets are numberless beautiful toilettes. She was very fond of dress and had excellent taste. She was very partial to white and delicate shades of pink or blue or lilac, which were exceedingly becoming to her fair German style of beauty. She had rare jewels and an elegant riviere of diamonds.

Mrs. Henry Lucas, sister of Mrs. Overstolz, but of an entirely different type, had always lovely gowns and was a perfect vision in the delicate pink which harmonized so well with the rare flush on her cheek.

Mrs. Henry Hitchcock, nee Amelia Lemp, is another German beauty who has elegant things and looks like a picture in her pale tinted gowns.

Mrs. Adolphus Busch, Mrs. Charles Wezier and Mrs. Tony Faust are all fond of dress, and own a number of beautiful toilettes of rich est material.

Mrs. Harry Webber Busch has probably one of the largest collections of exquisite gowns of any lady in St. Louis. She affects all black or pure white, either of which are very becoming to her. She also wears light colors well.

Mrs. D. R. Francis pays a great deal of attention to dress and wears very artistic gowns of the richest materials. She is decidedly individual in her taste and her toilettes do not look like everybody's else.

Mrs. Dr. Thomas O'Reilly is very statuesque in style and wears usually very artistic gowns of heavy rich stuffs well suited to her majestic proportions. In black velvet, with fine laces and diamonds and bare shoulders and arms, she looks like a picture.

Mrs. Dan Catlin has all of her toilettes sent to her from Paris, and they are decidedly Frenchy in their beauty of design and coloring.

Mrs. Ames and Miss Ames have an innumerable variety of dresses, imported chiefly from Paris. They are not, however, fond of dress, so many of their pretty gowns rarely ever see the light of day. They have also superb jewels.

Mrs. Wright and her daughter, Miss Annie Wright, order most of their toilettes from Paris and always dress well.

Miss Mary Boyce has a wonderful supply of exquisite laces and jewels, many of them heirlooms. She is quiet in her taste in dress.

Mrs. Julius Walsh dresses beautifully and looks like a picture in her pretty gowns. She has one "pansy dress" of purple velvet with pale lavender gauze draperies, which is exquisite, showing to the greatest possible advantage her lovely complexion and golden hair.

Mrs. Huntington Smith is fond of dress and she has an innumerable array of toilettes of the finest satin brocades of every tint, with embroideries of pearls and fine laces, and elegant jewels of diamonds and pearls and other precious stones.

Mrs. Halsted Burnet is exceedingly tasteful in her dresses and has an endless variety. She has the loveliest tea gowns in the city and in her quaint Eastlake cottage with its low ceilings and latticed windows, she looks like a picture as she stands in the framework of the doorway.

Mrs. George Castleman, nee Lucy Cable, dresses elegantly and has one of the most elaborate trousseaus to be found in the city. Is plain and unostentatious in its taste, but everything is of the richest material. Her bridal dress is no doubt the costliest gown in the city. The lace overdress was made especially for her in Berlin and cost $5,000. She has magnificent diamonds. When she travels, she goes in her own private car, with parlor and dining-room and kitchen, elegantly furnished, and takes her cook and maid along.

Mrs. James Green, who is of fine proportions and handsome figure, wears well the heavy velvets and gold brocades of which she is fond.

Mrs. Gen. Boyle, a Southern beauty of fragile type, dresses well always, and looks particularly well in the delicate shades of purple, of which she is fond.

Mrs. Garneau dresses well always, and Miss Clemmie Garneau has the most exquisite taste in the matter of evening toilettes, of which she has an endless variety.

Mrs. Malinckrodt is very tasteful in her dress, and has a great many handsome toilettes.

Mrs. John Whittaker dresses elegantly. She is fond of all black, richly jetted toilettes, which are extremely becoming to her, and she is also fond of gold brocades and embroideries.

Mrs. Mortimer Taylor is another fair-haired, dark-eyed beauty who is fond all black toilettes and a profusion of jet, which is extremely becoming to her.

Mrs. Hugh L. Fox has all of her dresses from Paris and is very stylish in them. She has one artistic gown of pale gray poult de sole veiled by black net embroidered in gray steel, the corsage thickly studded with the dull gray steel.

Mrs. E. O. Stannard is very quiet in her taste, but dresses richly. Her daughters, Mrs. Tilton and Miss Ella Stannard, have the same characteristics.

Mrs. Joseph Specht dresses very handsomely, and has a great number of gowns. She is fond of black and white and is very handsome in a reception robe of trained black velvet, with panel of duchess lace and white tips in her hair.

Mrs. M. A. Rosenblatt has the handsomest accessories of the toilette in the city, gathered up in her various journeys through foreign lands. She has exquisite jeweled flowers for her hair, necklaces, brooches, ear-rings of foreign style and workmanship, studded with gems of the purest water. She has besides many beautiful toilettes, quantities of the richest stuffs, velvets, brocades, embroideries and laces which have never been made up.

Mrs. Dr. Sonneschein has superb taste in dress, and is very individual. She has a fine figure, which shows to great advantage in whatever style of dress she adopts. She once had a gown trimmed with the real eidelweiss, and wore with it a bonnet of the same flowers. She has a great many beautiful toilettes.

Mrs. Eugene Schweppe is decidedly French in her tastes and wears very bright colors, which are picturesque and harmonious with the brilliant coloring of her cheeks and her dark hair and eyes.

Mrs. J. C. Ewald is decidedly French in her taste, and in a gown of which she is very fond, of bright-colored brocade, made in the Directoire style, with a bonnet formed of frills of white lace resting upon her coal black hair she looks like a French water-color picture.

Mrs. Henry Seigrist is exceedingly dainty in her dress and very picturesque. She has an infinite variety of toilettes.

Mrs. Will Horner is another dainty dresser, and looks well in all colors.

Mrs. Randolph Hutchinson looks superb in full dress. She is tall and stately, and the rich materials, velvets and laces, which she is fond of wear well become her majestic bearing.

Mrs. Hiram Liggett and her daughters all dress well. They have quiet taste, but use elegant materials.

Mrs. Earnest Bell always attracted attention by her picturesque attire, which always seemed just the thing to set off her piquante beauty.

Mrs. Ellis Wainwright is one of the most tasteful as well as elegantly dressed ladies in any assembly. Her style of beauty is that of the Spanish, and nothing that she wears could be ill suited to her. Her toilettes are very rich and she wears some very handsome jewels.

Mrs. Charles Clark is quiet in her taste and though she has some very rich toilettes, she does not seem to care for the variety which she can well afford. She has some of the handsomest diamonds in the city, notably a necklace of superb stones.

Mrs. Clay Pierce dresses artistically and well. She is tall, and affects clinging, statue-like draperies, which are very becoming.

Mrs. W. Humphrey is very tasteful in the matter of dress, and has always a great variety of costumes. She inclines to be rather severe in the style and cut of her clothes, which are tailor-made, close-fitting, with no loose or superfluous appendages, which is well adapted to her style.

Mrs. Sidney Pepper is very dainty in her taste in dress. She inclines to pale grays and lavenders, which are very becoming to her.

Mrs. Hamilton Daughaday dresses well always, and her daughter, Miss Anna Daughaday reminds one of a lovely bisque figure in her pretty pale pink gowns which she loves to wear.

Mrs. Nat Garland and her sister, Miss Daisy Bilion, are exquisite in their taste in dress. Every thing they wear seems exactly adapted to them.

Mrs. Gus Ewing, one of the prettiest young matrons in the city, is always perfectly dressed, and she has a great variety of toilettes.

Mrs. George S. McGrew, another beautiful young matron, is very fond of dress, and has a number of toilettes. She is fond of white, which is extremely becoming to her Titian style, and is beautiful in a dress of white tulle and silver, which she sometimes wears.

Mrs. J. D. Lawnin has excellent taste in dress, and has some beautiful toilettes, which she brought with her from Europe.

Miss Lucia Maxon has exquisite gowns, most of them ordered from Paris, and a great many toilettes.

Miss Annie Pope, loves delicate tints, and has a great variety of toilettes.

Miss Alma Breckenridge dresses in beautiful taste, and has a great many rich and elegant toilettes.

Mrs. John P. Neville's toilettes always attract attention by their elegance and artistic design. She is always one of the most beautifully dressed young matrons in any assembly.

MUSIC boxes—Largest variety in America—$12 to $75. Come and see how cheap you can buy at our great cash removal sale, now going on.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Corner Fourth and Locust streets.

The "Laurel" Club.

Those members of the "Laurel" who remained at home during the summer are enjoying themselves considerably. On last Saturday the club went down to the Barracks in a special car and spent a very pleasant afternoon in exploring the Barracks and National Cemetery. On Wednesday evening a large number of the members went out to the Episcopal Mission Lawn Party at Benton, in in 'busses, and had t delightful time, most of which was spent in dancing. Mr. Will Garrett gave several comic recitations which proved to be the hit of the evening. His wit kept the whole company in a roar on their trip from and to the city, and went far toward making the evening one that will not soon be forgotten. Among those who went on both occasions were the Misses Emma Wilkins, Carrie Pitcher, Geraldine Smith, Julia Hyde, Gertie Dundas, Bessie Gilbert, Kate and Phoebe Patterson, Altha Hyatt, and Messrs. Dieckriede, Cronk, Hyatt, Fish, Houser, Stockbridge, Gamage, Perkins and McIntire. Meadames. Pitcher, McIntire, Conkling and Wainwright, who are honorary members of the club, acted as chaperones on both occasions.

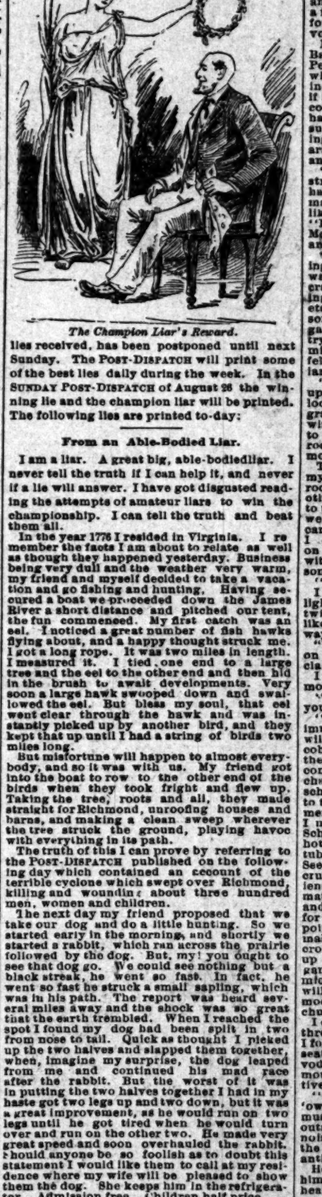
Mrs. Steiner and sons left for the North last night.

THE LIAR'S JUBILEE.

ROMANCES THAT WERE WRITTEN FOR THE "POST-DISPATCH" PRIZE.

Blue Fishing Extraordinary—An Able-Bodied Liar's Exploits With Rod and Gun—Riding Skyward on a Rocket—A Prohibition Lie—Some Small Lies That Are Still Very Tall.

THE Liars' Tourney came to an end at noon yesterday. It has been a great success and has demonstrated fully that the liars are not all dead yet. About two thousand manuscripts have been received by the POST-DISPATCH. Most of these came in during the last few days and many are voluminous. It would be impossible to do justice to all competitors in the short space of time that was allowed to peruse the different stories that arrived by the armful, and, owing to this fact, the announcement of the result, with the acknowledgment of all



The Champion Liar's Reward.

lies received, has been postponed until next Sunday. The POST-DISPATCH will print some of the best lies daily during the week. In the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH of August 26 the winning lie and the champion liar will be printed. The following lies are printed to-day:

From an Able-Bodied Liar.

I am a liar. A great big, able-bodiedliar. I never tell the truth if I can help it, and never if a lie will answer. I have got disgusted reading the attempts of amateur liars to win the championship. I can tell the truth and beat them all.

In the year 1776 I resided in Virginia. I remember the facts I am about to relate as well as though they happened yesterday. Business being very dull and the weather very warm, myself and myself decided to take a vacation and go fishing and hunting. Having procured a boat we proceeded down the James River a short distance and pitched our tent, the fun to commence on the morrow.

I noticed a great number of fish hawks flying about, and a happy thought struck me. I got a long rope. It was two miles in length. My intention was to tie a stone to one end, throw the stone and the eel to the other end and then hide in the brush to await developments. Very soon a large hawk swooped down and swallowed the eel, but his pleasure was short, for he went clear through the hawk and was instantly picked up by another bird, and they kept that up until I had a string of birds two miles long.

But misfortune will happen to almost everybody, and so it was with us. My friend got into the boat to row to the other end of the string, when by some way or other, that eel got loose. Taking the tree, roots and all, they made straight for Richmond, uprooting houses and barns, and making a clean sweep wherever they went, finally landing myself, playing havoc with everything in its path.

The truth of this I can prove by referring to the POST-DISPATCH published on the following day, in which you will find an account of the terrible cyclone which swept over Richmond, killing and wounding about three hundred men, women and children.

We were quite a little afraid my friend proposed that we take our dog and do a little hunting. So we started early in the morning, and shortly we started a rabbit, which ran across the prairie followed by the dog. But, my count ought to see that dog go. We could see nothing but a black streak, he went so fast. In fact, he went so fast he struck a small sapling, which was in his path, and split it in two. It was several miles away and the shock was so great that the earth trembled. When I reached the spot I found my dog had been split in two lengthwise, so what I did was to take hold of up the two halves and slapped them together, when, imagine my surprise, the dog leaped from me and continued his mad race after the rabbit. The worst of it was that in putting the two halves together I had in my haste got two legs up and two down, but it was a great improvement, as he would run on two legs until he got tired when he would turn over and run on the other two. He made very great speed and soon overhauled the rabbit. I should anyone be so foolish as to doubt this statement I would like them to call at my residence where my wife will be pleased to show them the dog. She keeps him in the refrigerator. Admission free. Children half price.

EMA LIKE.

Blue Fishing.

I am just from Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound. In company with three male companions I have spent several weeks fishing for swordfish, bluefish and mackerel. I cannot tell a lie, and so wish to state at the outset that, with the exception of one day's fishing, we did nothing that might not be repeated day in and day out in those waters. It was on the morning of August 1 that we went down to the United States military camp on Fisher's Island for the purpose of taking a look at the new gun that sends a shot weighing ten tons twenty miles, and a twenty-ton shell sixty. By the way, the Associated Press reports of the fatal destruction of Montauk Light-house by a shot from this gun are absolutely correct even to the statement that a goodly portion of the bluff on which the light-house stood was scooped into the Atlantic by the same shot. The distance traveled by that shot was fifteen miles. Of course the hitting of the light-house was an accident.

Off Montauk Point is a favorite place for blue-fishing, but since the shooting from the big gun has been done in that direction we, who fish for the fun of it, have not cared much for blue-fishing off Montauk Point. In fact we decided it was a poor place for blue fish and fishermen. However, as the Colonel in command at Fisher's Island had assured us that the big gun would probably not be used on that day, August 1, as it was still very hot from use two days before, we decided to go there and try our luck. Accordingly we left Saturday morning at 8 o'clock and reached Fisher's Island at 2 o'clock p. m. We were not slow to take the hint. Baiting our trolling hooks with the dead flying fish and sea robins, we no sooner had the lines over than the blue fish went for them and we had the most exciting fishing imaginable so long as our bait lasted.

We caught by actual count 1,122 bluefish in seventy minutes. Then we waited in vain for another shot from the big gun, hoping it would bring us more bait. Now, as this is a true story I feel compelled to state that there was not a solitary bluefish that weighed less than sixteen pounds, nor more than seventeen and a half. Consequently all were under size, so that we were forced to throw them overboard. You of course know that there is a new United States law which says that all bluefish caught that weigh less than eighteen pounds must be put back into the sea. When President Cleveland went fishing lately off Long Island he caught seventy-two bluefish, none of which weighed less than eighteen pounds. BLUEFISHERMAN.

A Ride Skyward on a Rocket.

At the expiration of a very warm day, feeling much fatigued and worn out with the heat, I bent my steps toward the great steel bridge that spans the Mississippi at St. Louis.

My purpose was to enjoy the sweet south breeze that invariably blows up after sundown from the gulf. There seemed to be very few people on the bridge, as the hour was rather late, and as I approached the east pier and was about to retrace my steps homeward a figure suddenly started out from behind the fountain that stands on the pier and a familiar voice pronounced my name.

I recognized the voice as belonging to one Barek Borell, a Russian watchmaker from St. Petersburg, a very clever gentleman and one who held a position of great trust in a prominent banking house in the city. He was muffled up in disguise, having a long ulster with the collar turned up above his ears. I should not have recognized him, even in the daylight in such a costume, and was much surprised meeting him, when he suddenly seized me by the arm, drew me into the shade of the fountain and bade me be seated.

"My friend," he began, "I have a very strange story to impart to you, which, if you have not very strong nerves, will make your hair stand on end like quills on the fretful porcupine. "But first let me offer you a little elixir from Moscow." Here he produced a little vodki and requested me to anoint my whistle.

"You must know," he continued, after taking a good swig out of the bottle, "that a watchmaker is generally the crankiest sort of a crank. His mind is, as it were, constantly floating among a lot of cog-wheels, pinions, levers, etc., so that he is generally studying up some sort of a scheme that will bring him in wealth galore. Now I have been studying the clouds, trying to hit on some scheme whereby they might be utilized to the great comfort of my fellow-man and to my own satisfaction pecuniarily.

"Look, my friend," he continued, "gaze upon those clouds. How soft and fleecy they look, just like great flocks of immense sheep grazing in the translucent moonlight. Come with me and spend a night and half a day up to yonder cloud in a jiffy, with the aid of my rocket, and will slide you back to earth on a moonbeam quicker than a wink."

He then proceeded to explain how to place my foot in a sort of stirrup on one side of the rocket, while he took a similar position on the other side. Then he touched his lighted cigar to the rocket and—whiz—bang—away we went flying through space. When the witz came I instinctively closed my eyes, and when I opened them I found myself lying on the top of a big white cloud, with my companion bending over me pouring some vodki down my throat.

"Look around you," he exclaimed.

I did so and below me I could see the lights on the bridge and throughout the city twinkling like little stars. The river looked like a silvery serpent moving in its convoluted way.

"Try a piece of the cloud you are reclining on and tell me what it tastes like" again exclaimed my friend.

I did so and informed him that it was simply most excellent "Angel-cake."

"Good" he replied, "I will now impart to you my great discovery."

"Most of these clouds are simply immense masses of Angel-cake. On them you will find great lakes of lemonade, sherry-cobbler, mint julep and claret punch. In these lakes you will find floating islands, composed of ice-cream, frozen-custard, charlotte russes and roman punches. My scheme, which is now virtually a success, is to tow the clouds to the earth in the firmament I please, and simply unload the goods. I make a contract with the Kensington or Schnaider's Gardens—or with any of the hotels—to deliver a cloud over the place and tube for the liquids and shovel off the solids. See! Think of the corner I'll have. I can crush out all competition. You have experienced the Rocket ride by Lemame. Pneumatic Rocket elevates one to the clouds, and I have nearly completed arrangements for towing and anchoring the clouds at given points in the air. Once I get them there I can make a contract to supply the base ball crowds, and if the management don't whack up sharp I can turn on rain and stop the game. Now, my friend, hear the chimes of the midnight bells striking down in the city. I will now slide you back to the bridge on a moonbeam, using one of my patent paramedic comfort chairs."

I closed my eyes and felt myself skimming through the air like a bird. On opening them I found myself reclining on one of the bridge seats with the first sun of morning in my face. My friend was standing over me pouring some vodki to me, at the same time wiping his mouth on the cuff of his ulster very suggestively.

"Come, my friend," he said, "let's take the 'owl car,' we have been listening to the music of the spheres; but when I get on the outside of a couple of bottles of vodki the music of the street car as it rattles over the granite sounds to me like some beautiful anthem with a grand chorus of sweet voices."

Here my friend began to snore and I left him, but I have no doubt but that he will be heard from again before the hot weather is over. BILL NIGH.

The Raging Kaw.

When prohibition became a law in Kansas and the inhabitants of Topeka were refused whisky and there was so much sickness that a drug store had to be established on every corner, the Kansas River became known as the Raging Kaw.

Why?

Well, I'll tell you. Soon after the prohibition law was passed the officers of the law destroyed up all the barrels, kegs and bottles of intoxicating drinks and took them up the river and said that they threw the contents into the river, after which the empty bottles were sold at the numerous drugg

THE POST-DISPATCH--PAGES 17 TO 20.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1888.

NYE IN WASHINGTON.

HIS SUMMER EXPERIENCES IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Washington Fly—A Talk With Grover—His Early Struggles—His Hopes and Fears—The Hollow Condition of Fame—The President Alludes to His Western Trip—The Wild and Wooly William Returns to His Schlast.

[Copyright, 1888, by Edgar W. Nye.]

WASHINGTON, D.C., August 17.—In response to a call from several prominent statesmen who desired to consult me relative to the issues of the day, regardless of party, I came here two days ago, and have been closeted with from two to six of them ever since. We have been sitting with closed doors, and a trusted messenger has executed our behests, meantime charging same to our room.

At this season of the year is hot, with traces of humidity, and the exaggerated country-seat is not a desirable place especially in which to dwell. Paradise is full of people who sought to spend the summer in Washington, D.C. In winter all is gaiety here. In summer bromide and remorse are the leading characteristics. How many eminent men, civil and military, have here received their first subpœna from the Great Court of last resort and fled away to the mountains of the south, while others have hired out as harvest hands between here and Philadelphia.

I went over to see Mr. Cleveland for a few hours the other evening and had a good talk with him about our hopes and ambitions. For a while I would talk about myself, and then he would talk about himself, and thus each one talked about what he really felt the most interest in.

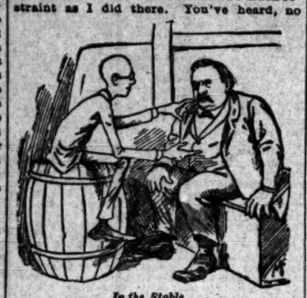
After we had done this for some time we started out to the barn and sat on the lid of the bran box for a long while conversing about the dear dead past and our struggles to convince people that we were great and how many obstacles we had met with all along. I told him how I did chores for my board while I was striving to master the Greek grammar and how I had to milk eleven cows every morning, even while in college, and that I wore a bovine air about me even in the classroom, which earned for me the pseudonym of "The Lowing Herd." Then he told me how he had struggled also as a boy and how the other boys used to tie his shirt in a very hard knot when he went in swimming, and, therefore, he was always the last one dressed.

He said that when he was a little fat boy, with large, greenish freckles on the back of his neck and warts on his feet, he felt in his bones that some day he would be President, though he says he did not know that he would run for a second term. He had not looked ahead so far as that, he said. No boy can really figure out definitely in his own mind whether he will run for a second term or not. He may calculate to do so when the time comes, and then again he may not.

Speaking of our common country, the President said: "I still remember with much pleasure the good time I had on my trip West, and the cordiality extended to my wife and myself. I also cherish, and ever shall, the deep and honest sentiments of regard expressed by those whom I met throughout the United States who had just been appointed to office by me. I did not suppose that such hearty, simple love and admiration could spring up in the hearts of comparative strangers as I found among these people. I wish, if you get a chance to work it into the papers, that you would do so, Bill. It is something that I have wanted to express in some way for a long time, but I have not had the chance."

At times, when he knows that no one is looking at him, the President's face assumes a look of sadness and his slight form is tremulous with sighs. He expresses no desire for re-election, but says that he thinks that he could give us a better Administration next time than he did this. He says that in case his wife should secure the bulk of the electoral vote, Mr. Lamont promises the American people four years of unparalleled prosperity and peace.

Speaking of Western cities, he said: "There is a marked difference between the people of the West and those of the East, even if they have removed to the West only a short time before. The Western citizen has more local pride, for instance. You can make fun of the follies of New York and Boston and print it in their own papers, receiving a large salary therefor, but if you make fun of a Western city and expect good pay for it you must live in another town. Take St. Paul and Minneapolis for instance. I never felt so much restraint as I did there. You've heard, no



In the Stable.

doubt, of the Minneapolis preacher who took his text from St. Paul and half the congregation arose and left?"

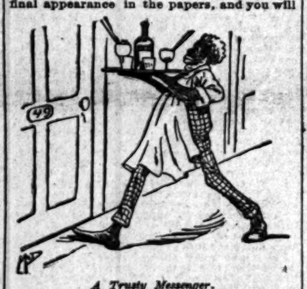
"Yes, Mr. President," said I, "I have heard it a great many times; but go on."

"Well, it goes to show the intense rivalry there is between the two cities, and the only way I could get along was to always speak of them together. The growth of these cities is a subject of which the people never tire. One man told me that he had started in to farming three times in the vicinity of Minneapolis and been driven out two or three miles each time by men who desired to build an opera house in the middle of the field."

At a late hour the President bade me goodnight, and as he apologized for not asking me to remain because the spare-room carpet had been taken up temporarily, he told me to come again often and if I would let him know when I was coming he would meet me at the depot.

I did not see Mrs. Cleveland, and by some unfortunate combination of circumstances she missed me.

As I looked back at the President over my shoulder, while he stood thoughtfully and almost sadly, I fancied, watching my rapidly decreasing form, I said to myself, "Grover, you have attained your life's ambition and occupy the highest position officially of any human being known to astronomy, and yet how brief, how transitory and how fleeting is it all! In a few brief years the physicians will consult over you and prospect and assay your system, and they will report on it, and they will sign the report, and they will continue to do so till at last your portrait will make its final appearance in the papers, and you will



A Trusty Messenger.

be at rest. Then some smart Aleck will arise and state that he thought your thinks for you and made you all you seemed to be."

So, after all, fame is a doubtful ultimatum, especially in America. Look at the immense amount of interest taken at one time in Lydia E. Pinkham, and yet to-day she is almost forgotten. Other young and more attractive ladies have arisen to take her place, so that, like the buffalo and the bustle, she is passing away.

To-morrow I will take passage for New York, en route for my feudal castle on Staten Island, where may be found my broad country seat with preserves onto it.

BILL NYE.

Little Ah Goo.

I.

Little Ah Goo is pudgy and odd,
With a purple eye and a sapient nod,
And a voice as soft as a wood-dove's coo—
Answering everything, "Goo, ah goo!"

II.

Little Ah Goo has an open smile,
And cheeks that dimple like velvet pile,
And a mouth like the bow that cupid drew,
As it gently murmurs, "Ah goo, ah goo!"

III.

Little Ah Goo has a neck like milk,
And hair as soft and as smooth as silk,
Pigeon toes, like a Chinaman, too,
And a pig-tail even has little Ah Goo!

IV.

Little Ah Goo is but nine weeks old,
With ages of loveliness into them rolled,
And merry all day as a piping merle
Is little Ah Goo—she's a baby girl!

JNO. PAUL BOCOCK.

Congressional Harvest Hands.

herald to the nation, not because they want to do so, but because the nation wants them to, the details of death clear down to the embalmer's solemn but highly remunerative job. Any American boy who reads these lines may, if he will, become so great and so widely known that when he dies amateur photographers will get snap-shot views of his tongue when he exposes it for the edification of his physician and the papers will publish interior views of him, showing a condition of affairs terrible to contemplate.

Washington is a beautiful city, but malaria, assassination and bluff lurk here on every hand. The flies of Washington are peculiar to the capital, I think. They are a gross, phlegmatic insect, with cold feet. Their circulation is poor and their lives seem almost destitute of praiseworthy motive. When a Washington fly alights on one's person one feels a slight congestive chill, followed by a soft-shell-crab sort of bite, and one naturally slaps at the place with one's hands, only to find that one has fooled away one's time, for the nawsty little insect simply meanders over to one side and goes on with his business. He is a dignified insect and moves with great deliberation, reminding one very much in that respect of the Supreme Court.

Most of the office-seekers whom I met last winter while here have gone out of the city. Some have returned to their homes in the South, while others have hired out as harvest hands between here and Philadelphia.

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SETH COBB IN VENICE.

WONDERFUL FISHING AND A WILD GONDOLA RIDE IN ITS CANALS.

The Ex-President of the Merchants' Exchange Sits in His Parlor Door and Catches Big Sea Bass—Royalty Doffs Its Crown to Him—Fashionable Calls in Venice—His Morning Swim Around the Hotel Block.

ALL letters from Europe that appear in the newspapers in the shape of special correspondence are, as a rule, interesting, because they acquaint the people of a new world with the oddities and quaintnesses of a world whose age is measured by thousands of years. Correspondents generally find many strange things to write about in foreign climes, but it has remained for a St. Louis man to discover the wonderful fishing which exists in Venice. Mr. Seth W. Cobb, whose veracity will be vouched for by every member of the Merchants' Exchange, of which he was a few years ago the President, sends a few cold and

MR. COBB FISHING IN THE CANAL.

certified piscatorial facts from the city of the Doges to his friend and fellow-fisherman, Judge P. S. Lanham, which will be read with interest by every disciple of Izaak Walton in St. Louis. Mr. Cobb writes from Berlin, where he was at last accounts. By permission, those portions of his letter which interest tourists and lovers of the finny tribe are printed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH to-day. It will be noticed that the letter does not appear on the same page with the romances which have been entered for the prize in the Liars' Tourney, which circumstance will substantiate the statement that Mr. Cobb is not competing for the POST-DISPATCH price, though it is needless to add that the tourney would come to a sudden and unexpected end right here, if he were. The following is Mr. Cobb's letter:

THE LETTER.

MY DEAR NINETY—My trip has been a delightful one so far, so to use your expression, which my wife and Sophie are quoting every day, we like it first rate as "far as we've went." They have never forgotten the fun you made for them at Mackinac. When we arrived in London we were told if we dared to go into Italy, especially Rome, it would be sudden death. I was not at all afraid to make the trip myself and I knew none of my party would ever die happy to come to Europe and not go to Rome and kiss the Pope's toe, so I put it to a vote, with sudden death as every one said, staring in the face. The vote was unanimous to go, so off we went, and I am prepared to say all this bugbear about Roman fever, etc., and the burning suns of Italy is a humbug. I went to the dangerous places first, and remained longest at them. Rome, Naples, Pisa, etc., where they say it is impossible to live in July and August, and we never had a better time in our lives. Slept under cover and with our windows tightly closed every night we were in Italy. About noon the glare is unpleasant to the eye, possibly a little more so than in St. Louis or New York, but the heat is by no means so oppressive.

Europe is at least a hundred years behind America in everything except her antiquities. Old ruins, monasteries, churches, coliseums, etc., is all they have to show you. You point to some building that would do for a revolutionary relic with us and the guide will shrug his shoulders and say:

"Oh! that's modern—that's only twelve or fifteen hundred years old."

Most of the old curiosities date back to several hundred years before Christ. Some of

A Fashionable Call in Venice.

the old monks hanging around them look like they had been right there all the time, without washing or changing their clothes. I have not seen an immense amount of first class lying done by the guides. I had to laugh outright sometimes; this seemed to annoy them and they got so after a while that when they wanted to get off a big one they would take the ladies aside and give it to them, and I was excluded. The more I see over here the prouder I am of my own country, and while rather a policeman, or even a real estate man and auctioneer, in America than a prince in Europe. They are doing nothing here to-ward the advancement of modern science, etc., and the burning suns of Italy is a humbug. I went to the dangerous places and the seal a little damaged, but "still in the ring."

I have had the sel photographed for our club house at Murdock's. The ring I will give to my Italian guide as a trophy to the biggest liar in the world.

Venice is a romantic place. You can walk out of your bed-room door into the canal,

Royalty Salutes Mr. Cobb.

take a swim around the neighborhood and return without the trouble of dressing. Many of the Venetian ladies go sailing in swimming costumes, flopping up on the parlor steps from place to place and exchanging the compliments of the day, drinking a glass of wine, and off again like a swarm of ducks.

My fishing at lakes Como and Constance were equally as successful and exciting, and I must have wished for you a thousand times. My time is out, and I must reserve my lake sport for a future letter. We shall take a good rest here, then go to Weisbaden, down the Rhine to Cologne, thence via Brussels to Paris, where we shall make a long stay. Yours,

S. W. COBB.

P. S.—We have been treated with the utmost courtesy by the nobility of Europe. They never fail to take off their hats as "we pass by."

Berlin, July 28, 1888.

What the Doctors Say.

ST. LOUIS, July 23, 1888.

Richardson-Taylor Med. Co.:

GENTLEMEN—During the past three months I have prescribed "Taylor's Sure Chill Cure" in some ten or twelve cases of biliousness, malarial troubles and constipation, also in one case of cholera morbus, and in one threatened attack of malarial fever, and in every instance it has given the most complete satisfaction.

From its rapid and beneficial action upon the liver, I can easily believe it to be what its name implies, a "Sure Chill Cure."

Very truly yours,
'M. L. CRAFTSY, M. D.,
1404 N. Grand avenue.

Taylor's Sure Chill Cure is a never failing remedy for the cure of chills and fever, biliousness, liver complaint, constipation and any disordered condition of the stomach or bowels. Sold by all druggists. 25c and 50c bottles.

RICHARDSON-TAYLOR MED. CO., St. Louis, Mo.

The Listening Mother.

From the Lewiston Journal.

"Ethel," asked a Lewiston mother of her daughter as the fair young girl sat down at a late breakfast in her morning gown, "did George leave any package for me last evening?" Ethel blushed and said falteringly: "Why, no, mamma! What made you ask?" "Oh, nothing; I only heard him say at the door as he said good-bye, 'Now, here is one more for your mother,' and I didn't know but it was that pattern for lace lambrequins that her mother has promised me." Ethel said nothing.

"VANILLA, PLEASE!"

THE SODA-WATER HABIT AND ITS POPULARITY IN ST. LOUIS.

Nearly 100,000 Glasses of Soda Sold in a Day in This City—A $35,000 Fountain—The Milk Shake and the Egg Flip—How Soda Water Is Made.

HAGGARD and pallid of feature, which the only feature that is neither haggard nor pallid, but serves to enhance, are the sundry citizens who may be seen just before business hours, dropping into the down town drug stores along Olive street and Washington avenue. They are the men for whom a dull sun has by slow and sickly stages climbed across the line, after a night that was decidedly less dull, if but a trifle less sickly, and the young man who manipulates the soda water fountain knows them as old customers. Their appearance is his signal that the day's business has begun, and while the first of them is fumbling for a nickel, the drug clerk hesitates not an instant. He knows what is wanted and that the thirsty customer before him expects him to know it without being asked. Sizz! goes the carbonic acid gas with which the stream from a given spigot is charged, and when the soda and acid phosphate is drawn and foaming in the goblet, the bubbles at the brim wink in response to the appreciative leer of the parched citizen, who mentally smacks his lips. Then he grasps the glass and drains it eagerly, smacks his lips with a physical smack and looks better for the experience.

One by one this class of customer drops in, till the sun is well up and traffic is humming. There was a time when he took brandy of a morning, or maybe a matutinal cock-tail, but that time has slipped away and only the dregs of recollection remain. He takes acid phosphate with his soda now, and finds that it

FILLS THE LONG-FELT WANT

for which his torrid interior has been seeking. It grips his throat, braces him up and opens his eyes; and what more can he ask? He might as well be looking through a glass darkly, and his vision is perhaps a trifle dim when he turns from the fountain of variegated mouth to the bonanza of the drug-store man, so that the soda water clerk forms up like a fireman, turning the spigot on the merriest kind of a conflagration that is raging away down at the base of his throat.

A Regular Customer.

But these seekers after soda are nothing, numerically speaking, to the great army of thirsty men and women who, in the succeeding hours of a hot summer's day and far into the night, swarm where the fountain fizzes. Time was when carbonic acid gas and its accompaniments, as a medium for slaking the masculine thirst, were but little resorted to, and the man who in a drug store called for anything but mineral water had in his immediate vicinity the latest thing in town, that softly lisped, "Vanilla, please." But all this has changed, and the soda water industry, along with the soda-water habit, is experiencing a boom that knows no ebbing. When the mercury is coquetting with the nineties the spirits of the drug man keep pace with the upward tendency of the quicksilver, while the spirits stored away in soda-glass bottles suffer from the competition. Some one hundred and fifty foutains of various degrees of splendor cater to the dry palates of St. Louisans, and twice that many youths turn the taps. Soda and sobriety go hand in hand and the mixers of milk-shakes ask for a "raise" in salary. How it has all come about is a good deal of a mystery that the man who are profiting cannot find the time to explain.

IN 1888

an enterprising dry goods house on North Broadway purchased for $11,000 the biggest soda water fountain in the world. It cost its maker $25,000, and after he had exhibited it at the Centennial at Philadelphia he was a long time waiting for a purchaser. But the purchaser came, and from the mammoth marble affair is daily drawn during the summer season between 2,000 and 3,000 glasses of soda. This fountain towers 35 feet from the base proper, or nearly 50 feet including the hidden portion that reaches down into the cellar below, and weighs just 40 tons. It has long since paid for itself in the advertisemept it has proved to the house, for it is right in the path of the shopper, and she cannot withstand the temptation.

Twenty-five thousand dollars is a large sum to invest in a mere apparatus of this kind, and even less than half that seem an expenditure that would make most business men think twice. Inducements of a more stable kind, such as are held out to establishment referred to, are needed to sustain what would otherwise be an extravagant outlay, and it is scarcely necessary to say that the fountain in question stands alone as the costliest architure of its kind. Yet the drug men are not far behind in the erection of handsome fountains. There must be a big profit in their manufacture, for they range in price all the way from $500 to $6,000, and there are not a few in St. Louis that represent sm outlay approximating the last-named figures. They are mostly of marble, embellished in some instances with carved and costly wood, and are models of ingenious mechanism. Those of

RECENT CONSTRUCTION

are provided with individual receptacles for the syrups, made of glass and easily removed for cleansing, while at either end of the counter in a down-town store revolving fans operated by electricity send a cold wave to agitate the bangs of fair patrons. No device or expense is spared to lure the fleeting nickels of passing pedestrians, and one wide-awake fountain-owner is credited with the intention of supplanting his boyish assistants who have won a bubble reputation with good looking young women, and thus may the advertisement of the future read:

"Secure your soda at the original fountain head. Drop your nickel in the slot at the establishment of the only Apollo and Hebe will negotiate the nectar. Six beautiful young ladies in attendance."

Even the name of soda water is now a misnomer. It was originally thus called because the method of concoction was primitive, and bi-carbonate of soda was used as a basis. Now soda water is not soda water at all, but simply very pure water highly charged with carbonic acid gas and, when properly manufactured, much purer than that with which the average citizen is accustomed to dampen his palate.

Some time ago an enterprising Olive street druggist hit upon a beverage with soda water for a basis that with many has grown more popular than beer. The taste of the people for

SOFT SUMMER DRINKS

grew, and now in addition to the fountain as his drug store he has two flourishing establishments at points further west in the city, where nothing but soda water and like drinks are dispensed. So great has this new industry grown that he now manufactures his own soda water and sells largely to others, his factory being situated at one of the up-town stands. To make soda water and to make it pure, without the suggestion of sulphuric acid or marble dust ever having in the draft drawn from the fountain, is a very simple matter. At this particular factory is a row of five large vessels with connecting pipes. The vessels are lined and acid chambers, and into one of them is poured sulphuric acid, which is allowed to drain into another similar-looking vessel below. This is the generator, and into it is put marble dust, a chemical compound of carbonic acid and lime. In the generator are paddles, operated by steam, and as the sulphuric acid mingles with the marble dust, they are made to revolve. Thence arises the carbonic acid gas, which is led through a pipe successively into the three vessels between the acid chambers. These vessels are termed washers. They are filled about two-thirds full with hydrant water that has been well boiled in a tank overhead, leaving it very pure. The pipes in the washers do not reach to the bottom, and any dust or acid that may manage to enter the first washer along with the gas does not enter the second, certainly not the third, but settles to the bottom. Then when the gas is thoroughly washed, it is allowed to pass through a pipe leading to six

CISTERNS OF BOILED WATER.

These cisterns repose on a rocker that is moved to and fro by steam power, and when the gas has entered in quantities sufficient to cause a pressure of 175 pounds to the square inch, the soda water is ready for use. Between 5,000 and 6,000 glasses of soda and mineral water are during hot weather disposed of at the three establishments referred to, while from 7,000 to 10,000 bottles, holding a glass full each, are sold to the retail trade in this city. As for the endless variety of syrups in use, the purest of them are not extracts, but are made from granulated sugar and the juice of fruits, so that they possess a delicate and distinctive taste.

Some 75,000 glasses of soda water is the amount of soft drink sold on an average hot day in St. Louis, and in well-managed establishments the clear profit on sales is 100 per cent. In the matter of mineral water vichy is the reigning favorite, with seltzer and natural spring waters from various portions of this country hardly less popular. Old drinks, with slight variations, are forever masquerading under new names and the combinations that can be evolved by the judicious mixture of soda and syrup are endless.

THE MILK-SHAKE

has had a great run this year. Milk, shaved ice, flavoring and agitation are all that is necessary to its production and it is popular with all classes. One exploded on Washington avenue the other day and spoiled a lady's dress, but as a rule the drink is non-explosive. Ice-cream soda has been making fearful inroads on the purses of fair ones, and the girl with the dime-saving craze must hunt up a young man or go unsatisfied. But the populace demands a drink for a nickel, and the demand

The Rush for Ice Cream Soda.

has been granted, some fountain owners going so far as to throw in a dash of ice cream with each goblet.

One man with a long head, whose fountain is for the most part patronized by the shopping sex, announces the latest symphony in soda. In color the concoction is the most delicate pink, but in name it is frmiliar and suggestive. He calls it an egg-flip, serves it in small glasses and shakes cinnamon powder on the foamy crest. There is sherry in it beyond doubt, just enough to make the liquid cheering without inebriating. "For, of course, if I put too much wine it it," explains the compounder, "it wouldn't pay, and besides that would be coming dangerously near to a liquor business."

So the shoppers come and go, and the more they go the less is the flip—save wherein this may pertain to the young man aforesaid, for he knows his business.

An Exploding Milk Shake.

Sheridan's Memoirs.

From the New York Sun.

For years before he began the "Personal Memoirs" Gen Sheridan had collected the material for a correct history of his military career, but was averse to putting it in the first person as an autobiographic narrative. But after the great success of Gen. Grant's book in this form there was no hesitation as to following its example. Alike for the interest and the intrinsic value of the work this decision was most fortunate, and the "Personal Memoirs" will show Gen. Sheridan to be possessed of a most interesting style, easy and flowing, and rising to the picturesqueness and dramatic quality of many of the scenes he has depicted. Many incidents and anecdotes woven into the main thread of the narrative will also show that he has no little of the art of the story-teller. Such judgments as he has to pass upon military men and things will be especially interesting, because even more than Grant and Sherman, he is looked upon as the type of the professional soldier; that is to say, although the great fames of Grant and Sherman are founded on exploits in war, they had yet both voluntarily renounced the profession of arms for a civil career, which was not the case with Sheridan, and probably never would have been even if the Civil War had not occurred. Gen. Sheridan will always be a striking an example as could be furnished of what may be done in life, under favoring circumstances, by one who combines sound judgment and executive skill with a great endowment of courage and pugnacity.

THOMAS J. MAYALL, recently deceased, started as a poor boy. He invented the first rubber belt, the first cylinder printing machine for wall-paper printing and also for gluing, displacing the former mode of printing from independent blocks; invented rubber garment and satin-finished paper; helped Charles Goodyear in the invention of vulcanised rubber, and also produced a number of other inventions in revolvers, grass, rice, steam apparatus for loading and discharging artillery, ammunition, coffee-boiling machines, self-acting draw-bridges and numerous others.

TO KILL BY ELECTRICITY.

NOBODY KNOWS HOW MUCH IS NEEDED TO TO TAKE LIFE.

All Experiments on Dogs Have Been Unsuccessful in Demonstrating a Method of Destroying Men Without Mutilating Them—Scientists Discuss the Subject—Life Restored After a Death by Electricity.

Special Correspondence of the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, August 16.

EXPERT electricians entertain grave doubts as to the expediency of killing murderers by electricity. Unless science progresses very fast and develops some more reliable data to work upon than at sent exists, the State authorities are likely to find it difficult to secure the services of an electrician capable of intelligently superintending arrangements when the law goes into effect in New York on January 1, 1889. The nearest approaches to human beings are dumb animals, which have been accepted as proper substitutes in tests by medical scientists, and many experiments have recently been made in this way. Since they began the faith of experts in electricity as an executioner has steadily decreased.

Experiments with dogs recently made showed that in nine animals the difference in resistance varied all of the way from 3,600 ohms to 27,500. Nor did the size of the dog apparently have anything to do with it, as a ten-pound dog measured 7,500 ohms resistance, fifty-nine-pound one only 5,000 and a fifty-six-pound one went as high as 27,500 ohms, while the 3,600 ohms resistance was found in one weighing fifty-five pounds. That there are other conditions entering into the capacity of the dogs to receive electric shocks than the resistance was also demonstrated by the tests, as one dog of 6,000 ohms resistance was killed with a 1,000 volt and ¼ ampere current. Another of equal resistance stood seven shocks of from 1,000 volts and 1-10 ampere measurement up to 1,400 volts and 2-5 ampere and 1,420 volts and 1-5 ampere respectively without apparent effect, and was as playful after as before the experiments. These experiments were with the continuous current.

There were also experiments made with the alternating currents which demonstrated that one dog of 27,500 ohms resistance was killed with 351 volts and another of 3,600 ohms resistance withstood 805, 400 and 300 volts, and was finally killed with 570. These latter tests are disputed, however, and it is evident that they should not be accepted as conclusive, as the proper measurements of amperes or current strength were not made, and this is an essential element in conjunction with the voltage or current pressure. A very high voltage may be obtained with one-hundredth part of an ampere of current strength and be harmless, and a low voltage with an ampere of strength may prove fatal.

It is easily ascertained what amount and quality of current may be fatal, but more difficult to tell what will be so and not produce sickening mutilations of the human body. Experiments in killing dogs under the supervision of so able an electrician as Thomas A. Edison resulted in the hides of some of the animals being split open, and a human being might be similarly served, say expert electricians.

Dr. Frederick Peterson, an expert in diseases of the nerves and a close student of electrical effects on animals, assumes that the average resistance of man is about two thousand five hundred ohms, but it is known to vary materially in different persons, and instances are on record where the amount of current that has proven fatal with some people has only sufficed to severely burn others; in one instance at least the flesh being burned off clear to the bone. Lightning has burned, lacerated and even perforated human bodies without causing death, and in other instances has caused death without leaving a mark.

Harold P. Brown, the champion of the continuous dynamo current, claims that all currents of 500 volts or over are dangerous to human life, yet in numerous instances he has given dogs 1,000 volts or over without injurious results. A number of men have testified under oath that they have received shocks from alternating currents of 1,000 volts force, and many more men are known to have lost their lives through much less pressure, and Mr. Brown killed dogs with 481 to 800 volts of alternating current.

Ralph W. Pope, Secretary of the American Society of Electrical Engineers and a practical electrical expert, said to the POST-DISPATCH correspondent: "It is a question as to whether in using electrical currents the executioner can be sure of producing death without mutilation. Some men are much more susceptible to the influences of electricity than others, and there is not sufficient reliable data to base calculations upon. There is no doubt of the ability of electricity to kill, but it may overdo it and be accompanied by some horrifying consequences. Then there is some question as to whether a man apparently dead from an electric shock may not be brought back to life again by applying proper and prompt treatment. Science has not as yet determined the exact action from an electrical standpoint of the current on the human heart. I am not prepared to give an opinion on that subject, as experiments and researches thus far have not determined the exact nature. Some scientists believe it is something similar to polarization or magnetization, which can be counteracted in ordinary electrical bodies if not in human bodies."

On July 29 the NEW YORK WORLD published a telegram from Block Island in which was given the experience of H. M. Stevens, a Boston electrician, who was once apparently killed by electricity. He came in contact with a highly charged electric light wire in Lowell, Mass., and the current passed through his body from hand to hand, and both hands were burned to the bone, and a blood vessel in his head was ruptured, causing blood to flow from his nose, mouth and ears. When discovered six hours later no signs of life remained, even to expert physicians, but, nevertheless, efforts were made to resuscitate him, and after long and vigorous work he regained consciousness, and finally recovered his health, although he experienced many painful and peculiar sensations while coming to.

So eminent an authority as Sir William Thompson is reported as saying that the action of electricity on the human heart was similar to polarization, and it is a known fact that metals affected by polarization can readily be restored to their normal condition of depolarized. American electricians do not advance this theory, as a rule, but they are not prepared to combat it on explainable grounds.

ANTHRACITE—the best in the market—sold by Donk Bros. & Co., 316 Olive street. Consumers will save money by buying this month.

How the Duchess Gets On.

From the Liverpool Post.

The new Duchess of Marlborough is becoming quite a familiar figure in London society. She arrived just in time to find the season still in full fling, and has made the most of it. She towers nearly a head above her new husband, who has not for years been so often in London drawing rooms as he has happened during the last fortnight. At present the Duke and Duchess are staying at Grosvenor Square with the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, who has taken very kindly to her richly dowered daughter-in-law. This was, of course, enough to secure the new Duchess an entree into London society. The rest of her money spent in London has been for the purpose of buying Lord Brownlow's mansion in Carlton House terrace, where she and the Duke intend to keep great state next season. In the meantime they will go to Blenheim, the ancient glories of which are to be revived by the talisman of the American dollar.

Callao Cemetery Vessel to Be Tapped.

From the Chicago Daily Inter-Ocean.

The Secretary of the Treasury of Ohio are anxious to have the Callao Cemetery Vessel with a Coffin

BETWEEN SEASONS.

CLOSE OF THE SUMMER AND OPENING OF THE REGULAR SEASON.

A Brilliant Programme for the Final Week at the Cave—The Popular Favorites to Be Repeated—"Last Days of Pompeii" at the Kensington—First Attractions of the Down-Town Theaters — Gossip About Players and Singers.

THE LAST DAYS of Pompeii have had a very successful week, and the thousands who have witnessed the pageant and brilliant pyrotechnic display have been louder in their praise and more liberal with their words of commendation than ever in the past. The entertainment has been very excellent in every respect. Ingenuity seems almost to have exhausted itself in devising new designs for the fire-works, but they continue to increase in spite of the strain on the genius who brings them forth, and the exhibition is never tiresome, for never is it twice the same. At each performance there *is* something that was not there before, and one can visit it every night without ennui. It is so gorgeous, so grand, so stupendous that one cannot comprehend its full merit in a single evening, and until one is thoroughly familiar with it the vast amount of labor that was required to produce it and the fertility of the imagination that contrived it cannot be conceived. One especially attractive feature of the past week has been the drill of the Walsh Zouaves. The company has certainly mastered the school of that branch of military service and they drill with such correctness and precision that it is indeed a pleasure to watch them. They are proficient in all the intricate maneuvres of the zouave drill, and give one of the most interesting military entertainments ever witnessed here. The Last Days of Pompeii will be given on Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights as usual, and there will be special attractions on each occasion.

* * *

The last week of summer opera at the Cave will be the most brilliant of the whole season for Mr. Conreid has arranged to give four of the newest and brightest operas, and as they are the most popular ones that have been produced this season, they will doubtless be heard by immense audiences. To-night and to-morrow night, "Amorito" will be given, and it will be followed by "Nanon," which will be sung on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. Thursday and Friday night's "A Night in Venice" will be introduced, and the season will close with "The Gipsy Baron" on Saturday and Sunday evenings. It would scarcely be possible to arrange a better bill for the Greatest Heat Week, for all the operas are charming and full of the prettiest music, and the company sings them admirably. But in addition to the repetoire there will be new attractions. It will be a benefit week and three of the principals will offer the public an opportunity to show its real appreciation. On Tuesday evening Miss Louise Llancicli will receive her benefit and the opera will be "Nanon." Mr. Edwin Hoff's will come on Thursday evening with "A Night in Venice," and on Saturday evening Miss Celie Ellis will receive her's when the "Gipsy Baron" will be sung. Mr. W. H. Fitzgerald received his last night, and its success was entirely flattering, because deserved in all he got. It was a richly merited compliment tendered him after a season of hard work. Of all of these, as well as the other members of the company, there is no word to say except in praise. They have ability that is marked, and during the hot and tiresome summer they have worked hard and well to keep their clientage intact, and how they have succeeded is best shown by the prize that is constantly bestowed upon them.

* * *

There will be a change in the cast of Conreid's company this week. Mr. Jos. Herbert, who has been so much in favor as a thoroughly good comedian, will leave for New York to-day to join the "Pearl of Pekin" Co., and Mr. Frank David, the new comedian, will take his place. Mr. David is an old St. Louisan, but since he has been away from here he has become a success as an operatic comedian, and his first appearance here to-night will be watched for with interest. Mr. Phil Bermson will go with Mr. Herbert to New York. He also has become a member of the "Pearl of Pekin" Co.

* * *

The theatres will soon open for the winter season and the initial performances will be hard in as promising a winter as St. Louis has ever known. The Olympic will open September 2, with the "Arabian Nights." August 26 the Grand will give its first performance. "He, She and It" will be the attraction. The People's opens Saturday, September 1, with Sid Rankin in his new play "January 1." Pope's throws its doors open August 26, and will have Gus Williams in a repertoire of German-American comedies. The Standard will not open until September 3, but when it does it will present Sisson & Brady's musical comedy "Little Nugget."

Gilbert and Sullivan's New Opera.

From the American Musician.

Contrary to general expectation, the plot of the new Gilbert and Sullivan wort is laid in Northern Europe. The first act represents the harbor of Hammerfest, the capital of the Norwegian province of Finmark, with glaciers of the Darlokarlian Alps in the distance. The picturesque architecture of the scene will be greatly enhanced by the bright and fantastic costumes of the Norwegian peasants and sailors. The quaint Scandinavian music has given a new impetus to the genius of Sir Arthur Sullivan, and some rich results are expected. The folk-songs of the Norwegians are of especial beauty, and this has been taken advantage of to the fullest extent, while some of the old fashioned customs and practices of the Northern people afford play for the sparkling wit and peculiar humor of Mr. Gilbert. The scene of the second act takes place in the aula of the great Swedish University. The period of the opera is that of the time of the great Gustavus Wasa and the revolt of the Dariekarlians and the Miners of Falun. In the presentation of the work there will be double choruses of the students and the Falun miners, with their wives and daughters. The solos of Eddas, the prima donna, it is claimed, surpass the best of Sir Arthur's previous compositions. There will be eleven principals in the cast, a chorus of seventy—forty male and thirty female voices—and the orchestra will number thirty pieces. The opera will be put on with the same careful regard to the requirements of costume and scenery which has always characterized the Gilbert and Sullivan productions. It may be interesting here to add that Sir Arthur Sullivan was president at Leipsig Conservatory with August Soederman, the great Swedish musician, and Niel W. Gade, the famous Danish composer.

POPULAR STAGE SONGS.

How They Increase the Popularity and Salary of Actresses.

The popularizing of songs does not always depend on accident or the merit of the composition. There is a method in the bringing of songs into public favor. This method consists of hiring people to sing them. This is not always the case, however. Sometimes a vocalist will be charmed with a song, and only too anxious to pay for the exclusive privilege of using it. But it is the custom to introduce songs to public attention by prevailing on some popular vocalist to bring them out. Some large sums of money are made in this way, the publisher paying a royalty on the sale of the song, and sums of money ranging from $5 to $15 a month as long as the sale of the song continues. Those who are paid by the month for singing a particular song are usually vaudeville and minstrel vocalists. Those who are willing to pay for the exclusive or first-right privilege to a song are concert singers and noted actresses, foremost among whom are Lotta, Annie Pixley, Patti Rosa and others.

The pictures which appear on the title-pages of song sheets are not generally printed as a compliment to the singer whose face is displayed. The portraits are the result of a cold, hard, business transaction, and are understood to have a money value. This distinction is covered by artists, as it represents not sentimentality, but cold cash. If the singer is a noted one the picture helps to sell the song; if, on the other hand the picture represents an unknown artist, the vocalist profits by the transaction. Some vaudeville singers have doubled their salaries by popularizing one song. A case in point is that of Miss May Howard. She came "The Letter That Never Came" so successfully that, from being an insignificant star in the milky way of vocalism she became a shining Venus behind the footlights. Another song, which has brought Fanny Lewis out of the obscurity of mediocrity, is "Hush, Little Baby, Don't You Cry." Not only has Miss Lewis profited by the publication of this song, but four others in other portions of the United States, among whom are Hilda Thomas, Alice Townsend, the popular burlesque vocalist, and Lou Sandford. "When the Leaves Begin to Turn," was written for Miss Isabel Stone of the Boston Ideal Opera Co. The singing of this song has proved to be one of the chief features of Miss Stone's local popularity as a singer.

Miss Nellie Parker has lifted herself from the ranks to a first lieutenant's position by the singing of the song, "There's Nothing Like It," or "Cash, Cash, Cash!"

National Music Conservatory.

Mrs. Jeanette M. Thurber has sent to a number of people who are interested in music the plan of fee scholarship of the National Music Conservatory of America. The institution was organized in order that Americans with musical endowments of exceptional excellence might find, free of cost, or at a mere nominal cost, the training required to render their gifts profitable to themselves and creditable to their native land. The institution is free to those of every race, creed and color, upon one condition—that they give proof of sufficient natural talent to justify the examiners in admitting them, and are unable to pay for the teaching they receive. In the case of students taught free of charge it is stipulated, being completed their education, they shall aid others, as they were themselves assisted, by contributing to the "general fund" for the first five years one-fourth of all they receive more than $1,000 a year. To those who are able to pay a moderate charge is made, with a view to assist in defraying the expenses of the institution and more fully furthering its work. The scholastic year covers eight months, beginning October 1 and ending June 1. The conservatory already has 208 students and the prospects for a successful future are flattering. A splendid corps of teachers has been secured for every department.

Ready for the Bridal.

From the Dramatic Times.

There have been many stories afloat about Mrs. Langtry and Fred Gebhard. They crop up annually. The latest, that Mr. Langtry has arrived from London and settled matters so that Mrs. Langtry could be married at once, is about the most absurd of the stories published. The real facts are these: Last fall Mrs. Langtry, through her attorneys, applied for a divorce in Petalums, which is in California, and a short distance from San Francisco. The divorce was asked on the ground of non-support. It takes a year, if no answer is filed to the petition for the Judge to render a decision. That will take the case into November, and as Mrs. Langtry is on her way to California it is presumed that she is in quest of a verdict and will probably marry Mr. Gebhard before the holidays. That she will retire before this season is over is quite evident as her contract with her company allows her to dispense with their services at her pleasure, and she to pay fares to New York, while her dates are so arranged that a two week's notice to any theatre will permit her release. These are the undisputed facts.

Coulisse Chat.

Milton Barlow and Lillie Hall are married.

Mme. Rhea will shortly return to this country.

"Mr. Barnes of New York" is being played in London.

Anna Dickinson has completed a new play for Effie Elisler.

Kate Castleton still sticks to "For Goodness Sake Don't Say I Told You."

Charles Pope, the trazedian, is to stump the State of Indiana for Harrison and Morton.

Six new chorus girls arrived yesterday for the Conried Company and will sing to-night.

A Philadelphia paper computes the total seating capacity of the theaters in that city at 83,000.

Mrs. George S. Knight is quite busy organizing a company for the production of a new farce-comedy early in November.

Lillian Russell has grown shinner during her vacation. She presents a most attractive appearance in "Off the Queen's Yacht."

Mme. Marra, formerly Mrs. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., and her daughter have returned from Italy, where they have spent the past year.

Robert Mantell will occasionally play Othello during the coming Monbar season, as his impersonation of the Moor was quite successful last spring.

Benjamin F. Butler is the name of the 17-year-old son of Rose Eytinge. He is a wonderfully fine looking fellow, and is at present acting as a reporter.

The Grand and Olympic Theaters have been in the hands of refitters and renovators and will present fresh and pretty appearances on the opening scene.

Many companies that are going out in their special drawing-room cars this season will probably stay out. This, however, will not prevent the cars from returning.

William A. Beck has finished his dramatization of Berthe Clay's novel, "Beyond Pardon," and is now at work on Zola's "L'Assommoir," two acts of which he has completed.

The People's and the Standard have been entirely refitted since they closed last season. Both have been redecorated and upholstered and will look like new theaters when they are opened.

Augustin Daly has purchased a play in London, written by a well-known society lady, in which all the principal characters are Dukes, Duchesses and Lordsr It is a satire on the life of English nobility, and will be produced in New York in January.

Some idiot in Detroit started a story to the effect that Genevieve Ward had come to that city and fallen in love with a merchant, whom she was chasing around the town. The yarn is of course utterly absurd. Miss Ward is in England and has no intention of coming to this country for a year or two yet.

Helen Sedgwick's little Yorkshire skye terrier "Chip," worth $125, familiar to the profession through Sarony's photographs, entitled "Shamming Sickness" and "Rats," was recently run over and killed outside the camp at Dayton, O. A monument has since been erected over its grave by the actress' friends there.

Mr. Guy Lindsley has gone to New York to join A. M. Palmer's "Jim, the Penman," Co., with which he played a portion of last season. There will be two companies on the road, one in the East and the other in the West. It is not certain yet which company Mr. Lindsley will be with. Should he join the Eastern company he will not be seen here, which will be a great disappointment to his many friends and admirers.

Carl Strakosch, now in London, has informed his friends in this city of the engagement of Leonard Labatt, the tenor of the Imperial Opera-house, Vienna, for the Kelogg English Opera Co. Although a Scandinavian by birth, Mr. Labatt is said to speak the English language fluently, and has frequently sung in English concerts. His engagement with the Kelogg troupe is for three months only, owing to the impossibility of securing a longer leave of absence from the direction of the Vienna Opera-house.

Fanny Davenport is, beyond question, this summer's sensation on the Pacific slope. At Santa Barbara, where she spent ten days of her vacation, she attracted unusual attention as an expert swimmer. The fair Tosca has been deliciously aquatic and her bathing costume is described as a "stunner." An enterprising photographer went down to the beach early one morning and hid with his apparatus behind a bath-house, in hopes of getting a focus on the fair Fanny in her bathing costume. Somehow she became aware of his presence, and when she left the water she was surrounded by a body guard which escorted her to and from the surf. This parade was kept up for two or three days, until the man with the camera left in disgust.

WHEN!!! WHEN!!! WHEN!!!

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FIFTY YEARS AGO

COLLINS AND SECOND WERE THE FASHIONABLE STREETS OF ST. LOUIS.

Evidences of Their Old-Time Splendors Still in Existence—The Residences of Peter Lindell, Maj. Wm. Christy and Gen. Ashley—A Former President of the Merchants' Exchange Talks About the Wonderful Changes.

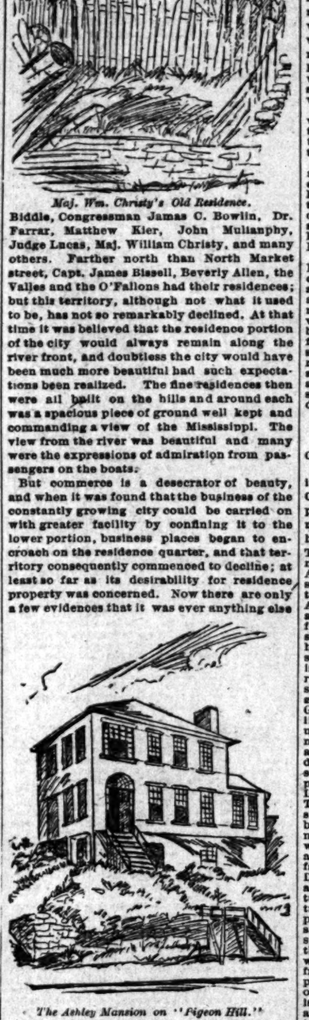
TIME is productive of many changes. Little did many of the early residents of St. Louis who are still living think when a half century ago as they walked up Collins and Second streets, which were then the fashionable thoroughfares of the town, that one day those streets would be as unsightly as any in the city, and that the mansions of the rich, which were then located in that vicinity, would become the hovels of the poor. Yet this has come to pass.

Fifty years ago that portion of the city situated between the Levee and Broadway, Franklin avenue and North Market street, was known as the fashionable residence quarter. Among the well-known people who had residences within those boundaries at that time were: Peter Lindell, Gen. Ashley, Maj.

Maj. Wm. Christy's Old Residence.

Biddle, Congressman Jamas C. Bowlin, Dr. Farrar, Matthew Kier, John Mullanphy, Judge Lucas, Maj. William Christy, and many others. Farther north than North Market street, Capt. James Bissell, Beverly Allen, the Valles and the O'Fallons had their residences; but this territory, although not what it used to be, has not so remarkably declined. At that time it was believed that the residence portion of the city would always remain along the river front, and doubtless the city would have been much more beautiful had such expectations been realized. The fine residences then were all built on the hills and around each was a spacious piece of ground well kept and commanding a view of the Mississippi. The view from the river was beautiful and many were the expressions of admiration from passengers on the boats.

But commerce is a desecrator of beauty, and when it was found that the business of the constantly growing city could be carried on with greater facility by confining it to the lower portion, business places began to encroach on the residence quarter, and that territory consequently commenced to decline; at least so far as its desirability for residence property was concerned. Now there are only a few evidences that it was ever anything else



The Ashley Mansion on "Pigeon Hill."

but a manufacturing and business district, and these are a few of the old mansions still standing. They look ancient, odd and out of place, but some are in a very good state of preservation considering the length of time they have been standing.

The old Ashley mansion, as it is called, still stands firm on "Pigeon Hill" and is a tenement for the poorer class, who can afford to pay only a few dollars rent per month. When it was built it was an elegant structure, and its location was an admirable one and showed it off to advantage. "Pigeon Hill," as its site is now called, is located on the west side of Second street, between O'Fallon and Ashley streets. It is a very high elevation of ground, and when Gen. Ashley built there it was one of the most commanding situations in the city. The house is a two-and-a-half-story brick and has somewhat the appearance of a public building. The rooms are large and were finely finished. They were the scene of many a fashionable reception and party in the olden time.

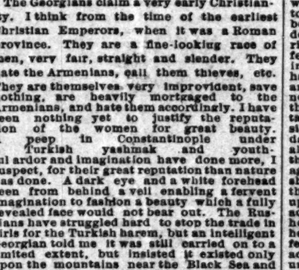
On the northeast corner of Second and Dickson streets an ancient-looking structure is almost entirely obscured by steamboat junk piled high all around it. This was the residence of Peter Lindell, one of St. Louis' wealthiest citizens in the early days. It is a two-story brick, and was probably the most finely finished residence inside, at the time it was built, of any in the city. It was also situated on a hill which gradually sloped dawn towards the river. Since main street has been cut through the front of the house, which faces towards the river, can hardly be seen from the street, it is so high above the grade. The place, surrounded as it is with junk and old sheds, presents a very curious appearance. The present tenants showed the POST-DISPATCH reporter through and the house certainly must have been a model residence for its time.

Another noteworthy old residence in this quarter which is still standing is that of Maj. William Christy on the corner of Second and Monroe. It is a two-story stone house, and looks as if it would stand in fair condition for a great many years yet. It is used as an office now by the Brownell-Wight Car Co. Maj. Christy lived in it for number of years, and when he died it was purchased by Levi Ashbrook, at that time the largest pork-packer in St. Louis. He raised a large family in it and four or five of his boys are still living.

Maj. Biddle, Dr. Farrars and John Mullanphy's residences, with many others, once owned and occupied by nroumbent people, have disappeared, but the house built and occupiedby Dr. Matthew Kier, on the southeast corner of Collins and Dickson street is still standing and in rather good repair.

Capt. James Bissell's place, on Bellefontaine road, near Grand avenue, is now used as a beer garden, and O'Fallon's residence which was unquestionably the finest in the city when it was erected is now tenanted by the keeper of O'Fallon Park.

Mr. William S. Stamp who is probably the patriarch of that portion of the city and who was in early times the President of the Mecnanics Exchange in speaking to a POST-DISPATCH reporter yesterday said: "When I first came to this city there was not a single house between where my house on Second and Florida streets, now stands, and Maj. Christy's residence nearly a half a mile north. When I built my house, along in the thirties, I had to cut a roadway through the underbrush in order to get my brick here. From Second street to the Levee and from Franklin



Peter Lindell's House.

avenue to Monroe street where Maj. Christy's residence stood, was then the fine residence quarter of the city. The houses were all surrounded by beautiful grounds, and the roads were good. On Sundays the plank walks leading through this portion of the city were the boulevard. Time has made wonderful changes."

THE BOY AND THE WOLF.

An Old Story With a New and Very Different Conclusion.

From Texas Siftings.

Once there was a Boy left to tend a flock of Sheep, and being impelled by the spirit of mischief in the absence of spirits of another variety, he amused himself by crying "Wolf!" when no Wolf was nigh. The people of the neighborhood were greatly terrified, and hastily arming themselves with whatever weapons they could command, rushed to the spot to defend the Sheep from the ruthless invader.

When they discovered the April fool that was played upon them they were mad, but the boy mocked them and laughed and called them "Rubes," a term that he picked up at the circus.

He fooled them several times that way, but at length the Wolf did come, and when he cried out no one believed him and no one hurried to his assistance. You may expect to read that the Boy was torn in pieces and devoured, and you are doubtless prepared to say it served him right, but nothing of the kind happened. He wasn't that kind of a Boy.

He had made arrangements with one of Barnum's agents whose business it was to secure curiosities for the museum, to be pounced on and when the Wolf put in an appearance with an appetite a week old, expecting to make a meal of the Boy, he had been usual in all previous occasions of this table, he was snared by the agent's men and shipped to Bridgeport for identification, classification and moral instruction, preparatory to being put on the road. He was afterwards sold to a Mr. Hamm as candy butcher with the Show, where he amassed a handsome fortune in a single season by extensively counting out hands of dollar bills in making change to customers.

The Boy became a Wolf himself.

The Georgian Slave Girls.

Carter Harrison in Chicago Mail

The Georgians claim a very early Christianity. I think from the time of the earliest Christian Emperors, when it was a Roman province. They are a fine-looking race of men, very fair, straight and slender. They hate the Armenians, call them thieves, etc. They are themselves very improvident, save nothing, are heavily mortgaged to the monasteries, and when economically I have seen nothing yet to justify the reputation of the women for great beauty. A peep in Constantinople under a Turkish yashmak and with very powerful ardor and imagination have done more, I suspect, for their great reputation than nature has done. A dark eye and a white forehead when framed in a thin muslin veil leave much imagination to fashion a beauty which a fully revealed face would not bear out. The Russians have struggled hard to stop the trade in girls for harems, but an intelligent young Georgian told me it was still carried on to a limited extent, but insisted it existed only upon the mountains near the Black Sea and not in his part of the country. But after all does the thing really do harm? A handsome girl is sold to a Turk—she becomes his wife—and her parents in their old age have some comforts. Left here she and they live like pigs in a sty. The girls, I am told do not go as unwilling slaves, or at least not more so than many beauty that you and I know of at home, who march grandly up the church aisle to the wedding march smothered in orange blossoms and tears, and led by the gray-headed pater familias to some rich roue or bald made up Dives. It is not in Georgia and Circassia alone that warm young hearts are turned to stone for the sweet privilege of treading upon soft Turkish carpets and eating tea in egg-shell china and eating from silvered plate. Kings and Emperors would suppress the selling of slave girls, and yet their own wives, daughters and sisters are or were made princely merchandise. Not far from the Balatic there are royal studs, where princesses are bred and regularly trotted out and right royally sold. The thing is called State alliances. Following these are those shining examples for common folks to follow, such as Milan's platonic flirtations with actresses, crown princesses drinking with grooms, as Milan's platonic flirtations with actresses, crown princesses drinking

If your kidneys are inactive you will feel and look wretched, even in the most cheerful society, and melancholy on the jolliest occasions. Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm will set you right again. $1 per bottle.

HOW TO RIDE A HORSE.

BUFFALO BILL SAYS THE AMERICAN STYLE IS THE EASIEST.

Buck Taylor Likes a Texas Mustang—John Kid's Theory — Points From Emma Hickok, Georgie Duffy, Frank Hammitz and Other Cowboys—Lessons in Horsemanship From the Best Riders in the Country.

THE American way of riding a horse is the only way that comfort can be had for both man and beast. By the American way I mean sitting in the saddle. I am sorry that a great many gentlemen of this country are using the English style on horseback—that is, they rise in the saddle with the motion of the horse. Last summer when I was in England, I noticed this style particularly. I don't see how it can be comfortable, and I know that it is anything but graceful to see a man bumping up and down in his saddle. The English who saw us ride soon came to this conclusion. They agreed that the American style was the only style and soon began to copy us. Expert riders came down to see me. They tried the American style and now many gentlemen can be seen every day in their park riding the American style. To ride properly you must sit firmly in your saddle. Get a comfortable saddle to begin with. Then sit squarely in it. Have your stirrups long enough to save some of the weight from the horse's back and so that you can raise yourself in them when necessary. I always raise myself in the saddle to shoot. I can get in a steadier position and get a better aim. When sitting on your horse grip him with your legs between your hip and your knee. Sit erect and hold your reins low down and short enough to feel his head. The first thing a rider should do is to learn his horse. Learn the different gaits of the horse and then ride with the horse—go with his motion. This is less tiring to the horse and to the rider.

W. F. CODY,
Buffalo Bill.

The most serviceable horse to ride on the prairies is the Texas mustang. He is a small, but very little animal, usually good tempered and easy gaited. I think if he were used more in cities for pleasure riding he would soon become a great favorite with all equestrians. My horse, saddle and style of riding is very different from what is usually seen in cities, but I venture to say that if they were tried all would agree with me that I know a good horse and a comfortable saddle. I use the stock saddle. It is generally used on the plains. It is large and comfortable, and has a high pommel in front. It is made to sit on. This saddle I use. I have a rope strapped on the horse, and then the next thing to do is to get into it. I take the reins in my left hand, holding them short, place my left foot in the stirrup, spring up with the pommel of the saddle and then quickly raise myself in the stirrup, swing my right foot over the horse's back and drop into the seat. This can all be done quicker than it takes me to tell, and so quickly that I am in the saddle and have control of the horse almost before he knows what is going to happen. When in the saddle I sit firmly and erect. My weight is on the balls of my stirrups, which I have long enough to rest my feet in when my legs are hanging straight down. I get a hold on the horse by gripping him with my knees. The slip to this is to the knee. My saddle is used to sit, not to rise up and down in. That style of riding must be tiring to the horse and to the rider. I think the saddle is the most comfortable, and I have ridden sixty to seventy miles in a day and across rough country, too. That could never be done if I had to rise in the saddle with every step the horse takes. I remember on one occasion I rode sixty-five miles to attend a dance given on the plain. I danced nearly all night, and when over got in the saddle and road sixty-five miles back again. I hold my reins in the left hand and short enough to feel my horse. This is so when the horse should stumble I can pull him up. For a beginner to learn to ride I would advise him to do just as I have said. When he gets into the saddle, before he tries to ride he should get used to the seat and become perfectly at home in it. When this has been acquired let your horse walk about a little until you accustom him to your movements. Get used to movement before you try another. Don't try to sit stiffly on the horse, but swing about easily. Then let your horse trot, then canter, and then gallop. Keep the same good seat for each action, and always move with the horse. Don't be scared of your horse, and when you tell him anything make him mind. I can tell my horse what I want by peculiarities and many of them I can guide by a touch of the spur. I never use a single rein in guiding a horse. The reins I hold together in my left hand, and instead of guiding to turn him to I pull both reins over to the side on which I wish him to turn. In jumping I ride the horse at the object which I wish to jump, and when I get to it I give him the spur and he makes a lift him with the reins, always taking care to hold on with my legs. To learn to ride well one wants to go out on the plains.

BUFFALO BILL TAYLOR,
Chief of the Cowboys.

The easiest way to learn to ride is to be placed 100 miles from any town with a borrowed horse and have to ride or walk to get to the town. I say borrowed horse, because you won't mind then what happens to him. You will either learn to ride or you will learn to walk well, and I fancy it will be the riding that will come most natural. When I first learned to ride I got on the horse's back and made up my mind I was going to stay there. The horse did not agree with me at first, and as fast as I got in the saddle I was thrown out again, but after awhile the horse got used to me and I was boss. This horse was not one of the easy-gaited horses you see in the parks of this country, but a Texas broncho. If gentlemen who wish to ride would try this method they would soon learn, and without the expense of a riding master. Of course, they might get a few bruises at first. To keep a proper seat in a saddle just sit down as though you had a chair to sit on. Sit firmly and erect. Let your legs hang down on either side of the horse and hook your toes in the stirrups. Don't use a short stirrup, but have them just long enough so that you can rest a little weight in them and so place your knees that the weight is on the horse's back. Press your knees in tightly to the horse's body and get a grip of him. This will steady you, and you will be able to move more with the horse. Your body and your horse are one and move in sympathy. This will save you from getting tired quickly and will save your horse. Follow these instructions and practice, and you will soon be able to ride.

JIM KID,
The Texas Cowboy.

Riding horseback has to some natural, I think; at least I know it did to me. I had a fancy that I would like to ride and so I got a horse, mounted him, and soon taught myself how to. I have never been taught how to ride. I know the various rules laid down by riding masters and can follow them, but often I just want to be comfortable on the horse, and so do as I please. First of all I thoroughly understand my horse and learn his gaits. I use a short stirrup and rest a great deal of my weight in it. A great many are now trying to do away with the short stirrup. I don't think it is at all easy to do so after one has been used to riding with it always. A long stirrup may save the calf muscles, but has to learn to ride with a long stirrup. When in the saddle to ride correctly throw your right shoulder back, sit squarely facing your horse and keep your head back. Hold your reins short enough to feel your horse's mouth and keep the hands well down. However you may sit on your horse, don't keep your hands up like the afternoon park and down as the horse moves. I usually get on my horse the best way I can; sometimes I am assisted and sometimes I have to help myself. In racing I always hold a very short rein and lean well forward over my horse's head while he is running. Keep a good lookout always where your horse is going. Don't think because he is quiet and sure-footed that he will never shy or stumble. By looking well ahead and keeping a feel on your horse's mouth you can often save what might be a serious accident.

GEORGIE DUFFY,
Of Buffalo Bill's Camp.

RIDING A TRICK HORSE.

Men have a great advantage over women in being able to sit on a horse in the style they do. Their position in the saddle is necessarily safer, having a leg on each side of the horse. In times of danger they can hold on very well, when a woman would fall. I have ridden horseback for a number of years, and have found out now what I think is the safest seat and the most comfortable one. I always ride now by stirrup balance. That is I use the stirrup so long that to place my foot in it my leg has to be extended straight down. I rest a part of my weight in the stirrup and a part of it in the horn of the saddle. I think there is more grace in sitting this way than in using the short stirrup. With the short stirrup the leg is bent and twisted, and it is not at all comfortable to twist yourself round in the saddle to face your horse properly. With the long stirrup you can sit squarely with your horse. The proper way is to be looking straight ahead with your shoulders and head thrown well back. Don't bend down over your horse, because if he should stumble you would stand a good chance of being thrown over his head before you could save yourself. Hold your reins in the left hand and short enough to just feel your horse's mouth. If you hold them too loosely he may stumble and fall before you can save him, or he might, in fact, do anything before you could stop him. The whip can be carried under the arm or in the right hand. I always train my horses very carefully, and teach them to do a great deal by first talking to them. Horses are very intelligent and can easily be taught. Mine all perform a great many tricks. To teach them to rear is very easy. You just simply sit back in the saddle, touch him with the spur and rein him in. At first he will hardly understand what is wanted, but he soon learn that when you say "Up!" and rein him in that he is to rear. To teach him to walk lame you tap him on the leg sufficiently hard to make him feel it, and at the same time lead him forward a little. The blow will attract his attention to his leg, and he will limp. By repeating this he will soon learn that when you touch his leg that he is to limp. Always pat your horse after he has done what you wish him to do, and speak kindly to him. You can make him do a great deal more by kindness than you can by cruelty. To make a horse take a handkerchief is a very easy trick. Put a pin in the handkerchief and prick your horse gently. He will quickly turn his head to defend the injured part. Then prick him again. He will soon know that it is something to do with the handkerchief that is annoying him and take hold of it with his teeth. After repeating this for a few times he will learn to take the handkerchief whenever he sees it near him.

EMMA HICKOK,
Champion Trick Horse Rider.

To break and ride a Texas mustang is one of the hardest things to do. These little brutes, that have perhaps gone until they are 8 or 9 years old before they are saddled, don't take kindly to the idea of carrying a man at all. We will imagine that you have caught one and saddled him. This is by no means an easy job. Then get hold of his bridle and gradually get a str ng hold on him. I usually put my thumb to the bridge of his nose and my fingers in the ring of the bit, holding the reins in the palm of the hand. Then I pull his head round to one side. In this way I have a great power over him. Then I watch my opportunity, put one foot in the stirrup and swing over his back. Just as soon as he feels the weight in the saddle he will buck, jump, and try to throw you. If you can hold, you will go flying. Stick to him, hold on with a good grip of the knees. You must watch out that he does not try to throw himself or he may fall and crush you on top of you. If you can conquer these brutes a few times when they are young then you can make useful horses of them, but if they should throw you first, then they think they can always do so.

FRANK HAMMITZ,
Nevada Cowboy.

HOW A LADY SHOULD RIDE.

The saddle now for the use of ladies is similar to that devoted to gentlemen's riding, except that it is more ornamental and the saddle is furnished with crutches for side riding. The saddle is generally stuffed to suit the horse, and there should always be a third crutch. The stirrup may be either like a man's with a lining of leather or velvet, or it may be a slipper, and also easier to the foot. The lady's whip is a light affair, but, as her horse ought seldom to require punishment, it is carried more to threaten than to give punishment. A spur may be added for a lady's use; it is sometimes needful for the purpose of giving a stimulus at the right moment. If used, it is best to have it worn on the right foot, as it is made in the habit, with a string attached to the inside, which is then tied around the ankle, and thus keeps the spur always protecting beyond the folds of the habit. The hose martingale is generally added for ornament; but no horse which throws his head up is fit for a lady's use. In mounting the horse is held steadily by the head to keep it from him where the lady stands. The gentleman assistant then places his right hand on his right knee and receives the lady's left foot, which he springs from, after having taken the reins in her right hand, then with her left on the gentleman's shoulder she makes a spring from the ground and is easily lifted into her seat. The gentleman then keeps hold of the crutch, which throws the body sideways into the saddle.

The right knee hooked over the crutch keeps the body from slipping backwards, whilst the left keeps it from a forward motion, and thus the proper position is maintained. In all cases the right foot should be held back and over the left, so that it should scarcely be visible. In spite of her side-seat the body should be square to the front, with the elbow of the left arm preserved in its proper position by the same pronation. The whip is generally held in the right hand with the lash pointing forward and toward the left, and by this position it can be used on any part of the horse's body by reaching over to the left and cutting before or behind the saddle, or with great ease on the right side. In dismounting, the horse is brought to a deeper gait and his head held by an assistant. The lady then turns her knee back again from the position between the outside crutch, takes her foot out of the stirrup and sits completely sideways; she then puts her left hand on the gentleman's shoulder, who places his right arm around her waist, and lightly assists her to the ground.

PROF. O. H. GLEASON.

Where Is the Mother-in-Law?

From Puck.

This is a composite portrait of Mr. Washington Fye's daughter and his mother-in-law. Which is the daughter and which is the mother-in-law?

How Gladstone First Met His Wife.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, which is being quietly celebrated today, recalls a reminiscence of the day, now more than half a century distant, when Mrs. Gladstone first saw her future husband. It was at a dinner party in London where the younger Miss Glynne's attention was attracted by an eminent statesman who was by her side to a tall, handsome young Member of Parliament who sat opposite. "Do you see that young man?" said he; "note him well and mark my words. If his life is spared he will one day be Prime Minister." Miss Glynne naturally took keen note of Mr. Gladstone, but they did not speak, nor was it until some time afterward that she made his acquaintance in Italy. The prediction, however, has been thrice fulfilled, and Mrs. Gladstone will probably have the gratification of seeing it fulfilled a fourth time before long.

AT FONTAINEBLEAU.

PRESIDENT AND MME. CARNOT IN THEIR SUMMER RESIDENCE.

The Palace Restored by Napoleon I. as It Exists To-Day—An Historic Romance Recalled—The Wooing of Eugenie by Louis Napoleon—Latest Fashion Gossip of the French Capital.

Special Correspondence of the POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, August 3.—The President and Mme. Carnot have taken their departure for Fontainebleau, and a good deal of interest has been created by their choice of a summer residence. Up to the present time the French Presidents, with the exception of Louis Napoleon (who bore that title so short a time before exchanging it for that of Emperor) have rather avoided the palaces of France during their summer vacations. M. Thiers, when he quitted his beloved hotel on the Place St. George, liked to travel and to enjoy his own popularity. Marshal MacMahon used to go to shoot over his own estates in the Department of the Loiret. M. Grevy also spent the summer months in shooting. But M. Carnot has decided to establish himself in the noblest of the remaining palaces of France. The Tuileries has vanished. The Louvre is partly an art gallery and partly public offices. The Luxembourg is given over to the Senate. Versailles is a vast picture gallery and is rapidly becoming a vaster ruin. St. Germain has been turned into a museum of Gallic antiquities. But Fontainebleau, restored by Napoleon I. and sufficiently distant from Paris to have escaped all danger from mobs and incendiaries, offered in its vastness a choice of inhospitable apartments. So as not to hinder sight-seers from going over the palace as usual, the President has chosen for his occupation the detached wing known as

PAVILION LOUIS XV.

It was built by the King whose name it bears on the site of the Gallery of Ulysses, constructed by Francis I., and in the destruction of which many finely executed frescoes perished. Louis XV. gave orders for this work of wanton vandalism in order to furnish lodgings for the immense number of courtiers that he desired always to have in his train. The rooms were newly decorated and fitted up by the directions of Louis Napoleon, when Prince President, to furnish accommodations for his guests during the hunting season. Amongst these guests was exquisite girl with, how he was then mad in love, his future Empress, Mlle. Eugenie de Montijo. The room then occupied by the fair Eugenie is pointed out, is a small bedchamber opening out of the large one allotted to the Countess, her mother, and still contains the simple furniture and the small bed draped with white lace, where the young girl, fourteen years ago, pillowed the head so soon to wear a crown, and possibly dreamed of her coming days of grandeur. It was at the window of this room that Mlle. de Montijo made the celebrated response to her lover whilst looking out at the departure of the gentlemen for the hunt. Looking up at her the Prince-President assistant, whom she enjoyed by all, born in those days not only cut and made their own dresses, but also cooked their own dinners, bowed the head so soon to wear a crown, and possibly dreamed of her coming days of grandeur. It was at the window of this room that Mlle. de Montijo made the celebrated response to her lover whilst looking out at the departure of the gentlemen for the hunt. Looking up at her the Prince-President assistant, whom he

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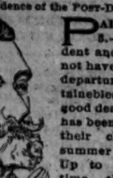

PARIS, August 8.—The President and Mme. Carnot have taken their departure for Fontainebleau, and a good deal of interest has been created by their choice of a summer residence. Up to the present time the French Presidents, with the exception of Louis Napoleon (who bore it a time before exchanging it for) have rather avoided the e during their summer vacas, when he quitted his beloved e St. George, liked to travel is own popularity. Marshal to go to shoot over his own partment of the Loiret. M. ent the summer months in . Carnot has decided to estabthe noblest of the remaining ce. The Tuileries has vanre is partly an art gallery and offices. The Luxembourg is e Senate. Versailles is a vast and is rapidly becoming a Germain has been turned into Gallic antiquities. But Fonored by Napoleon I. and suffrom Paris to have escaped mobs and incendiaries, ofess a choice of inhospitable as not to hinder sight-seers the palace as usual, the presn for his occupation the down as

VILION LOUIS XV.

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OUIS NAPOLEON

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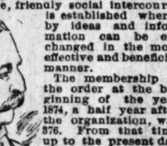
THE KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

AN ORDER WHICH HAS GAINED A FINE FOOTHOLD IN ST. LOUIS.

Some Points Concerning Its Aims and History—The Principal Officers — Gossip Gleaned Among the Local Lodges—Interesting Items for Members of Local Secret Orders.

FIFTEEN years ago a number of young business and professional men in Louisville, Ky., after discussing matters among themselves for some length of time, came to the conclusion that it would be a very good scheme to organize a society which would enable them to render mutual assistance to each other when the occasion offered and to help the family of any one of them who should chance to die. So, in accordance with this wise conclusion, seventeen young men met in Louisville on June 20, 1873, for the purpose of organizing the association which was in future years to become the powerful and widespread order known as the Knights of Honor. Mr. J. A. Demaree called the meeting, and Dr. D. Wilson provided over the little gathering. At the first meeting the name Knights of Honor was chosen as being most fit to indicate the spirit and intentions of the organization. A week later at the second meeting Dr. Wilson presented the plans covering the objects of the society and the laws for its management, which exist practically to the present day. Golden Lodge, No. 1, was chosen as the name for the parent society, from which all of the now existing branches have sprung. The object of the fraternity is to unite in friendly union all men of good moral characters and sound health into an association which, through the combined efforts of all, will assist the needy ones in sickness or distress, promote benevolence and charity, establish a benefit fund for the widows and orphans of deceased members and to encourage and cultivate the higher moral and intellectual attainments among its members. The last being effected in a number of ways, entertaining lectures and talks on a wide field of subjects are provided where desired, debates and argument of every variety are carried on by the members of the different lodges and a free, friendly social intercourse is established where-by ideas and information can be exchanged in the most effective and beneficial manner.



B. F. Nelson.

The membership of the order at the beginning of the year 1874, a half year after the organization, was 376. From that time up to the present day steady strides have been made and new members added at a rate much exceeding the mortality.

The first death in the ranks occurred on August 31, 1874, when the order numbered 500 members, and $532.05 was raised on the first assessment and paid to the family of John D. Clark of Louisville Lodge, No. 2. The second death was that of Thomas Goin of El Dee Lee Lodge, No. 6, which occurred on September 28, 1874. The second death assessment to pay the benefit to Mr. Goin's family amounted to $561.60. At the end of December, 1874, the rolls of the order showed that there were in existence fifty-four lodges, with a membership of 999. A year after that time, in December, 1875, the members were called upon to pay the third death benefit and the assessment was made which returned $2,725, showing that the membership had must have been about 2,500.

By 1878 the order was solidly organized, with a Supreme Lodge, Grand Lodge and subordinate lodges on the same system as that which exists to-day.

L. A. Gratz.

The Supreme Lodge is the head of the order and is composed of its officers, committees and representatives from grand lodges. The grand lodges are composed of representatives from each subordinate lodge in his State, and are governed by such officers and committees as they annually elect.

Hon. John I. Martin.

Subordinate lodges are composed of members of good social and moral standing, who are admitted upon proposition by ballot, after passing a favorable medical examination. The petitioner must be a white male person, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, in order to be admitted as a beneficiary member. Persons over 50 years of age, who are otherwise acceptable, may be admitted as honorary members, entitled to all privileges except participation in the W. and E. Fund.

Subordinate lodges provide for the social, moral and intellectual improvement of their members, for the relief of the sick, for the assistance of those out of employment, and encouragement to each other in business.

To-day the order has branches in every State and Territory in the Union, and has the honor of being the next to the oldest organization in the United States, about two hundred and fifty thousand men having been members during that time.

The benefit paid to the widows and orphans is $2,000.

This fund is accumulated by assessments upon the members. There have been 233 of these assessments called in fifteen years, which means that a benefit of $2,000 has been secured to the family of each member during that time by the payment of $258. The total number of deaths registered July 20, 1888, was 12,317, and the total amount which had been paid to widows and orphans was $24,222,001.04. The amount collected and distributed for the payment of these benefits now averages about $2,000 per year, and it is a fact of no small moment to the commercial interests of St. Louis that all of this money is received and paid out here.

The order is conducted upon the lodge system, having one supreme lodge, thirty-six grand lodges and about three thousand subordinate lodges. The principal control of finances and general legislative power is vested in the Supreme Lodge.

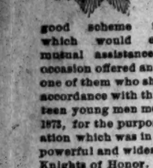
There are thirty lodges of the order in St. Louis, with a membership of 2,800, and eighty-seven lodges in the State, having about six thousand members. The headquarters of the Supreme Lodge has been established in St. Louis since 1884. The supreme officers of the order are: Supreme Dictator, L. A. Gratz, Knoxville, Tenn.; Supreme Vice-Dictator, Albert R. Savage, Lewiston, Me.; Supreme Reporter, B. F. Nelson, St. Louis, and Supreme Treasurer, Joseph W. Brant, St. Louis, Mo.

The officers of the Grand Lodge of Missouri are: Past Grand Dictator, J. W. Trueworthy, Kansas City, Mo.; Grand Dictator, Jno. L. Martin, Delmar avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Grand Vice-Dictator, G. H. Hawkins, Springfield, Mo.; Grand Assistant Dictator, Jno. F. Edwards, Fredericktown, Mo.; Grand Chaplain, W. Strayer, Kansas City, Mo.; Grand Reporter, W. M. Kinder, 826 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.; Grand Treasurer, S. D. Bunn, St. Louis, Mo.; Grand Guide, John Creighton, Bowling Green, Mo.; Grand Guard, Ethan Allen, Lexington, Mo.; Grand Sentinel, Richard Hodgens, St. Louis, Mo.; Grand Trustees, Jonathan Smith, Hannibal, Mo.; David Thomas, St. Louis, Mo.; A. W. Hoover, Harrisonville, Mo.; Committee on Laws, M. Givan, St. Louis, Mo.; D. M. Farr, Deepose, Mo.; Wm. A. Gr[illegible] Louisiana, Mo.; Committee on Finance, D. S. Harriman, Kansas City, Mo.; F. W. Brockman, St. Louis, Mo.; B. F. Lockhart, St. Louis, Mo.; State Medical Examiner, Dr. Thos. S. Holland, St. Louis, Mo.; representatives to Supreme Lodge, Wm. C. Jones, St. Louis, Mo., and David A. Ball, Louisiana, Mo.; alternates, S. C. Bunn, St. Louis, Mo., and Louis Benecke, Brunswick, Mo.

The order has not been without its trials and vicissitudes during its existence, one of which was the yellow fever epidemic in 1878 and 1879, when the membership was about 45,000. It met a loss of 186 members by that scourge, which cost the order $385,000 in benefits. The money was promptly paid without a murmur of discontent, and in addition $50,000 was raised in the order by voluntary subscription, and used to remove members and their families from the influence of the plague.

The great stability and strength of the order is largely due to its age, perfect and just system of laws, promptness in meeting every demand, and the fact that it acts as a unit in every emergency calculated to break down a weaker concern.

Knights of Pythias.



THE tenth annual session of the Grand Lodge of Missouri will be held in the city of Hannibal, commencing Tuesday, the 16th of October. It promises to be one of the most interesting sessions yet held, the adoption of a new constitution being a prominent feature of consideration, many of the changes proposed being necessitated by the recent legislation of the Supreme Lodge at Cincinnati.

Golden Crown Lodge, No. 62, conferred the rank of Esquire last Tuesday evening on two pages. The rank of Knight in amplified form will be conferred Tuesday next.

Rev. John Gierlow, Grand Prelate of Missouri, a member of Capital Lodge, No. 116, of Jefferson City, has been in the city during the week.

Arrangements are being completed for the annual encampment of the Uniformed Rank of Missouri, which will be held at Clinton in the latter part of October. Several prizes, aggregating in amount $1,500, are offered, and it is expected that all St. Louis divisions will be on hand.

Paragon Lodge, No. 58, by special dispensation conferred the three ranks on a prominent mine superintendent on Wednesday last.

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky will hold its twentieth annual session at Louisville September 18 to 20. The programme has been received by grand officers here. A grand Pythian parade and prize drill on the 19th inst. will be a leading feature. Two thousand dollars will be distributed in prizes. The first prize, free to all divisions, being $1,000.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 19, conferred the rank of Esquire on Wednesday last. The rank of Knight in an amplified form will be conferred with their new and elegant paraphernalia Wednesday next.

Star Division, No. 9 Uniformed Rank, will commence perfecting themselves in the Pythian drill for the grand encampment at Clinton, where they hope to bring to St. Louis the prize banner of Missouri.

Red Cross Lodge, No. 54, is doing noble work in St. Louis. No session of the lodge passes without degree work and it is, numerically speaking, the strongest lodge in St. Louis.

The reports of subordinate lodges, with but few exceptions, have been received at the office of the Grand Keeper of Records and Seal. The increase in membership speaks well for the order throughout the State.

The Western States Passenger Association have authorized the rate of one fare and one-third for round trip from all points in Missouri to Hannibal for representatives and Knights of Pythias on the occasion of the meeting of the Grand Lodge October 16.

Grand Inner Guard O. J. Kile of Stanberry stopped over in the city on his way home from Springfield and A. A. Bates, Past Chancellor and representative of Grant City Lodge, No. 120, was in the city during the week.

A new lodge, to be held as "Ezel Lodge" No. 152, will be instituted at Kansas City Monday next by M. D. Wood, Grand Past Chancellor, with a charter list of forty members.

During the coming week a new lodge will be instituted at Maysville, DeKalb County, to be known as Maysville Lodge 137, with a charter list of twenty-one members.

It is probable that a new lodge will be instituted in this city during the coming week. It has been whispered in Pythian circles that the new lodge will start with a charter list of fifty members.

The Committee on Revision of the Grand and Subordinate Lodge Constitution will meet in the latter part of the month and complete their labors. Copies of the report will be forwarded to all representative and lodges, prior to the session of the Grand Lodge.

Brilliant Lodge, No. 55, Carondelet, conferred the rank of Knight on seven Esquires, Wednesday last. Brilliant is shining.

Aurora Lodge, No. 64, which moved to Euterpe Hall, Jefferson avenue and Walnut street, is meeting with success in its new quarters. Applications of several citizens are on the table.

Grand Vice Chancellor Holmes during the week has visited Damoil Lodge, No. 28, Calanthe Lodge, No. 104, and Monitor Lodge, No. 68, at the latter assisted by the Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, Brother Gelwicks. A number of officers were installed, a number of the brothers of Monitor taking their cards to help in the formation of a new lodge.

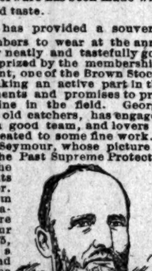
Knights and Ladies of Honor.

The three prizes to be given in the bicycle races at the anniversary September 6 are on exhibition at Merrick, Walsh & Phelps'. This selection of silverware has been made with good taste.

W. H. Haskell has provided a souvenir badge for the members to wear at the anniversary. It is very neatly and tastefully gotten up and will be prized by the membership.

Dr. E. Ashbrant, one of the Brown Stocking directors, is taking an active part in the base ball arrangements and promises to produce a strong nine in the field. George Seward, one of his old catchers, has engaged to meet him with a good team, and lovers of this sport will be treated to some fine work.

Mr. Thomas M. Seymour, whose picture is given to-day, is the Past Supreme Protector and founder of the Order of the Knights and Ladies of Honor. The seed from which this organization sprang were sown by Mr. Seymour during the year 1875, and after nearly a year of hard and continuous work he succeeded in forming Initial Lodge, No. 1—Degree of Protection—on June 6, 1876. From this root spread the branches which in time reached to every portion of the country. It was the first order to grant to women equal privileges and rights with men and accord them equal co-operation in the benefits provided by the order. This order to-day numbers over fifty-five thousand active and well-to-do members, a large number of which are women. Bro. Seymour, while Grand Dictator of the K. of H., labored zealously and arduously for this organization, and on the 6th of September next will participate as a guest of the order in the celebration to take place at the Fair Grounds.



Thomas M. Seymour.

Invitations have been extended to K. and L. of H. lodges in East St. Louis and Belleville to visit the Fair Grounds during the Anniversary Celebration.

B. F. Nelson, Supreme Reporter K. of H., is an applicant for membership in Pride of St. Louis Lodge No. 409.

American Legion of Honor.

On Tuesday, John A. Sloan Lodge, A. L. of H., paid to the heirs of Anna Schroeder, late of Peabody Council, $6,000.

Col. Jack C. Richardson, Grand Commander, A. L. of H., has issued an order to all Present and Past Commanders of subordinate councils in this city, to meet him on Monday evening, August 20, in Entered Apprentice Room, Masonic Hall, Seventh and Market streets, to take into consideration a grand entertainment and hop at the Armory, in the near future.

There was a large meeting of Commanders on Monday evening last at office of the Grand Commander of the A. L. of H. Matters appertaining to the best interest of the A. L. of H. were discussed.

The Grand Secretary of the A. L. of H. will send to the different subordinate councils in the jurisdiction, the following circular, which is interesting to every companion of the Order:

As one method for holding together the membership in this jurisdiction you are hereby directed to appoint a committee of three from your council, to consist of the sitting Past Commander, who shall be Chairman, the Collector and one other member to be selected at large from your council, whose duty it shall be to call upon any member who may be reported to the council in arrears for either non-payment of assessments or dues and notify such member in person and use every proper effort to induce them to promptly pay such arrearages and thus avoid suspension. It shall further be the duty of such committee to report their action in writing at the next meeting of the council and such report shall be displayed on record and become a part of the proceedings of said meeting.

There is a dispute in the A. L. of H. at present over the perplexing question: Who is the handsomest gentleman in the order? The ladies say that Past Grand Commander Col. R. S. MacDonald is. The Hon. John I. Martin, Grand Vice-Commander, has a great many admirers. Hon. Joseph N. Judge, being a bachelor, is the most eligible, but they all agree that Chas. F. Barth, D. G. U. of Mozart Council, takes the cake.

Mrs. L. Miller, Commander of Irene Council, and Mesdames Bailey and Tanton, her Lieutenants, are great workers in the A. L. of H. They have seven petitions this week.

Mrs. E. Fitzgerald of Olive Council takes the ribbon as a worker. She is everywhere at the same time.

They have in Olive six petitions this week. Keep it up, ladies. The A. L. of H. is good.

What is the matter with Future Council 1165? Have you lost your hold, gentlemen? Spit on your hands and take that prize the Supreme Council has offered.

Hon. Henry Manistre visited Lafayette Council at last meeting. The sight of his face gladdened the hearts of a great many. Come again, Henry!

Legion of Honor.

O'Neill Ryan of Alpha has returned from the North after three weeks' absence.

Mark Chartrand of Compton Hill has gone to Ohio for a week.

Theo. Algernon Gibralter Pope Huey of Alpha has returned from his wedding tour.

Alpha Council will give her second excursion on August 18.

Alpha and Delmar Councils engaged in a game of ball yesterday at Forest Park.

Ferguson Council, No. 93, held its first regular meeting on last Tuesday evening. Several applications for membership were received.

James M. Dolin has gone to Waukesha to join his family.

Fred Naylor of Tower returned this week unexpectedly from a fishing jaunt.

The activity displayed in Legion of Honor circles the past two weeks is very gratifying and promises well for large additions in membership during the fall and winter months.

The councils meeting the past week report as follows: Franklin, two initiations and three applications; Excelsior, three initiations and seven applications; Lafayette, two initiations and three applications; Delmar, two initiations and seven applications; Carondelet, two initiations; Empire, five initiations, and St. Louis, two applications.

Delmar and Alpha Councils played a game of ball last Saturday. Score: 13 to 1 in favor of Delmar. Another game will be played next week at Sportsman's Park; each having won one game, this will be the "rubber." Alpha has won five games and lost one.

Alpha Council gave her second complimentary excursion last evening on the Grand Republic, which was very largely attended.

Chosen Friends.

The Protective Committee of the local councils of the Order of Chosen Friends held their monthly meeting last Wednesday at the hall of Bright Council, No. 59, thirty of the thirty-four councils being represented. The committee adopted by-laws and elected officers. Supreme Guard Dr. Remy J. Stoffel, the first President, was elected to the more arduous position of Secretary, and Mr. G. Wilmot was elected President. Addresses were made by Drs. J. C. Nidelet and R. M. Kerley, Messrs. Louis A. Steber, William H. Glass and many others. The next meeting will be held on next Monday, September 10, at the hall of Granite Council, No. 50, Nineteenth and Olive streets.

Philip H. Sheridan (German) Council, Order of Chosen Friends, was organized last Tuesday at the hall of Homer Council, No. 17, by Supreme Guard Dr. Remy J. Stoffel, assisted by Past Councillors Martin Schuster, Charles Bird and Robert Gerlach. The charter list of this council is small, yet it has a bright future before it. Rev. Dr. Otto Telle, pastor of St. Paul German Evangelical Church, being elected Councilor.

WORK OF THE SILENT BROTHERHOOD

A Stranger Pays a Visit to the Trappist Monks in Kentucky.

An illustrated article by James Lane Allen, in the *Century*, describes the Trappist monastery in Kentucky. The following is an account of the out-door occupation of the brothers: The community do not till the farm. The greater part of their land is occupied by tenant farmers, and what they reserve for their own use is cultivated by the so-called "family brothers," who, it is due to say, have no families, but live in the cottages on the home domain, subject to the abbot's authority, without being members of the order. The monks, however, do labor in the ample gardens, orchards and vineyard, from which they derive their sustenance, in the steam sawmill and grainmill, and in the dairy and the cheese factory. Thus picturesquely engaged one may find them in autumn; monks gathering apples and making barrel after barrel of pungent cider, which is stored away in the vast cellar as their only beverage except water; monks repairing the shingle roof of a stable; monks feeding the hogs or mixing with they fatten for the board of their carnal guests, or the fluttering multitude of chickens from the eggs and young of which they derive a slender revenue; monks grouped in the garden around a green and purple heap of turnips, to be stored up as a winter relish of to mean dishes.

Amidst such scenes one forgets all else while enjoying the wealth and freshness of artistic effects. What a picture this young Belgian cheese-maker, his sleeves rolled up above the elbows of his brawny arms, his great pinkish hands buried in the golden curds, the cap of his serge cloak falling back and showing his closely clipped, golden-brown hair, blue eyes and clear, delicate skin! Or this Australian ex-farmer, as he stands by the hopper of grist, or lays on his shoulder a bag of flour for the coarse brown bread of the monks. Or this dark old French opera-singer who strutted his brief hour on many a European stage, but now hobbles around, all hoary in his cowl and blanched with age, to pick up a handful of garlic. Or this athletic, superbly formed young Irishman, thrusting a great iron prod into the glowing coals of the sawmill furnace. Or this slender Switzer, you attendant in the factory, with great keys dangling from his leathern cincture, who stands by with folded hands and bowed head while you are eating the pagan meal he has prepared, and prays that you may be forgiven for enjoying it.

From various countries of the Old World men find their way into the Abbey of Gethsemane, but among them are no Americans. Repeatedly the latter have made the experiment, but have always failed to persevere up to the final consecration of the white cowl. The fairest warning is given to the postulant: He is made to understand the entire extent of the obligation he has assumed; and only after passing through a novitiate, prolonged at the discretion of the abbot, is he admitted to the vows that must be kept unbroken till death.

DOUBLE daily trains to St. Paul and Minneapolis via the Wabash Western. Ticket office, S. E. corner Fifth and Olive streets.

An Actress Secures a Divorce.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Lucy Thompson Reed, an actress, was divorced by Judge Tuley from Colton Reed, a New York traveling man. Mrs. Reed said she was married in 1882, and that her husband left her two years later because she declined to support him. Reed was a young man of leisure at the time. The actress said that when Reed deserted her he took her jewelry. He afterwards returned the pawn tickets, but not the money to redeem the articles. She said she had lived in Chicago for three years, her present address being No. 496 Wabash avenue, as the woman left the court-room she was joined by Charles Coate, an actor.

"It quite took my breath away," said the blonde actress.

"What did?" inquired Coate.

"Why, the way I got my divorce. I had no idea one could get divorced so quickly.

"You can get divorced in less time than it takes to get married," said Coate. Only a few months ago he was divorced by the same Judge.

DORR BROS. & Co., 316 Olive street, take the lead in the best brands of soft and hard coal. Buy your supplies now before the advance sets in.

BOY BASE-BALLERS.

THE AMATEUR NINES WHO PLAY THE GAMES ON SUNDAY.

Dandy Batteries, Whose Brilliancy Illumines the Vacant Lots—Some of the Traits of the Sunday Ball Tosser—The Chances Which an Umpire Takes in One of Their Games—A Match on the Commons—Scenes and Incidents.

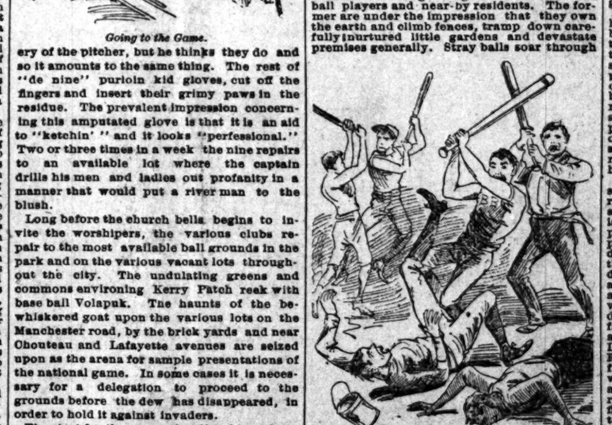
BASEBALL virus has inoculated almost everybody in this country from the senile crank to the "ubiquitous kid" in his first breeches. No one knows more about the game and the merits of individual, Association or League players, than the youngsters and gamins. They stand about the gates of the ball grounds and gaze with awe upon the players while visions rise of a glorious time in the future when they may become professionals. Not alone are the small fry in their base-ball worship, for it is also rife among boys in their teens. Among all these, from the youngster to the oldest, none have any rank in juvenile clans unless they belong to some club. Each alley and court has its club, while the "gangs" and "crowds" from various sections of the city combine together in formidable nines.

A GREAT GAME—THE "SLOBS" VS. THE "BRICK TOPS."

Sunday is the day upon which each club endeavors to worst a braggart opponent. During the week Jonesey and Pee Wee practice pitching and catching in an alley, side street or in a vacant lot. Jonesey gets up a series of signs which Pee Wee masters. The signs never make any difference in the delivery of the pitcher, but he thinks they do and so it amounts to the same thing. The rest of "de nine" purloin kid gloves, cut off the fingers and insert their grimy paws in the residue. The prevalent impression concerning this amputated glove is that it is an aid to "ketchin'" and it looks "perfessional." Two or three times in a week the nine repairs to an available lot where the captain drills his men and ladies out profanity in a manner that would put a river man to the blush.

Long before the church bells begins to invite the worshipers, the various clubs repair to the most available ball grounds in the park and on the various vacant lots throughout the city. The undulating greens and commons environing Kerry Patch reak with base ball Volapuk. The haunts of the bewhiskered goat upon the various lots on the Manchester road, by the brick yards and near Chouteau and Lafayette avenues are seized upon as the arena for sample presentations of the national game. In some cases it is necessary for a delegation to proceed to the grounds before the dew has disappeared, in order to hold it against invaders.

The start for the scene of action is made in great style. Two or three pigmy urchins are loaded down with bats of all sizes, some of which have been stolen, some purchased



Going to the Game.

regularly and the others won through the medium of prize-packages. The bat-bearers generally wear cheap prize-package caps and belts won through the prize-package system, and as they trudge along they look with disdain upon youngsters who "don't belong to no nine." The pitcher juggles a ball, while the short-stop runs ahead and running backward plays "fetch" with the "ketcher," in order to show off before the populace. The pitcher's air is one of supercilious disdain only laid aside for a moment as he darts for a fat cigar stump reposing quietly upon the curb. With the players go the members of their gang, some of whom carry tin pails, masks and bags to be used for bases.

Upon nearly every street throughout the

Opposed to the National Game.

city on the Sabbath, about noon time, is noticed a noisy gang of this description. There has been no census taken of the amateur ball-players or their clubs; as far as the latter are concerned they, mushroom like, spring up during the night.

A POST-DISPATCH reporter with a weakness for the national game drifted upon a spirited game of ball in the brick-yards below the railroad last Sunday afternoon. The "Slobs" were playing the "Brick-Tops."

The color line was obliterated, as each club had a colored player. Excitement was rife as the reporter drew near. The "Slobs" were at the bat and their crowd was coaching them.

"Pick out yer ball, Teddy, 'n swipe her out among de hucks."

"Make a tree bagger," yelled another.

Teddy looked around with utmost sangfroid, spat tobacco juice over his left shoulder and dug his toes in the dirt around home plate.

"Two strikes," shrieked the umpire.

"You're a liar," yelled Ted; "didn't go wit' de hook or de line."

"Whose-er doin' this," replied the umpire, threateningly.

"That's all right, Cully, yer can't skeer me. It's a notion to paste yer one wid de bat just fer luck."

"Soak de empire."

"Kick er lung outin him."

"Smash him in de jaw," yelled the crowd, closing in about the home plate.

Peace at last being declared the game went on.

"Get onter Duffy's drop."

"Gawd, did yer see Mike give 'im that hot grounder?"

"Go it, you long-legged son-of-a-gun; slide! Slide, you'll fall don't you slide," shrieked the partisans of the in-side as the batter drove a ball between pitcher and short-stop, barely making his base.

At this juncture a wild yelling was heard off to the rear of the catcher. One of the players had taken the tin kettle and invaded the nearest yard in search of water to slack the thirst of the sweltering nine. He made a mistake, he trod upon the wrong domain and came in collision with a man and a bull dog. The latter gave chase and the water carrier fled, with a speed that would have insured a home run on the ball field. Outstripping his pursuers he dropped panting among his confreres.

There is a strong antagonism between the ball players and near-by residents. The former are under the impression that they own the earth and climb fences, tramp down carefully nurtured little gardens and devastate premises generally. Stray balls soar through

The Usual Wind-Up.

kitchen windows much to the dismay of the the inmates, who go out and threaten dire punishment, without, however, making any impression on the young vandals.

They are, in fact, modern Ishmaelites, their hands against every man and every man's hand against them.

The brickyard game went on, however, the crowd calling upon the players to "knock de cover off de ball;" "Soak her, Billy, soaker."

"What alls Sweeney, he's losin' his delivv'py?"

"That's a daisy cutter, that's good fer 'leven."

"Don't let 'm give yer a goose egg, Mike, knock 'em low, send it out'n de pertater patch."

These and numerous other like remarks were poured in a steady fire upon the players. The game proceeded, the umpire favoring the "Slobs."

"We ain't er goin' to play 'gainst ten men," says the captain of the "Brick Tops."

"Whadjer gwine ter do 'bout it?" queried the captain of the "Slobs" nine.

"Kill 'em," yelled the other; "boys soak de umpire, kill 'im, dey don't win no keg o' beer from us."

With this they fell upon the umpire, smiting him hip and thigh. He retaliated and the "Slobs" rushed to his rescue. Into the midst of the melee plunged the "Slobs Tops." They became fused together, a seething mass, from which bubbled oaths and fierce objurgations. The crowd at this became enthused and plunged into the fray. The melee grew denser. Teeth were knocked out, shirts torn off and they had a good season generally. While all this was in operation the youngsters, followers of the "Slobs Tops," ran off with the masks, bats and balls. A square of police officers loomed up in the perspective and the scrimmage soon disintegrated, flying away at all points of the compass.

Some of the Enthusiasts.

STARS OF THE SAWDUST.

CIRCUS RIDERS OF OLDEN TIMES—THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ART.

How Circus Riders Are Trained—The Flat Saddle and the "Bare-Backed Act"—A Circus Rider's Rehearsals—Why White Horses Are Common in the Ring—Clowns—Their Decline and Fall.

UNDOUBTEDLY in popular estimation the chief attraction of the circus lies among the horses and their riders. Without these the circus, as a circus, would be non-existent, and the various changes which have from time to time been introduced into the business until it has been so revolutionized that a showman of fifty years ago would lift up his hands in amazement at a programme of to-day, have in no way affected the position of the riders as compared with the performers. There has, however, been an evolution in riding as in all other branches of the show business. Even a middle-aged man can remember the ring of his youth with the "flat saddles," horses caressing soberly around the small ring and the "equestrienne," who seemed in our childish eyes the personification of all that was lovely, striking her most bewitching attitudes on this comparatively safe platform, and jumping with shrill "houla" through the tissue paper hoops obligingly held up for her by the clowns and grooms, while the imposing ring master cracked his long whip in the center of the ring.

The flat saddle has to-day been almost if not quite discarded, for no rider who finds it necessary to employ one can earn his or her salt in this country. In some of the minor English circuses, however, they are still to be seen, but in that country, after all, the circus is still in a state of infancy as compared to the same institution in America.

CIRCUS RIDERS

to-day are divided into two main classes, the "stars" or features, and the ordinary riders of both sexes. These latter not infrequently have to assume other parts besides the more legitimate one of equestrian, and clad in fleshings may be seen when their horseback act is over swinging on the trapeze, or joining in the grand "tumbling finale" with which every well conducted show must perforce end. Besides, among the minor horseback performers must be classed the steeple-chase and hippodrome riders, who, since the introduction of that last named feature into the circus business, have become a necessity. No extreme skill is requisite for this form of riders, and indeed the stable hands are not seldom, in the smaller establishments at least, clad in jockey's uniform and sent careering round the hippodrome circle in the mimic contests of speed. Naturally the salaries drawn by this class of performers are not exorbitant, and an average of $25 or $30 a week may be taken as being rather over than under the mark.

Among the star performers, however, such men as Showles and Fish and such women as Miss Carroll and the Stokes sisters, salaries are drawn which equal, if not exceed, the income of a successful lawyer or physician. In some cases as much as $250 a week is paid to a bare-back jockey, and in the estimation of the circus proprietor he well earns his salary. Certainly when one considers the arduous nature of the profession, the number of years which must be devoted to it before even a moderate degree of skill is arrived at, the constant risk of serious injury run by its followers, and the precarious nature of the employment in general, it is not to be wondered at that salaries are good.

FANCY RIDING.

The extraordinary development which fancy riding has undergone in late years, too, must be taken into account. When we see children even the star riders, among the women, at least, were carefully assisted to their saddle by the ringmaster or his grooms, while to-day he or she is of but little account who cannot spring unassisted to the bare back of the horse, when it is going at a fair rate of speed. Although a circus rider, as has before been explained, is only employed for the summer months of the year practice must be as constant in winter as when actually performing, while the performers a month or two before-hand if possible when on the road is always given.

According to Mr. Fish, to whom reference has been made as probably the leading "bare-backed" jockey, a circus jockey to amount to anything must be apprenticed to the business when quite a youngster. His first lessons are taken on a practicing saddle, which is a perfectly flat oval board, girthed to the horse with three broad straps in front and one on each side running back nearly to the crupper and acting as a stay to prevent as nearly as possible any lateral motion. In the center of the front edge of the saddle board is a strong staple through which runs an iron ring while a stout check rein keeps the horse's head well down. The lad clad

IN HIS PRACTICING TIGHTS

stands on the saddle holding the reins in his right hand. Round his waist is buckled a stout leathern belt to the front of which is fixated a staple. To this is attached a pliable but strong rope, which is then passed through the ring in front of the saddle and from thence to the hand of the instructor who stands in the middle of the ring, whip in hand, and gives his pupil the needed directions and also regulates the pace of the horse. In this way the youth is taught to ride with confidence, the rope preventing danger should he fall and also helping to preserve the balance and then the art of gracefully riding follows. Later on he is introduced to the "mechanic." From the tent-pole projects at right angles a freely swinging arm, to the extremity of which is attached a pulley. Through this runs a rope which is fastened to the leathern belt round the pupil at one end, and grasped firmly by the instructor at the other. With this as a safeguard, mounting while the horse is in motion is practiced, for should a misstep occur, as it does nine times out of ten, the instructor pulls on the rope and swings the lad in the air unharmed and is then lowered to the ground to try once more. The "mechanic," by the way, is used by even the most expert of riders when they are practicing new steps or new "acts," and saves many broken limbs and bruised bodies. All practicing and training is gone through to the accompaniment of music, and often the attendants and hostlers who are lounging about the practice ring will indulge in a regular pandemonium of "ki-yis," whoops and yells in order to reproduce as near as may be the nerve-harassing noise of the regular circus, and thus give confidence to the tyro when he makes an appearance in the real ring.

THREE PUPILS,

it may be added, are usually the children of circus people, or have been adopted for the purpose of training at an early age. Discipline is severe, but not as cruel as it used to be in the old days, when the whip of the instructor was used as often or oftener on the pupil than on the horse. As has been mentioned, performers have changed considerably, but many of the old ones, such as juggling on horseback and so on, are still taught so as to give grace of movement, ease of carriage and unconscious adaptability to movement.

Should an outsider by accident stumble into the riding school or tent where some style lady rider or young woman, favorite of the ring, was rehearsing, he would find much of the tinsel of the ring performance rubbed off. The young lady habited in a sort of bathing dress costume, with long baggy trousers, comes down to the ring from her dressing-room, her feet shod with clumsy wooden clogs so as to preserve the soles of her rose-colored riding slippers from contact with the sawdust. She slips the belt of the mechanic over her arms and before she begins her practice, lunges and says a soothing word or two to her horse which in all probability is of a light gray or white color. The not due to the presence of autumn locks in mistress, but to the more prosaic reason that a light colored horse does not show the presence of the rosin with which

A CIRCUS HORSE'S BACK

is always plentifully besprinkled in order to assist the feet of the rider to catch when a spring leap is made. Round and round the ring when once mounted, she careens, trying her steps and postures and occasionally slipping off, to be rescued with the timely assistance of the mechanic. In place of the gorgeous banners over which she leaps when in the ring, dingy strips of cotton cloth are used and somersaults are turned through hoops innocent of the gay-colored tissue paper familiar to circus spectators, otherwise her act is performed as though a circus full were watching her, not a smile, a kiss of the hands or a graceful bow being omitted.

What is termed the manege act is more properly, perhaps, an exhibition of animal training than of horsemanship, and for this purpose more highly bred and handsome horses are required. Although the horse has the credit of being one of the most intelligent of animals it is a matter of much patience and not a little harshness to teach them to pace around in time to the music, to kneel at word of command or to circle round the ring with the forepart up on the wooden curb and the hind ones on the sawdust of the ring itself. Few feats of horsemanship, however, seem to please the circus goers as this portion of the performance, and in consequence of this the trimly habited equestriennes who own a couple of handsome trick horses are always in demand and secure very handsome salaries.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

the circus clown was a person of extreme consequence in the profession, for he was to the average country audience the pivot around which the whole of the rest of the show hovered. This being the case it is not surprising that among the famous clowns were many comedians of talent who later found their way to the legitimate stage, and achieved success in the higher calling. Among these as an example may be mentioned the late Ben Maginley, whose impersonation of Tom Blossom in Belasco's Madison Square play helped to make the fortunes of that piece. Away back in the '50's and '60's Maginley strutted around the circus ring, and eventually having married old William B. Carroll's daughter, he became a partner in the circus of Carroll & Coup. It was the introduction of the double and triple ring and the enlargement of the circus tent which killed the clown. He could no longer "crack his wheeze" as the perpetration of a circus Joe Millerism was called when only a section of the vast circle of spectators could hear him ask the ring master what he was "to go for to fetch, for to carry," he could hardly ring in among

HIS JOKES

the names of local celebrities in dumb show, while the songs which used to add largely to a clown's income, for he sold for a quarter apiece his "books of the words" when the show was over, could not be sung to advantage when even the strongest lungs could not carry the words to the farthest extreme of the huge tent. So the clown's decline and fall began. He was forced to rely on extravagant costume and ridiculous antics to gain a laugh, and so gradually as men of average capacity can be relied on to perform these mental effigies, the clown's paltry days came to an end. In modern circuses, though one or two of the many clowns may receive good salaries, the majority are glad to receive just enough to support them through the summer and give them a chance to save a trifle for the cold waves of winter.

HORACE TOWNSEND.

Left-Handed Licks at Chicago.

Chicago girls, it is said, carry brass knuckles. This can have but one result. As a means of defense the St. Louis girls will be driven into wearing copper-toed shoes.—[Peoria *Transcript*.

Art dealer: "I assure you, madam, that this picture is an original Rafaelangelo, and the price put upon it, I think, is marvelously low for such an artistic gem." Mrs. Westpiff (of Chicago): "Indeed! and will you guarantee that it is really hand-painted?"—[*Puck*.

City man (showing a Chicago friend sights: "This is the Worth monument." Chicago friend (in astonishment): "What? Is he dead?" City man: "Dead! Of course he's dead!" Chicago friend (after a long pause): "Well, I hope my wife will find a less extensive man to order her dresses from now."—[*Hotel Mail*.

Philadelphia man: "Struck something new, eh? Busy inventor: "I guess not this time yet. I've discovered an explosive so powerful that half an ounce of it will blow a whole county into smithereens." "My stars! But you can't make any money out of such stuff; no one will want it." "O, I guess I can find a market for it in Chicago."—[Philadelphia *Record*.

Chicago is still clamoring loudly for the honor of being the city in which to hold the 1892 celebration of the discovery of America. It promises a most elaborate display of pageantry in the year. One of the principal features will be the intrepid performance of a native born Chicagoan, who will appear in an open den of wild Anarchists.—[St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

Chicago editor: "See here, sir, this won't do. You refer to the lamented Mr. Greatman of Chicago as having been 'gathered to his fathers.'" News man (from the East): "It is a biblical term, sir, and I have seen it used in Philadelphia." "It won't do here. Mr. Greatman's mother was divorced and remarried half a dozen times, and it might look like a reflection on the family."—[Philadelphia *Record*.

The Pearl of the Peep-Show.

Paris Dispatch to the London Telegraph.

A strange funeral has been witnessed at Montmatre, one of the northern heights of Paris. A girl of 19, daughter of the owners of a large perambulating peep-show which was installed at the fair in the borough, lately died and was "waked" in the usual way.